

*Recruitment in India.*

J. &amp; P. 6406-19.

**INDIAN CIVIL SERVICE.****Appointments (in India) otherwise than by Open Competitive Examination.**

The Secretary of State for India in Council, in pursuance of the powers conferred upon him by section 1 of the Indian Civil Service (Temporary Provisions) Act, 1915 (5 & 6 Geo. V., c. 87), hereby makes with the advice and assistance of the Civil Service Commissioners the following rules for the appointment during the year 1919 to the Indian Civil Service otherwise than by the annual Open Competition (which will still continue to be held) of Natives of India and Burma. It will rest with the Government of India to determine whether candidates are qualified in respect of nationality, age, character, and education, as defined in the following regulations:—

1.—(a) Every candidate must be either a British subject or a ruler or subject of any State in India in respect of whom the Governor-General in Council has made a declaration under section 96 (a) of the Government of India Act, 1915, as amended by section 3 of the Government of India (Amendment) Act, 1916.

(b) If the candidate (being a British subject) or his father or his mother was not born within His Majesty's Dominion and allegiance, the father must at the time of the candidate's birth have been a British subject or the subject of a State in India and still be (or have continued to be until his death) a British subject or a subject of such State.

2. Every candidate must have been born on or after the 2nd August 1894, and on or before the 1st August 1898.

3. Every candidate must be of good moral character and sound physique.

4. Every candidate must produce satisfactory evidence that he possesses a degree in Arts or Science of an Indian or British University, or has passed the examination for the higher diploma of the Mayo College, Ajmer, or the diploma of the Aitchison Chiefs' College at Lahore.

5. Any person who possesses the qualifications prescribed in the foregoing rules is eligible to apply for nomination, whether he be already in Government service or not.

6. Every candidate, being a British subject, must submit to the local Government of the Province in which he resides an application in the form annexed to these rules, together with the fee prescribed in that form.

7. Every candidate, being a ruler or subject of a State in India who is qualified under rule 1, must submit his application through the Durbar of the State to the local Government of the Province in which he wishes to serve.

8. Candidates will be nominated by the Government of India on the recommendation of the local Government.

9. Candidates nominated by the Government of India will be accepted by the Secretary of State for India in Council as selected candidates for the Indian Civil Service, subject to any further enquiries that he may find it necessary to institute, and will be required to undergo a period of probation for two years at a College or University in the United Kingdom approved by the Secretary of State. Selected candidates will be entitled to free passages to and from the United Kingdom and will be paid an allowance at the rate of £200 sterling per annum during the period of probation, subject to good conduct. At the end of this period of probation they will be tested by the Civil Service Commissioners or by an authority in India specially empowered in this behalf, in Indian Law and Languages, and in any other subjects which may be prescribed, and in riding. They will not be appointed to the Indian Civil Service until they have been certified to have fulfilled these tests.

10. Any attempt on the part of a candidate to enlist support for his application through persons of influence will disqualify him for appointment. Spontaneous recommendations from persons who are not themselves acquainted with the candidate's work at School, or at the University, or otherwise, will be disregarded.

INDIA OFFICE,

Approved 16th December 19

Write your usual signature here \_\_\_\_\_

### Application Form for the Indian Civil Service.

*Before filling up this Form you should consult the accompanying Regulations, in which are laid down the conditions of eligibility for appointment to the above Service.*

To be filled up and returned to the Chief Secretary to the Government of the Province concerned. If the space provided here for any answer is insufficient, a separate sheet should be used.

If a candidate who fills up and returns this Application Form does not receive an acknowledgment of it within a reasonable time, he should inform the Chief Secretary to the Government of the Province concerned.

Should any of the particulars furnished be found to be false within the knowledge of the candidate, he will, if appointed, be liable to be dismissed. The wilful suppression of any material fact will be similarly punished.

ANSWER.

1. Name in full, surname first.	
2. Postal address in full. (Any change of address should at once be communicated to the Chief Secretary to the Government of the Province concerned.)	
3. Affix here postage stamps of the value of Rs. 7-8. No part of this fee will be returnable to any applicant, whatever the result of his application. Applications unaccompanied by the fee will be ignored.	
4. Exact date of birth, and age last birthday.	
5. Place of birth.	
6. Your nationality at birth.	
7. Your father's place of birth and nationality at birth.	
8. His postal address and profession (if dead give last address).	
9. Your mother's place of birth and nationality at birth.	

<p>10. Schools.</p> <p>Name your schools in order, giving dates of entering and leaving.</p> <p>State any position of authority you held, any distinction you attained in school work, games, school societies, etc., any University scholarship you won.</p>	
<p>11. University.</p> <p>Name your University with dates of entering and leaving. State degree and any other distinctions.</p> <p>Name your College and College Tutor.</p>	
<p>12. Service in Naval, Military and Air Forces.</p> <p>Give the record of your service (if any) during the war from start to finish, with dates, including any decorations or distinctions.</p> <p>State your rank, regiment, and (if not commissioned) your regimental number, or similar complete means of identification.</p> <p>Give the name and address of your superior officer or other suitable referee as to your services.</p>	
<p>13. Name any Government Office in which you have served, with dates of service, and the name and official address of your superior officer.</p>	
<p>14. Any time since entering school not otherwise accounted for should be accounted for here.</p>	
<p>15. Have you on any former occasion been examined by the Civil Service Commissioners in London? If so, when and for what appointment?</p>	
<p>16. Are you free from pecuniary embarrassments?</p>	
<p>17. Give the names, postal addresses and professions of two referees, who should be responsible persons, well acquainted with you in private life, but not relatives, and unconnected with your School or University.</p>	
<p>18. Name any subject or subjects in which you can supply proof of special proficiency.</p>	
<p>19. Give particulars of any physical impairment which you have suffered through the war (if any war service has been rendered).</p>	
<p>20. Signature and date.</p>	

H. MCPHERSON,  
Secretary to the Govt. of India.



## POLICE.

*The 22nd January 1920.*

*No. 140.*—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 35 of the Court Fees Act, 1870 (VII of 1870), the Governor-General in Council is pleased—

- (1) to remit all fees payable under Schedule II of the said Act upon applications for the grant or renewal of licences or duplicates under the Indian Arms Rules, 1920, in respect of which a fee is payable under those Rules, and
- (2) to reduce to one anna all fees exceeding one anna payable under this said Schedule upon other applications relating to licences or duplicates granted or renewed under the said Rules.

H. D. CRAIK,

*Addl. Secretary to the Govt. of India.*

The following notifications issued by the Government of India in the Department of Commerce and Industry, published in the *Gazette of India*, dated the 24th January 1920, are republished for general information.

H. L. STEPHENSON,

*Offg. Chief Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.*

## NOTIFICATIONS.

## CUSTOMS—WAR.

*Delhi, the 24th January 1920.*

*No. 430D.*—The following Board of Trade list, dated the 19th December 1919 (as corrected up to 25th December 1919), on the subject of prohibitions of export from the United Kingdom, is published for general information:—

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS LICENSING SECTION,  
BOARD OF TRADE,

22, CARLISLE PLACE,

WESTMINSTER, S. W.-1.

LIST OF EXPORT PROHIBITED GOODS, &c., 19TH DECEMBER 1919, AS  
CORRECTED UP TO 25TH DECEMBER 1919.

This list cancels all similar lists and supplements issued by the Export Licence Department prior to the above date.

Lists A and B.

List C.

Open General Licences for Exports—Appendix No. 1.

General information with regard to Export Regulations to certain Countries in Europe and on the Mediterranean.

Transshipment in the United Kingdom.

This consolidated "List of Export Prohibited Goods" is amended and issued fortnightly. Exporters who desire to have copies of each list posted to them during the current year can do so on payment of a registration fee of 2s. 6d. for one copy of each issue. Should more than one copy of each issue be required an additional payment should be made at the rate of 2d. per copy for each month up to the end of the current year.

Exporters who desire to have their names placed on the register should make application to the Stationery Clerk, Import and Export Licensing Section, enclosing Money Orders payable to Import and Export Licensing Section, Board of Trade.

Applications for licences and all correspondence should be addressed to:—

The Director, Import and Export Licensing Section,

Board of Trade,

22, Carlisle Place,

Westminster, S. W.-1.

## LISTS A AND B.

List of goods the export of which is prohibited from the United Kingdom by Royal Proclamations or by Order of Council.

A licence is required to export goods marked (A) to any destination abroad.



A licence is required to export goods marked (B) to any destination abroad, except British Possessions and Protectorates, to which goods marked (B) can be exported without licence, providing the goods are not transhipped at foreign ports.

- (B) Accoutrements, not otherwise prohibited.
- (B) Aeroplane engines and their component parts.
- (B) Aircraft, other than balloons, of all kinds, and their component parts, together with accessories and articles suitable for use in connection with aircraft.
- Alumina, *see* Phosphate Rock.
- (A) Ammonia, sulphate of, and mixtures containing sulphate of ammonia.
- (A) Animals, living, for food (other than horses).
- Apatites, *see* Phosphate Rock.
- (A) Apparatus which can be used for the storage or projection of compressed or liquefied gases, flame, acids or other destructive agents capable of use in warlike operations and their component parts.
- (A) Armour plates, armour quality castings, and similar protective material.
- (A) Armoured motor-cars.
- (A) Arms, not being Firearms and their component parts.
- Bacon, *see* Meat.
- Banknotes, *see* Notes.
- (A) Barley, barley flour and barley meal.
- (B) Barographs, suitable for aircraft.
- (A) Basic slag.
- (A) Bayonets and their component parts.
- (A) Boats and craft.
- Bran, *see* Offals of Corn.
- (A) Bread.
- Brewer's grains, *see* grains.
- (A) Bullion, *see* Gold and Silver.
- (A) Butter.
- (A) Cakes and meals (which may be used as forage or food for animals), the following:—
  - Cotton seed cake and cotton seed meal;
  - Linseed cake and meal;
  - Maize germ meal;
  - Maize meal and flour;
  - Calf meal, *see* Cakes and meals.
- (A) Calfskins.
- (A) Cannon and other ordnance, and their component parts.
- (A) Carriages and mountings for cannon and other ordnance and their component parts.
- (A) Cartridges, charges of all kinds, and their component parts, and tools, appurtenances and accessories for the filling and repair of rifles and shot-gun cartridges.
- Castings, *see* Armour Plates.
- Cattle foods, *see* Cakes and Meals.
- Cattle foods, patent and proprietary, *see* Patent.
- Cattle hides, *see* Hides.
- Caustic potash, *see* Potash.
- (A) Cheese.
- (A) Coal, except coal allowed by the Commissioners of Customs and Excise to be shipped as bunker coal.
- (A) Coal tar, all products obtainable from and derivatives thereof (except solvent naphtha, cresylic acid and mixtures containing cresylic acid), suitable for use in the manufacture of dyes and explosives, whether obtained from coal tar or other sources, and mixtures and preparations containing such products or derivatives.
- (A) Cocaine and its salts and preparations.
- (A) Cocoa raw.
- (A) Cod liver oil and preparations containing cod liver oil.
- Coin, *see* Gold; Silver.
- (A) Coke and manufactured fuel.
- Combings, *see* Malt.
- (A) Confectionery manufactured wholly or partly of sugar.
- (A) Copra.
- Corn offal, *see* Offals.
- (A) Cotton seed cake and cotton seed meal, *see* Cakes and Meal.
- Cows, bulls, etc., *see* Animals.
- Craft, *see* Boats.
- Culms, *see* Malt.
- (A) Dari.
- Distillers' grains, *see* Grains, &c.
- (B) Docks, floating and their component parts.
- (A) Dried figs.
- (A) †Dyes and dyestuffs manufactured from coal tar products, and articles containing such dyes and dyestuffs.
- Earth nut cake and meal, *see* Cakes and Meals.
- (A) Eggs in shells.
- Engines, *see* Aeroplane.
- Equipment web, *see* Web.
- (A) Ergot of rye, and the liquid extract of ergot.
- (A) Explosives.
- Fats, edible, *see* oils.
- (A) Figs, dried.
- (A) Firearms and their component parts.
- (A) Fish except the following:—tinned, preserved or frozen fish, chinchards, sprats, herrings, crayfish, prawns and lobsters.
- (A) Salmon, tinned.
- (A) Flax, raw.
- Flax seed, sowing fibre.
- Flour, *see* Barley, Maize, Rice, Rye, Wheat.
- Foodstuffs, *see* specific headings.

\* Application for licence to export live-stock should be made on Application Form "L," copies of which can be obtained from the Stationery Clerk, Export Licence Department.

† The following proprietary dyes may, however, be exported without licence to all destinations with which trading is permitted:—

Dolly dyes.  
Diamond dyes.  
Maypole dyes.

Drummer dyes.  
Dixon's home dyes.

- Forage and food which may be used for animals, *see* specific headings as, *e.g.*, Cakes, Hay, Oats, &c.
- (A) Forage, green.  
Fuel, manufactured, *see* Coke.
- (A) Fruit preserved and dried fruit, the following :—  
Figs.  
Raisins (except Californian seeded raisins).  
Sultanas.
- (A) Game.  
(A) Gold, coin and bullion.  
(A) Grains, Brewers' and Distillers'.  
(A) Green forage.  
(A) Grenades and component parts thereof.  
(A) Ground nuts.  
(A) Guanos, except whale guano.  
Guns, *see* Cannon, Firearms, Machine.  
(A) Hay.  
(A) Heliographs and their component parts.  
(A) Hides, British and Irish, cattle.  
(A) Implements and apparatus designed exclusively for the manufacture of munitions of war or for the manufacture or repair of arms or of war material for use on land or sea.  
(A) Indigo, synthetic.  
Jam, *see* Fruit preserved.  
(A) Lard : except imitation (compound) lard and neutral lard.  
(A) Lime phosphate, *see* Phosphate Rock.  
(A) Linseed.  
Linseed cake and meal, *see* Cakes and Meals.  
Livestock, *see* Animals.  
(A) Machine guns, mountings for machine guns, and component parts thereof.  
(A) Maize.  
(A) Maize germs.  
Maize germ meal, *see* Cakes and Meals.  
Maize meal and flour, *see* Cakes and Meals.  
(A) Malt dust, culms, sprouts or combings.  
(A) Manures, compound, containing either sulphate of ammonia, superphosphate of lime, or potash.  
Marmalade, *see* Fruit preserved.  
Meals, *see* Barley, Cakes, Rye, Wheat.  
(A) Meat of all kinds, except turtle meat, horseflesh and except tinned or potted meat, other than tinned bacon and tinned ham.  
Middlings, *see* Offals of Corn.  
(B) Milk, condensed or preserved.  
Mill dust and screenings, *see* Offals of Corn.  
(B) Mines and their component parts.  
Molasses, *see* Feeding stuffs.  
(A) Nicotine and its compounds.  
\*Notes of the Bank of France.  
(A) Notes, Russian rouble.  
(A) Oats.  
Offals of corn and grain which may be used as food for animals, the following :—  
(A) Bran.  
(A) Middlings.  
(A) Mill dust and screenings.  
(A) Pollard.  
(A) Rice meal (or bran) and dust.  
(A) Sharps.  
(A) Oils and fats, edible, the following :—  
Cocoanut oil,  
Groundnut oil,  
Palmkernel oil.  
Oil, cod liver, *see* Cod Liver Oil.  
(A) Onions.  
(A) Opium and its preparations.  
(A) Opium alkaloids and their salts and preparations.  
Ordnance, *see* Cannon, Carriages.  
(A) Palm kernels.  
(A) Periscopes and their component parts.  
(A) Phosphate rock, namely :—Apatites, Phosphates of lime and alumina.  
Pistols, *see* Firearms.  
Pollard, *see* Offals of Corn.  
(A) Potash, caustic, and articles containing caustic potash.  
(A) Potash, muriate, sulphate, and crude manurial potash salts, and mixtures containing any of these substances.  
(A) Potassium carbonate and mixtures containing potassium carbonate.  
(B) Potassium permanganate.  
(A) Potatoes.  
(A) Poultry.  
Preserves, *see* Fruit, &c.  
(A) Projectiles of all kinds and their component parts.  
(A) Quinine sulphate.  
(A) Raisins (except Californian seeded raisins).  
(A) Range-finders and their component parts.  
Rice meal (or bran) and dust, *see* Offals of Corn.  
(A) Rice and rice flour.  
Rifles, *see* Firearms.  
Russian rouble notes, *see* Notes.  
(A) Rye, rye flour and meal.  
Salmon, tinned, *see* Fish.  
(A) Sausages, except tinned sausages.  
Screenings, *see* Offals of Corn.  
(B) Searchlights, and their component parts.  
Seeds, *see* Cereals mentioned by name.  
(A) Semolina.  
Sharps, *see* Offals of Corn.  
Sheep, *see* Animals.  
Signalling apparatus, *see* Submarine.  
(A) Silver bullion, specie and British coin.  
Skins, *see* Calf, Hides.  
(A) Spirits, *see* Whisky.  
(B) Submarine sound signalling apparatus.  
(A) Sugar, cane and beet, *see also* Confectionery.  
(A) Sultanas.  
(A) Superphosphates.  
(A) Tea other than green tea.  
(B) Torpedoes and their component parts.  
(B) Torpedo nets.  
(B) Torpedo tubes.  
(A) Uniform clothing, naval, military and Air Force.  
Vegetables, *see* Onions ; Potatoes.  
Venison, *see* Game.  
(A) Vessels.

\* Notes of the Bank of France are prohibited to all destinations except to destinations in France.



(B) Web equipment.

(A) Whalebone, raw.

(A) Whale fins.

(A) Wheat, wheat flour and wheat meal, and all articles, mixtures and preparations containing wheat, wheat flour, or wheat meal.

(A) Whisky.

Wool and Woollen Goods:—

(A) Wool, raw, and mixtures thereof.  
(See also Appendix No. 1 for camel hair, cashmere, alpaca and mohair.)

(A) Wool tops and mixtures thereof.

(A) Wool noils and wool waste and mixtures thereof.

(A) Woollen and worsted yarn and mixtures thereof.

Yarns, see Wool.

(A) Yeast.

LIST C.

List C comprises all goods not included in List A or B.

Goods on List C may be exported without licence to all destinations with which trading is allowed.

APPENDIX NO. 1.

GENERAL LICENCES FOR EXPORTS.

An open General Licence has been issued, permitting the exportation of the following goods (without application to the Export Licence Department) to all destinations except these foreign destinations to which goods on list C are prohibited from export.

Alpaca, and noils, waste and yarns thereof.  
Bird Seed.

Bianco-mange powder.

Cake mixture.

Camel hair, and noils, waste and yarns thereof.

Cashmere, and noils, waste and yarns thereof.

Cement for building and engineering purposes.

Chillies.

Cocoa and milk, coffee and milk, chocolate and milk sweetened or unsweetened, in tins.

Custard powder.

Gloy.

Horseflesh.

Koffio.

Lactol.

Lactogol.

Mango chutney, tomato chutney, and tomato ketchup.

Marmite.

Mincemeat and mince pies.

Mixtures and preparations containing not more than 10 per cent. aniline colour, not otherwise prohibited.

Mohair and noils, waste and yarns thereof.

Paisley flour.

Paint, other than gold paint.

"Phosto" animal food.

Pudding powder.

Puddings.

Restorine.

Vanilla custard.

SAMPLES.

An open general licence has been issued which permits the free export of all *bona fide* samples of prohibited goods to all non-enemy destinations, and to enemy territory with which trade is now permitted. Samples exported under this licence may be used only for genuine sample purposes, i.e., for obtaining orders from foreign buyers, and may not be sold except with the written consent of the Export Licence Department, but such consent may be dispensed with when it is desired to sell the articles in the country of destination after they have fulfilled their purpose as samples. Exporters will be required to satisfy the Customs Authorities that the goods presented for export under this licence are *bona fide* samples, and to make a declaration to that effect on the relative shipping documents.

This notice only applies to samples of goods which require licences for export to the particular destination concerned.

In addition, the consent of the Export Licence Department is not required for the sale of samples which, though within the scheme at the actual time they were exported could be exported outside the scheme at the actual time of the proposed sale.

OPEN GENERAL LICENCE FOR THE EXPORT OF EXPLOSIVES, DOUBLE-BARRELLED GUNS, ETC.

An open General Licence has been issued for the export of cartridges, charges, etc., industrial explosives, doubled-barrelled guns and sporting rifles, to the destinations given below, to which, therefore, exports may be made subject to the usual Customs formalities without applications for specific licences to the Export Licence Department:—

British Possessions and Protectorates.  
French Possessions and Protectorates.  
United States of America.



South America.  
Africa.  
Japan and Korea.  
Asiatic Russia.  
France, Belgium, Spain, Portugal, Greece, Italy, Serbia, Roumania, Norway,  
Sweden and Denmark.

The issue of this licence does not relieve exporters from the necessity of obtaining import permits from the country of destination in cases where local regulations render such a course necessary.

#### OPEN GENERAL LICENCE FOR THE EXPORT OF AIRCRAFT, ETC.

An Open General Licence has been issued for the export of the undermentioned goods to all destinations except Russia, Germany, Hungary, Austria, Turkey and Bulgaria. Applications are no longer to be made to the Export Licence Department in respect of the export of these goods to countries other than those mentioned:—"Aero-plane engines and their component parts. Aircraft, other than balloons of all kinds and their component parts, together with accessories and articles suitable for use in connection with aircraft."

#### OPEN GENERAL LICENCE FOR THE EXPORT OF PARCELS CONTAINING MISCELLANEOUS FOODSTUFFS.

An Open General Licence has been issued for the export [by parcel post of parcels containing miscellaneous foodstuffs (for the personal use of the addressee and not for trading purposes) to all destinations with which trading is allowed. Applications need, therefore, no longer be submitted to the Export Licence Department in respect of the export of such parcels by parcel post.

#### General information with regard to export regulations to certain countries in Europe and on the Mediterranean, etc.

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Exporters are warned that there are import prohibitions in some foreign countries information regarding which can be obtained from the Department of Overseas Trade, 4, Queen Anne's Gate Buildings, Westminster, S. W. 1, and 73, Basinghall Street, London, E. C. 2. The issue of an export licence implies no guarantee that the goods will be admitted into the country of destination.

##### Albania.

Licences are only required for goods on List A and B. Any available route may be adopted at the option of the exporter.

##### Alsace-Lorraine.

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B. Goods may be exported by any available route at the option of the exporter.

##### Arabia.

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B.

**Asia Minor (*see* Turkey).****Austria Hungary.**

Trade is now permitted with all portions of the late Austro-Hungarian Empire. Licences are only required for goods on List A and B.

Goods may be exported *via* any available route.

Parcels will now be accepted by the Post Office for transmission to Austria (States of Upper and Lower Austria, Styria, Carinthia, Salzburg, Northern Tyrol, Vorarlberg and Liechtenstein, Trentino, Istria and Dalmatia).

For the portions of the late Austro-Hungarian Empire now incorporated in Italy, Czechoslovakia, Poland and Jugo-Slavia, *see* notes applicable to those countries.

**Belgium.**

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B.

**Bulgaria.**

Licences are required for goods on lists A and B.

Any available route may be adopted at the option of the exporter.

**Czechoslovakia (*including any portions of Silesia and Galicia allotted to Czechoslovakia.*)**

This territory consists, broadly speaking, of the former Austrian provinces of Bohemia and Moravia, and the northern part of Hungary-Slovakia.

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B.

Goods may be exported *via* Hamburg and the Elbe, provided they are consigned to the Czechoslovak Government's Trade Office, Welserhaus 12, Schaarsteinwegsbrücke, Hamburg, for further transshipment to the actual consignee in Czechoslovakia. Czechoslovak Import Licences should reach the Hamburg Office from the consignee previous to the shipment of goods. A duplicate set of shipping documents should be forwarded in advance to that Office. Goods may also be exported *via* any other available route.

**Denmark.**

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B.

**Estonia (principal port—Reval).**

Licences are only required for goods on lists A and B.

There is no parcel post service at present.

**Finland.**

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B.

Any available route may be adopted at the option of the exporter.

**France.**

Licences for exports are only required for goods on Lists A and B.

**Germany.**

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B.

Goods may be exported by any available route at the option of the exporter.

Gift parcels sent by parcel post may enter Germany without import licence if containing the following goods only:—

1. Newspapers, periodicals, and books.
2. Soaps, candles and starch, of which the total weight does not exceed 2½ kilos (5½ lbs.).
3. Food-stuffs for the personal use of the addressee, with the exception of butter, meat, bacon, flour, sugar, pineapple, ginger, vanilla, caviare and caviare substitutes, pickled caviare, sea-crawfish, lobsters, and oysters.
4. In the case of margarine, lard, pastry, products of dough or paste, such as macaroni, vermicelli, etc., sweets and other goods of the German Customs Tariff No. 202, coffee, tea, and products of the cocoa and chocolate industry, the quantity allowed without licence is limited to 1 kilo (35 ozs.).
5. Wearing apparel for the personal use of the addressee.

**Greece.**

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A or B. Any available route may be adopted at the option of the exporter.

**Holland.**

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B.

**Italy.**

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B.  
Any available route to Italy may be adopted at the option of the exporter.

**Jugo-Slavia.**

Licences are only required for goods on lists A and B.  
Any available route may be adopted at the option of the exporter.  
There is no parcel post service at present, except to Dalmatia.

**Lettland (Latvia) (principal port—Libau).**

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B. Applications to export goods on Lists A and B will be considered in the usual way.  
There is no parcel post service at present.

**Lithuania (principal port—Riga).**

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B. Applications to export goods on Lists A and B will be considered in the usual way.  
There is no parcel post service at present.

**Luxembourg.**

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B.  
Goods may be exported by any available route at the option of the exporter.

**Montenegro (*see* Jugo-Slavia).****Norway.**

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B.

**Palestine.**

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B. Any available route may be adopted at the option of the exporter.

**Poland (*including any portions of Silesia and Galicia allotted to Poland*).**

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B.  
There is no parcel post service at present.

**Portugal.**

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B. Any available route may be adopted at the option of the exporter.

**Roumania.**

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B. Any available route may be adopted at the option of the exporter.

**Russia (Asiatic).**

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B. Any available route may be adopted at the option of the exporter.

**Russia (European).**

(a) *Northern District—approached via Archangel or the Murman Coast.*

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B.

(b) *Southern District—approached via the Black Sea and Taganrog on the Sea of Azov.*

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B.

There is no parcel post service at present.

(c) *Other Districts.*

No licences are being granted at present.

**Serbia.**

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B. Any available route may be adopted at the option of the exporter.  
There is no parcel post service at present.

**Spain.**

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B. Any available route may be adopted at the option of the exporter.



**Sweden.**

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B.

**Switzerland.**

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B.

Any available route may be adopted at the option of the exporter.

Syria (as far north as a line from Alexandretta to Aleppo inclusive, and as far east as the Hedjaz railway inclusive).

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B. Any available route may be adopted at the option of the exporter.

A parcel post service is operation as far north as Alexandretta, but not east of Aleppo.

**Turkey (including Asia Minor).**

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B.

Any available route may be adopted at the option of the exporter.

Parcels for civilians in European Turkey (Constantinople) are accepted if they are addressed "Poste Restante, British Army Post Office, Constantinople" and parcels for civilians in Smyrna are accepted if they are addressed "Poste Restante, British Post Office, Smyrna."

**URGENT ORDERS.**

The Board of Trade, Import and Export Section, announces that, in collaboration with the Department of Overseas Trade, an arrangement has been made whereby firms receiving orders which require immediate acceptance may telegraph details of any such order to the Department of Overseas Trade in order to ascertain whether a licence will be granted for the export of the goods if the order is accepted.

In the event of an applicant being promised a licence he will be enabled to deal with the order straightaway with the knowledge that upon application being made on the proper form to the Export Licence Department the licence will be granted.

The telegrams should be addressed to "Orders, c/o Advantage, Stock, London." They should give in each case, in addition to the name and postal or telegraphic address of the applicant, the quantity and description of the goods comprised in the order and the name and address of the ultimate consignee if the goods are destined for a neutral country. In the case of orders from Allied or British Territory or from Territory in the occupation of troops of the Associated Governments, the consignee need not be stated; and it will be sufficient merely to give the country of destination. A reply of 24 words (£) must be prepaid.

Applicants are requested in their own interest to confine their enquiries to orders needing a very urgent decision, since the fewer the enquiries the more promptly can answers be given.

Any subsequent correspondence that is necessary in connection with the telegraphic enquiries should be addressed to the Comptroller General, Department of Overseas Trade (Export Facilities Section), 4, Queen Anne's Gate Buildings, Westminster, S. W. 1.

**TRANSHIPMENT IN THE UNITED KINGDOM.**

The provisional approval of the Import and Export Section, Board of Trade, should be obtained before the following goods are brought to this country for transhipment :-

Bacon, ham and lard of all kinds.

Butter and cheese.

Cereals on Section "A" of the list of prohibited exports.

Animal feeding stuffs on Section "A" of the list of prohibited exports.

Seeds, oils, and fats on Section "A" of the list of prohibited exports.

It is not now necessary to make application to the Collector of Customs at the transhipment ports on Form S. 90 for the transhipment of any goods except those specified in the following list :-

Food-stuffs for animal or human consumption which are on Section "A" or "B" of the list of prohibited exports (including tea, coffee and cocoa).

Seeds, oils, and fats on Section "A" of the list of prohibited exports.

Synthetic dye-stuffs.

Ergot.

Quinine sulphate.

Caustic potash.

Potassium carbonate.

Wool, raw, and mixtures thereof.

Wool-tops and mixtures thereof.

Woollen and worsted yarn and mixtures thereof.

## CUSTOMS—ESTABLISHMENT.

*The 24th January 1920.*

No. 470-D.—Mr. F. J. D. F. Karaka, an Assistant Collector in the Imperial Customs Service, is transferred from Bombay to Bengal with effect from the 21st December 1919.

## COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

*The 24th January 1920.*

No. 463-D.—Mr. H. P. V. Townend, I.C.S., is appointed to act as Director General of Commercial Intelligence with effect from the 16th January 1920, *vice* Mr. H. A. F. Lindsay, C.B.E., I.C.S., who has been placed on special duty in this Department.

## EMIGRATION.

*The 24th January 1920.*

No. 377-D.—In pursuance of section 116-A, sub-section (4), of the Assam Labour and Emigration Act, 1901 (VI of 1901), as amended by the Assam Labour and Emigration (Amendment) Act, 1915 (VIII of 1915), the Governor General in Council is pleased to approve of the election of Mr. A. D. Gordon, with effect from the 3rd January 1920, to be a member of the Assam Labour Board as a representative of the Indian Tea Association, Calcutta, and of the Indian Tea Association, London, *vice* Mr. C. Rennison, resigned.

## SALT.

*The 24th January 1920.*

No. 512-D.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 6 of the Indian Salt Act, 1882 (XII of 1882), the Governor General in Council is pleased to declare that rules 1 to 19 of the rules regulating the manufacture and refining of saltpetre in Calcutta and its environs published with the notification of the Government of India in the Department of Finance and Commerce, No. 1908-S.R., dated the 10th April 1901, shall apply to the district of the 24-Parganas in the Presidency of Bengal.

A. H. LEY,

*Secretary to the Govt. of India.*

The following orders issued by the Government of India in the Army Department, published in the *Gazette of India* dated the 24th January 1920, are republished for general information.

H. L. STEPHENSON,

*Offg. Chief Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.**Delhi, the 23rd January 1920.*

## RESIGNATIONS.

## INDIAN DEFENCE FORCE.

*5th Calcutta Battalion.*

No. 170.—Captain Francis Joseph Robins is permitted, subject to His Majesty's approval, to resign his commission. Dated 6th November 1919.

*44th Calcutta Scottish.*

No. 172.—Major the Hon'ble Sir E. H. Bray is permitted, subject to His Majesty's approval, to resign his commission. Dated 22nd November 1919.

A. H. BINGLEY, *Major-General,**Secretary to the Govt. of India.*

The following resolution issued by the Government of India, in the Department of Education, published in the Supplement to the *Gazette of India*, dated the 11th October 1919, is republished for general information.

L. S. S. O'MALLEY,  
*Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.*

No. 1078.

*Simla, the 1st-October 1919.*

# RESOLUTION.

## READ—

Despatch from the Secretary of State for India, No. 191 (Public), dated the 5th November 1915.

Circular to local Governments and Administrations, No. 160, dated the 22nd February 1916.

## *Introductory.*

1. On the 12th October 1915 a memorial on the subject of the education of girls in India was presented to His Majesty's Secretary of State for India by an influential deputation. The memorial emphasised points which had long caused anxiety to the Government of India—the insignificant number of girls under instruction, the disparity in this respect of the condition of the male and female portions of the population and the consequent danger to the social well-being of the Indian community. It recommended the formation of a representative committee to enquire into the whole subject. Mr. Chamberlain, in welcoming the deputation and agreeing with it as to the importance of the subject, observed that similar representations had apparently not been made in India, indicated that the times were not propitious for the launching of schemes which carried serious financial consequences and left the question of a committee to be decided by the Government of India. The memorial was forwarded by the Secretary of State with his Public despatch No. 191, dated the 5th November 1915. The Government of India deemed it preferable to invite local Governments to obtain the opinions of competent persons, local bodies, existing committees and other authorities and to forward them with an expression of their own views. The replies have been received and furnish a mass of valuable evidence upon a difficult subject.

It was the intention of the Government of India to place their views on this important subject together with those of the local Governments before the public by means of a resolution. Various causes led them to postpone this action. The issues connected with the education of boys, which, as explained in their circular letter No. 750, dated the 2nd September 1918, had long been under consideration, the questions of organization raised by the Report on Indian Constitutional Reforms, and finally the desire to await the views of the Calcutta University Commission, all these afforded ample reason for delaying their pronouncement upon so vital and so difficult a matter. Though these causes still to some extent operate, it is now possible roughly to forecast the influences which will affect education, and the Government of India are no longer willing to withhold their pronouncement upon the conclusions at which they have arrived. The replies sent by local Governments with their enclosures run to great length. It has therefore been decided not to reprint them, though it is possible that some local Governments may desire to publish them. The views of the Calcutta University Commission are now public property and an off-print of the chapters dealing with the education of women has been made.

2. Even now those conclusions can be put forward only with the reserve demanded in a subject regarding which it is difficult to dogmatise for the whole of India. In their resolution No. 301-C.D., dated the 21st February 1918, the Government of India recognised that the existing customs and ideas opposed to the education of girls require different handling in different parts of the country and hesitated to lay down general lines of policy which might hamper local Governments. They contented themselves with commending five



points for consideration. They adhere to those general propositions, which especially that regarding the type of education to be imparted, will be found repeated in the present resolution also.

3. The difficulties which retard the education of girls in India are too well-known to require elaborate repetition. The

*Causes of backwardness.*

Calcutta University Commission have emphasised those arising from early marriage, *purda* and the distrust of western education. In doing so, they have described the condition of things prevalent in Bengal. Not all those difficulties are found or at least found in an equal degree in all parts of India, in some of which, for instance, the institution of *purda* is for the most part unknown. But the extent to which obstacles arising from these causes, from conservatism, from ideas of caste, etc., influence the result, is evident from the fact that only 0·9 per cent. of the Hindu female population in India and 1·1 per cent. of the Muhammadan is under instruction; while among Europeans and Anglo-Indians, Indian Christians and Parsees, the percentages are 23, 8·3 and 14·6 respectively. The paucity of educated girls in the larger communities is a matter of profound concern to the Government, as it was to the deputation which waited upon the Secretary of State. The disparity between the numbers respectively of boys and girls under education constitutes, as that deputation remarked, a grave danger to social well-being. The problem is as yet hardly an educational one. It has its roots in the very fabric of society and only a radical change in the life, customs and ideals of the country will effect its solution.

4. Nevertheless the progress that has been made is far from negligible.

*Recent progress.*

The total number of girls at school at the time of the Education Commission of 1882 was 127,000.

In 1915-16—the year in which the deputation waited upon the Secretary of State—it was 1,186,000 and in 1917-18 it was 1,264,000. Expansion in recent years has been partially checked by the effects of the war. But it is noticeable that in ten years between 1907 and 1917 the number almost doubled. In 1882, again, the proportion of girls to boys under instruction was 1 to 20. In 1917-18 it was 1 to 5·3. This expansion has been due largely to the labours and enthusiasm of a number of philanthropic individuals and societies and partly to a gradual improvement in public sentiment in some of the urban areas. It is also largely due to the constant pressure and perseverance of the educational officers of Government, male and female, who in the face of much discouragement have maintained their efforts for further development—sometimes in the face of apathy and suspicion. The question has been reviewed from time to time as by the Commission of 1882 and in the Government of India resolutions of 1904 and 1913. Programmes of expansion were requested from the local Governments in 1911 and 1913 and the subject has been carefully considered in recent years by the provincial Governments. Conferences have been held, opinions collected, policies outlined, special committees appointed, new schools opened, new arrangements made for training and inspection, and new subjects introduced into the curricula.

5. Thus the expansion in numbers has grown with enhanced rapidity

*Hopeful signs for the future.*

in recent periods and the interest taken in the subject has increased. It is on the interest evinced by the public in the education of girls that future development primarily depends. As the Calcutta University Commission have pointed out, the paucity of private effort (as distinct from Government and missionary effort) in the matter of the post-elementary training of girls which characterises Bengal is not discoverable in all parts of India; and in the city of Bombay alone there are nine private high schools for girls. Indeed in some parts of the Bombay Presidency private effort has manifested itself in a remarkable manner. The success of two women's colleges in Madras is conspicuous and significant. Improvements in the quality of the education of the male sex are calculated to produce a corresponding influence in the attitude towards the upbringing of women. The loosening in some areas of the joint family system will force younger women no longer under the tutelage, and often the conservative influence of their elders, to seek in education some equipment against the calls made upon them by a new environment. The gradual changes, social and economic, which are slowly permeating the country are bound to have their effect and will in the course of time more and more be reflected in public opinion.

6. Turning to certain characteristics of the educational system which are often regarded as inimical to the development of girls' education, it must be admitted that the influence of such defects as exist is very small in comparison with that of the larger causes which have been mentioned above, and, with the disappearance of those causes, such defects are likely to find their own remedy. The chief difficulties which may be termed educational are the following :—

- (i) The difficulty of providing an adequate supply of competent teachers. Resort is still necessary, and is for many years likely to be necessary, to the employment of foreigners and members of the domiciled community. Their services are expensive. Indian Christians are also available; but in many places, it is understood, orthodox opinion prefers instruction by members of the faith professed by the majority of the pupils. Hindu and Muhammadan women adopt the teaching profession only in small numbers. The employment of men in girls' schools is generally deprecated.
- (ii) The unsuitability of the curriculum. It is frequently asserted that the curriculum for girls too closely follows that for boys. Over half a million girls are studying in boys' schools; and for these it is not easy to devise any suitable system. In secondary schools there is a tendency on the part of many parents to oppose any course save that laid down for the university matriculation. Elsewhere attempts have been made to introduce a variety of courses. The question whether these attempts go far enough is discussed below.
- (iii) The dominance of the examination system. This defect prevails only in post-elementary institutions and to a much lesser extent in middle than in high and collegiate institutions. But the extent to which, at least in Bengal, it affects higher instruction is forcibly pointed out by Sir Michael Sadler's Commission. Secondary education for girls, says their Report, "labours under exceptional difficulties in Bengal; it is surrounded by prejudices: it is distorted, even more unnaturally than the education of boys by the malign influence of the examination fetish." The Commission "feel that the schools must be saved from the desolating domination of the examination system which now mischievously influences all their work."

In addition to these three main defects, there are others of minor importance. In the following paragraphs the different grades of education will be considered and suggestions made for improvement with special reference to the difficulties mentioned in this and in preceding passages.

#### *Primary Education.*

7. More than nine-tenths of the girls under instruction are in the primary stage. Of a total of 19,395 primary schools, 554 are managed by Government, 3,106 by local bodies and 15,735 by private agency. Of these last, 13,067 are in receipt of aid from public funds. The Government of India have laid down the principle that local bodies should assume a more direct responsibility for the evolution and management of primary education. In their circular letter No. 873, dated the 19th September 1916, they suggested the withdrawal, whenever this is reasonably feasible, of such restrictions as at present exist on the activities of local bodies regarding such matters as the provision of buildings, the hours of attendance, the grant of holidays, the rates of pay, the levy of fees, the disbursement of grants-in-aid, the creation and filling up of appointments, the punishment and dismissal of teachers and (subject to certain conditions) the opening and closing of schools. Difficulties have been anticipated by some of those consulted in the application of these suggestions to girls' schools. Some local bodies have not evinced much interest in the education of girls. There is a tendency to subordinate it to that of boys. Expert opinion is often lacking. On the one hand Government, on the other some special sort of agency, is regarded as a suitable organisation for the management of institutions. The Government of India have carefully considered these opinions. Where Government already

manages schools, they have no desire to see the system radically altered, since the existence of such institutions evinces the interest of Government in this branch of education and sometimes results in the maintenance of model institutions. Still less do they desire to interfere with privately managed schools, the good work done by many of which they are glad to recognise. But in view of the relation between boys' and girls' education, the advisability of engaging local sentiment and interest to the utmost and the policy of strengthening local bodies by the delegation to them of large and important functions, the Government of India maintain that those bodies, already constituted as the proper agencies for the diffusion of elementary instruction, must continue to be such in the case of girls and that upon their enthusiasm and the capability for management which they display the future of girls' primary schools will largely depend. The same remarks apply to the divisional boards recently set up in Burma where there are no district boards.

8. At the same time the Government of India realise that local bodies, as at present constituted, may sometimes be found lacking in zeal for girls' education and in the particular experience which would enable them successfully to handle it. There is no objection therefore to the establishment of advisory committees or to the inclusion of persons versed in the problem of girls' education as supernumerary members on the educational committees to which local bodies ordinarily delegate some portion of their functions. It is desirable that in such matters the assistance of ladies should, so far as possible, be utilised.

9. The most important matter for consideration in the education of girls is its wider expansion. Recent legislation has placed new powers in the hands of local bodies in certain provinces. In Bombay, Bengal, the United Provinces, the Punjab and Bihar and Orissa some classes of local bodies can now elect for compulsory elementary education in the case of boys; and in Bombay and the United Provinces the provision for compulsion can be extended to girls. It is hoped that these measures will bear fruit. In the meantime, however, local Governments and local bodies would do well to collaborate in the work of surveys for expansion. The Government of India are aware of the difficulties of the question. The grounds which lead to the opening of a Government or board school often consist in the belief that there is some demand for education at the centre selected. The results are sometimes disappointing and it is occasionally found necessary to close the school in order to obviate waste of funds. It is suggested that even at the risk of incurring expenditure which, in the first instance, might appear unremunerative, it would be well to create opportunities for education upon some systematised plan, such as the founding of a girls' school in every centre which contains a secondary boys' school, whether of the middle or the high grade. Other systems will doubtless suggest themselves to local Governments as guides.

10. In order to obviate the possibility that educational benefits may in some places be monopolised by those classes of the community which have enjoyed the larger share of them in the past, it will be necessary to keep a watchful eye upon the interests of the depressed and less fortunate classes. It is to be recognised, however, that in some cases the feeling against association with certain castes is more strongly accentuated in the case of girls than of boys. Such feeling, if it were to be ignored in favour of the principle of free admission for all, might result in the occasional collapse of a school. While, therefore, it cannot be denied that maintenance or assistance from public funds involves the right of any child to admission to an institution, some reasonable discretion to be exercised in unavoidable cases must in practice be left to local authorities and the establishment of special schools for lower castes may be found necessary in some areas.

11. Since no measure is to be overlooked which promises even a possibility of success in prosecuting this most important object, the Government of India would emphasise not only the foundation of new schools, grant of scholarships, etc., but also the retention and, if necessary, the further development of other measures which are at present found in different provinces. Thus, over 500,000 girls study in boys' schools. The defects of such an arrangement



are fully appreciated; but in default of more adequate arrangements, it seems desirable that facilities should be offered for small girls in boys' schools where girls' schools are not to be found. Such devices, however, can in no case be regarded as a substitute for the foundation of girls' schools and it is doubtful whether the offer of special grants for girls studying in boys' schools should be retained at any centre where a girls' school is opened.

12. The general practice hitherto has been for a local Government through its Department of Public Instruction to prescribe for adoption such courses as the Department considers generally suitable, with or without a certain measure of latitude for local or individual needs. There is a good deal of public criticism of this arrangement on the grounds, *firstly*, that the courses do not allow sufficient variety and, *secondly*, that they are not properly adapted for the special use of girls. In regard to both these criticisms it is to be remembered that the bulk of the girls under primary education—over 95 per cent.—are in the lower primary or most rudimentary stage of education, and that if, as is inevitable, they are first taught to read, write and figure in their own vernacular, the margin for a variety of subjects either in the lower or in the upper primary stage is very narrow. The period during which girls are at school is very short and their attendance often irregular, so that out of the several additional subjects which are usually suggested for their instruction, it is impossible to expect that more than two or three at the most could be taught adequately in one school, even when teachers competent to handle them are to be found, without hopelessly overloading the curriculum and subjecting to a degree of study incompatible with their physical powers even the few girls who proceed beyond the rudimentary stages. It is however the duty of Departments of Public Instruction to review from time to time the schemes of study so that these may correspond as far as possible with modern ideas and local opinion and to suggest for the higher primary classes a limited number of alternative courses. For the rest, the procedure laid down in the circular of the 19th September 1916, already alluded to, should be followed. Account should be taken of the fact that any such alternatives are meant primarily for schools where girls alone are taught and of the varying needs of different classes and tracts and of town and country; and it would add to the authority of these schemes if they could be set forth after consultation with intelligent unofficial opinion. The courses having thus been devised, the local bodies concerned would be at liberty to prescribe for the classes concerned—both in their own schools and in those to which they give aid—the particular subjects to be studied, provided of course that the staff possesses the qualifications necessary for the teaching of those subjects.

13. Two special points arise in connection with the curriculum. It is a matter for consideration whether it would not be well to produce special text-books suitable for girls in the higher classes of primary schools. In some provinces the production of special text-books is believed to have been attended with success. Second, there is a growing feeling against the exclusion of religious teaching and observances from school life, and the feeling is more accentuated in the case of girls than in that of boys. In Government and board schools such teaching cannot ordinarily be given in school hours; but the codes in several provinces admit of facilities for religious teaching out of school hours, and when there is a demand for such teaching local arrangements may be made as far as possible to meet it. In Hindu schools the teaching of elementary Sanskrit, of tales from the epics or of religious music is often advocated with the object of introducing a religious element into the teaching. In schools predominantly Muhammadan the reading of the Koran is demanded and facilities for this can generally be given. The Government of India are of opinion that it would not be advisable to lay down any uniform system to be followed in all localities in respect of religious teaching either for boys or for girls, but they feel that in the case of girls a rather greater degree of elasticity can be given to the curriculum in this respect and local bodies should do what they reasonably can to meet genuine local sentiment in the matter.

#### Secondary Education.

14. Of the girls at school something less than two per cent. are in the secondary stage, but the influence of this stage of education on the future of the country is very

Management by private bodies.

considerable and the problems which it presents are among the most difficult in the educational administration of the country. The management of the existing secondary schools is almost entirely in private hands, Government having but few schools of its own and local bodies fewer still, though the bulk of the schools receive financial aid from Government. In the case of boys, primary education is quite as much as local bodies can undertake. They may be expected to interest themselves in girls' primary education also. In these circumstances and for various reasons they cannot be expected to do anything substantial for girls' secondary education. It will probably be necessary, therefore, that the general control and supply of funds should rest with the Government, but this need not involve the management by Government of any large number of schools. The working of secondary education among girls is a matter of some delicacy in which a special degree of elasticity and personal feeling is required which Government can seldom hope to provide as adequately as private societies or individuals, and the general form of management should as at present be of a private character, aided by funds from Government, and under Government inspection and control. It would seem advisable, where possible, to associate with the Education Department one or more advisory committees, consisting as far as possible of ladies, similar to that previously constituted by the Government of Eastern Bengal and Assam. Such committees would be unnecessary where secondary schools are under fairly effective managing boards, and the personnel of the advisory committees would largely be a repetition of that of the managing boards of the several schools. Efforts, however, might be made to induce the school authorities so as to constitute their own boards as to render them, as far as possible, responsive to local public opinion as regards the character of the education to be imparted in the schools.

15. There is no point upon which there is greater diversity of opinion than the character of the secondary education which should be imparted to girls. As in other

Secondary curriculum.

countries, there are two main schools of thought. The difference between them is for various reasons more marked in India than elsewhere. The one school would bring up girls on lines as similar as possible to those laid down for boys and would prepare them for a university career. The other would prepare girls primarily for home life and hold that women should be educated in all that concerns enlightened mothering, a good standard of maternal physique, better care of infancy, appropriate feeding, care and management of children, effective attention to children's diseases, and generally to their physical condition, good sanitary environment and other matters of domestic concern.

16. This question has been discussed at length in the opinions which reached the Government of India as a result of their reference. The Government of India have also had the advantage of the views of the Calcutta University Commission on this subject and on that of the collegiate education of women. The portions of the report of the Commission which deal with this subject are Chapters XIV and XXXVI, together with certain recommendations in Chapter LII. The condition of things, which the Commission reviewed in Bengal, is not entirely reproduced in other parts of India, although the inadequate number of girls' schools may be regarded as a common feature.

17. The Commission recognise as already in existence two types of secondary schools. They suggest that in future schools should be so organised as to meet, on the one hand, the needs of the majority who will spend their lives in the *zenana* and whose education will cease at an early age and, on the other hand, those of the small but important minority who will take to professional service or play a part in the progressive section of Indian society. Both these types would fall under the general control of a body which the Commission call the Board of Secondary and Intermediate Education. It is an important part of their proposals that this board should generally manage the education now classed as secondary and also that which at present ends with the Intermediate examination. They propose, however, for schools for the former type of girls (which they denominate *pardanashin* schools) a special body acting under the board and consisting very largely of women. For girls of the second type they consider that the maintenance of schools of

Two types of secondary schools recommended.

the existing pattern will still be necessary and that the standard of attainment should as nearly as possible correspond with that of boys' schools. At the same time the subjects of the course might with advantage be modified so as to avoid too sharp a differentiation between the *purdanashin* and the non-*purda* school. The Commission have recommended the creation of a standing committee on girls' education which would be advisory to the Secondary and Intermediate Board and which would frame the curricula and conduct the examinations for these schools. The Government of India have not yet fully considered the various proposals of the Commission. They recognise that the creation of *purdanashin* schools will be a matter of difficulty and of very great expense and they do not overlook the obstacles which in some parts of India have stood in the way of what is now known as the system of *zenana* classes. They fully accept however the two principles which underlie the proposals of the Commission, namely, the modification of the curriculum in order to suit the needs of girls and women of different classes and, secondly, the utilisation of the advice of ladies in formulating a suitable system of instruction. They also heartily endorse the statement of the Commission that the *purdanashin* school will eminently be a field for the munificence of enlightened Indians, without whose aid and encouragement schools of this type are scarcely likely to come into existence or to thrive.

18. The oppressive effect of examinations upon girls has been a matter of constant complaint. The Government of India endorse the view of the Commission that in the case of *purdanashin* schools there should be some form of examination at the end of the course, but that it should not be compulsory and that it should be differentiated from the corresponding examination for boys and conducted in part through oral tests by competent women visiting examiners; and that in non-*purda* schools it would be the duty of the secondary and intermediate Board to ensure that the standards of attainment represented by the examination correspond to those of the examination for boys, though this would not imply the use of identical papers, nor preclude the use of oral tests or the weighing of records of school work, which in view of the small number of pupils concerned would be specially practicable and easy.

19. The remarks made above apply especially to high schools. But for a long time to come the middle school will represent an institution of great importance in the education of girls, seeing that in view of the paucity of high schools, the great expense involved in their maintenance and the social causes which still hamper progress, the middle school is likely often to remain the only institution to which the majority of girls who desire education above the elementary stage can aspire and beyond which it will be impossible for many of them by reason of social exigencies, etc., to proceed. Opinions are divided regarding the stage at which the teaching of English should commence. This is one of those matters in which the Government of India consider that respect should be paid to local opinion. It is obvious, however, from reports which have reached them that the value of English education among girls is much appreciated and they would strongly urge upon local Governments the advisability of establishing a close network of Anglo-vernacular middle schools which will provide women suitable for training as teachers of lower classes and will perhaps more than any other type of institution disseminate an interest in the advancement of girls' education.

#### *Collegiate Education.*

20. The number of girls at present studying in Arts Colleges is 914. The Calcutta University Commission have declared that the intermediate classes do not properly form a part of collegiate or university education. If this proposition is accepted (and it had previously been put forward by various authorities in India) then the number of girls who are doing real university work is infinitesimal—in the three colleges in Calcutta the Commission found that there are only 53 students attempting such work. The Government of India, however, are impressed with the success (already mentioned) of the two women's colleges in Madras.



21. Among the recommendations of the Commission are the following  
Calcutta University Commission's recommendations. In view of the small number of girls concerned the work of the Intermediate and degree stages might continue to be carried on under the same direction and by the same teachers, though, so far as possible, the intermediate work should be done by school methods and should also be developed at some selected high schools. There is need for inclusion in university courses for girls of subjects which are likely to appeal specially to women. A Board should be constituted in the reorganised University of Calcutta on lines (similar to the standing committee advisory to the Board of Secondary and Intermediate Education), which would organise the provision of advanced education and make proposals regarding the adaptation of the degree courses to the needs of women, subject to the approval of the academic authorities of the University. On the difficult subject of economy in university training for women the Commission emphasise the need of co-operation among the colleges. They consider that, while university classes should as a matter of principle be open to qualified women students, under existing circumstances such facilities will be very little used. The conditions which prevail in Bengal in this respect are not to be found in all portions of India. In Bombay and elsewhere a certain number of women study in men's colleges and this is particularly the case in professional colleges. The Government of India, however, fully realize the desirability of instituting separate collegiate institutions for women staffed by women, but with arrangements, if necessary, for lectures in certain subjects by the professors of neighbouring men's colleges. Their views upon the other recommendations of the Commission must naturally await the consideration of the Commission's proposals for university education as a whole.

#### *Training of Teachers.*

22. It is desired on all hands that schools should be staffed by trained women teachers; but the number of Indian ladies who are willing to teach or capable of doing so is yet limited. The number of those under training has indeed shown an appreciable increase during recent years and now stands at 3,096 as against 2,234 in 1915. These numbers, however, are altogether inadequate. It is therefore often unavoidable to employ to a large extent the services of mission societies, of English ladies specially recruited and trained, of members of the domiciled community and of Indian Christians. The labours of these classes of workers are responsible for much of the progress which has already been made. Naturally, however, there is a feeling in many quarters that Indian girls should be instructed by those of their own race and creed. A considerable number of European ladies at present employed in education in India are actually engaged in the preparation of Indian women for this profession.

23. The Calcutta University Commission recognise that women teachers of two types are required—those capable of doing high school work and of teaching through the medium of English, and those who teach in primary schools and the lower classes of secondary schools. The Government of India consider that the supply of the second class of teachers will best be met from among the pupils of the middle schools which they would like to see established after the pupils have undergone a supplementary course of training; and from the Widows' Homes which have been established in several parts of India. These sources of supply, however, should not be utilised to the exclusion of the existing training schools, which, on a limited scale, are doing most useful work.

As regards teachers of higher type, the Commission recognise that, if their programme of development is to be carried out, the necessary recruits can at present only be obtained from Britain or America. This remark, however (written in application to the Presidency of Bengal, though undoubtedly applicable to a large degree elsewhere), is tempered by the recognition that the more orthodox section of Indian society fears the unsettling influence of western women and that for the *purdanashin* type of schools there must be a large increase in the number of well-educated Indian women teachers. The Government of India are fully alive to the advantage of supplementing the efforts of Government by the service of competent private bodies in the task of training women teachers. They

incline also to the view of the Commission that this work should not be treated as apart, that it can be carried on as a portion of the ordinary teaching work of schools and university courses, and that education may fitly form a subject in the courses leading to the intermediate and degree stages. In this connection, the following passage from chapter XXXVI of the Commission's Report is quoted:—

"We would suggest (1) that post-graduate classes in the university department of education which we shall propose should be thrown open to women equally with men; (2) that education should be introduced as one of the subjects for the degree, and that instruction for this purpose should be provided by the three Calcutta women's colleges in co-operation; (3) that an introduction to the methods of teaching should be also made one of the possible subjects at the intermediate stage, as has already been suggested in the case of intermediate colleges for men, and that this option should be offered in all the women's colleges; (4) that training for the L. T. diploma and for the B. T. degree should be given in the women's colleges on a co-operative system under the direction and advice of the university department of education, which might afford much assistance."

#### *Professional Training.*

24. Apart from the training of teachers it has been recognised by many authorities, including the Calcutta University Commission, that the profession in which there is greatest need for women is the medical. After discussing the difficulties of the situation and the proposal, now abandoned, to exclude women from the Calcutta Medical College, the Commission conclude that all the existing arrangements are little better than makeshifts and that until Hindu and Mussalman society has materially modified its attitude on the training of women no real solution for this problem will be possible. They consider, however, that one obstacle should be removed, namely, the difficulty of obtaining the requisite preliminary training. While it would be very expensive to provide this in any single college it might be possible to arrange for some concentration of effort among the women's colleges in Calcutta. Another suggestion made by the Commission is that as the student will later on attend mixed classes in the medical colleges it might be possible to make use of some of the teachers in the laboratories provided for men in the preliminary medical subjects. The suggestions are endorsed by the Government of India and the attention of the Governments both of Bengal and of other presidencies and provinces is invited to them.

#### *Conclusion.*

25. In some of the opinions received by the Government of India it is contended that the progress of female education is not primarily a matter of money but of social development, and it is urged that in many cases schools have been opened but have failed to attract scholars. By many others it is held that the expansion of girls' education is mainly a matter of finance and that if only more money can be spent on schools and on the training of teachers the number of scholars will rapidly advance. There are doubtless parts of the country in which the former of these views is a correct representation of facts. There are tracts, however, where substantial sums of money can be spent usefully in starting new schools, in strengthening the inspectorate, in experimenting with widows' homes, secondary schools of the types described above, and the like. Where anything can be done by the expenditure of money in such cases it is hoped that local Governments and local bodies will be liberal in doing what their resources permit. At its present stage the education of girls needs more financial fostering than that of boys; primary education must mainly be free; scholarships and studentships must be given more lavishly; grants-in-aid must be calculated more generously; and the greater expensiveness of secondary education has to be practically recognised. For part of the expenditure involved it is hoped that private endowments may be forthcoming, and so far as public money is required the responsibility rests primarily with the provincial Governments and the local bodies concerned. The Government of India have of late years given considerable grants to help in various educational activities, more especially

in primary education and the training of teachers, and the utilisation of these grants is by no means confined to the education of boys. But since the impending changes in the relations between Imperial and Provincial finance will in all probability involve the complete dissociation of the former from educational expenditure in the provinces, the provincial and local agencies will become not merely primarily but exclusively responsible for the future development of the education of girls. It will rest with them to decide how far they will be able to devote public money to furthering this form of education, and it is hoped that the suggestions which have been put forward in the preceding paragraphs will be of assistance in indicating the objects on which such money can most usefully be spent and the directions in which the education of girls can most profitably be guided. Hitherto the difficulty has often been not so much in the actual provision of funds as in the discovery of opportunity for their fruitful expenditure. There can be little doubt that in future such opportunities will largely increase. Although it has to be admitted that the total number of girls under education is at present infinitesimal the progress made in the last few years is significant, the interest now evinced in the subject is a hopeful sign and the enhanced rate of development in the education of boys, especially in its higher branches, is bound to influence favourably the popular attitude towards the education of girls. There is every reason, therefore, to hope that the demand for girls' education and the supply of means to foster its growth may in the future so react upon each other as to provide for an early and substantial development of this important factor in the progress of India.

Government of Madras.  
Ditto Bombay.  
Ditto Bengal.  
Ditto the United Provinces.  
Ditto the Punjab.  
Ditto Burma.  
Ditto Bihar and Orissa.  
The Hon'ble the Chief Commissioner, Central Provinces.  
The Hon'ble the Chief Commissioner, Assam.  
The Chief Commissioner of Coorg.  
The Hon'ble the Chief Commissioner and Agent to the Governor-General, North-West Frontier Province.  
The Chief Commissioner of Delhi.  
The Home Department.  
The Foreign and Political Departments.  
The Finance Department.

ORDER.—Ordered, that a copy of the above Resolution be forwarded for information to the local Governments and Administrations and the Departments of the Government of India noted on the margin

Ordered, also that the Resolution be published in the Supplement to the *Gazette of India*.

H. SHARP,  
*Secy. to the Govt. of India.*

The following order, issued by the Government of India in the Army Department, published in the *Gazette of India* dated the 31st January 1920, is republished for general information.

H. L. STEPHENSON,  
*Offg. Chief Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.*

*Delhi, the 30th January 1920.*

No. 224.—The following extract is published for general information:—  
*Second Supplement, dated the 20th December 1919, to the London Gazette of the 19th December 1919, pages 15825 and 15826.*

*War Office,  
20th December 1919.*

The names of the undermentioned officers have been brought to the notice of the Secretary of State for War for gallant and distinguished services rendered in connection with the military operations at Aden during the period from 1st September 1918 to 31st December 1918:—

INDIAN SUBORDINATE MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Warner, 2nd Cl. Asst. Surg. W. G. H.

A. H. BINGLEY, *Major-General,  
Secretary to the Govt. of India.*



The following notifications, issued by the Government of India in the Department of Commerce and Industry, published in the *Gazette of India* dated the 31st January 1920, are republished for general information.

H. L. STEPHENSON,

*Offg. Chief Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.*

#### NOTIFICATIONS.

##### INTERNAL TRADE.

*Delhi, the 31st January 1920.*

No. 565-D.—The notifications in this Department Nos. 10491, 11738 and 2499-D., dated, respectively, the 28th September and 26th October 1918 and the 22nd March 1919, are cancelled, with effect from the 1st December 1919.

#### TRADING BY FOREIGNERS.

##### LICENCE.

*The 31st January 1920.*

No. 660-D.—Whereas by paragraph 5 of the Trading with the Enemy Proclamation No. 2, dated the 9th day of September 1914, as amended and extended by the Proclamation dated the 25th June 1915, and by the Proclamation dated the 10th November 1915, trade and financial or commercial transactions between British subjects and persons or bodies of persons of enemy nationality resident or carrying on business in China, Siam, Persia, Morocco, Liberia, or Portuguese East Africa, were prohibited; and

Whereas by paragraph 8 of the said Proclamation it is provided that nothing in the Proclamation shall be taken to prohibit anything which may be expressly permitted by licence, whether such licence be granted to individuals or be announced as applying to classes of persons; and

Whereas by paragraph 3 of Proclamation dated the 8th October 1914, power to grant such licences on behalf of the Crown may be exercised in India by the Governor-General;

Now, therefore, I, Frederick John Napier Thesiger, Baron Chelmsford, hereby authorise all persons and bodies of persons residing, being, or carrying on business in British India to trade and have commercial and financial transactions with persons or bodies of persons of enemy nationality resident or carrying on business in China, Siam, Persia, Morocco, Liberia or Portuguese East Africa;

Provided always that any licence which may be necessary in respect of any transaction under any prohibition of export or prohibition of import for the time being in force in British India is first obtained,

CHELMSFORD,

*Viceroy and Governor-General in Council.*

A. H. LEY,

*Secretary to the Govt. of India.*

The following notification, issued by the Government of India in the Foreign and Political Department, published in the *Gazette of India*, dated the 31st January 1920, is republished for general information.

H. L. STEPHENSON,

*Offg. Chief Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.*

#### NOTIFICATION.

*Delhi, the 28th January 1920.*

No. 369-Est. A.—Mr. C. L. S. Russell, a Resident of the 2nd class, on return from leave, was employed on special duty under the orders of the Hon'ble the Resident at Hyderabad from the 20th to the 31st December 1919, inclusive.

J. B. WOOD,

*Secretary to the Govt. of India.*



# The Calcutta Gazette

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 11, 1920.

## PART IA.

### *Orders and Notifications by the Government of India.*

The following notification issued by the Government of India in the Legislative Department, published in the *Gazette of India* dated the 31st January 1920, is republished for general information.

H. L. STEPHENSON,

*Offg. Chief Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.*

### NOTIFICATION.

*Delhi, the 29th January 1920.*

No. 21.—The following Statute is published for general information:—

### GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ACT, 1919.

(9 & 10 GEO. 5. CH. 101.)

### ARRANGEMENT OF SECTIONS.

#### PART I.

#### LOCAL GOVERNMENTS.

##### SECTION.

1. Classification of central and provincial subjects.
2. Borrowing powers of local governments.
3. Revised system of local government in certain provinces.
4. Appointment of ministers and council secretaries.
5. Qualification of members of local executive councils.
6. Business of governor in council and governor with ministers.
7. Composition of governors' legislative councils.
8. Sessions and duration of governors' legislative councils.
9. Presidents of governors' legislative councils.
10. Powers of local legislatures.
11. Business and procedure in governors' legislative councils.
12. Return and reservation of Bills.
13. Provision for case of failure to pass legislation in governors' legislative councils.
14. Vacation of seats in local legislative councils.
15. Constitution of new provinces, etc.; and provision as to backward tracts.
16. Savings.

#### PART II.

#### GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

17. Indian legislature.
18. Council of State.
19. Legislative Assembly.
20. President of Legislative Assembly.

## SECTION.

21. Duration and sessions of Legislative Assembly and Council of State.
22. Membership of both chambers.
23. Supplementary provisions as to composition of Legislative Assembly and Council of State.
24. Business and proceedings in Indian legislature.
25. Indian budget.
26. Provision for case of failure to pass legislation.
27. Supplemental provisions as to powers of Indian legislature.
28. Composition of Governor-General's executive council.
29. Appointment of council secretaries.

## PART III.

## SECRETARY OF STATE IN COUNCIL.

30. Payment of salary of Secretary of State, etc., out of moneys provided by Parliament.
31. Council of India.
32. Further provisions as to Council of India.
33. Relaxation of control of Secretary of State.
34. Correspondence between Secretary of State and India.
35. High Commissioner for India.

## PART IV.

## THE CIVIL SERVICES IN INDIA.

36. The civil services in India.
37. Appointments to the Indian Civil Service.
38. Public service commission.
39. Financial control.
40. Rules under Part IV.

## PART V.

## STATUTORY COMMISSION.

41. Statutory commission.

## PART VI.

## GENERAL.

42. Modification of s. 124 of principal Act.
43. Signification of Royal Assent.
44. Power to make rules.
45. Amendments of principal Act to carry Act into effect, etc.
46. Definition of official.
47. Short title, commencement, interpretation and transitory provisions.

## SCHEDULES.

## GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ACT, 1919.

(9 &amp; 10 GEO. 5, CH. 101.)

An Act to make further provision with respect to the Government of India.

[23rd December, 1919.]

WHEREAS it is the declared policy of Parliament to provide for the increasing association of Indians in every branch of Indian administration, and for the gradual development of self-governing institutions, with a view to the progressive realization of responsible government in British India as an integral part of the empire:

And whereas progress in giving effect to this policy can only be achieved by successive stages, and it is expedient that substantial steps in this direction should now be taken:

And whereas the time and manner of each advance can be determined only by Parliament, upon whom responsibility lies for the welfare and advancement of the Indian peoples:

And whereas the action of Parliament in such matters must be guided by the co-operation received from those on whom new opportunities of service will be conferred, and by the extent to which it is found that confidence can be reposed in their sense of responsibility:



And whereas concurrently with the gradual development of self-governing institutions in the Provinces of India it is expedient to give to those Provinces in provincial matters the largest measure of independence of the Government of India, which is compatible with the due discharge by the latter of its own responsibilities:

Be it therefore enacted by the King's most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows:

## PART I.

### LOCAL GOVERNMENTS.

1.—(1) Provision may be made by rules under the Government of India Act, 1915, as amended by the Government of India (Amendment) Act, 1916 (which Act, as so amended, is in this Act referred to as "the principal Act")—

Classification of central and provincial subjects.

- (a) for the classification of subjects, in relation to the functions of government, as central and provincial subjects, for the purpose of distinguishing the functions of local governments and local legislatures from the functions of the Governor-General in Council and the Indian legislature;
  - (b) for the devolution of authority in respect of provincial subjects to local governments, and for the allocation of revenues or other moneys to those governments;
  - (c) for the use under the authority of the Governor-General in Council of the agency of local governments in relation to central subjects, in so far as such agency may be found convenient, and for determining the financial conditions of such agency; and
  - (d) for the transfer from among the provincial subjects of subjects (in this Act referred to as "transferred subjects") to the administration of the governor acting with ministers appointed under this Act, and for the allocation of revenues or moneys for the purpose of such administration.
- (2) Without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing powers, rules made for the above-mentioned purposes may—
- (i) regulate the extent and conditions of such devolution, allocation and transfer;
  - (ii) provide for fixing the contributions payable by local governments to the Governor-General in Council, and making such contributions a first charge on allocated revenues or moneys;
  - (iii) provide for constituting a finance department in any province, and regulating the functions of that department;
  - (iv) provide for regulating the exercise of the authority vested in the local government of a province over members of the public services therein;
  - (v) Provide for the settlement of doubts arising as to whether any matter does or does not relate to a provincial subject, or a transferred subjects, and for the treatment of matters which affect both a transferred subject and a subject which is not transferred; and
  - (vi) make such consequential and supplemental provisions as appear necessary or expedient;

Provided that, without prejudice to any general power of revoking or altering rules under the principal Act, the rules shall not authorise the revocation or suspension of the transfer of any subject except with the sanction of the Secretary of State in Council.

(3) The powers of superintendence, direction, and control over local governments vested in the Governor-General in Council under the principal Act shall, in relation to transferred subjects, be exercised only for such purposes as may be specified in rules made under that Act, but the Governor-General in Council shall be the sole judge as to whether the purpose of the exercise of such powers in any particular case comes within the purposes so specified.

(4) The expressions "central subjects" and "provincial subjects" as used in this Act mean subjects so classified under the rules.

Provincial subjects, other than transferred subjects, are in this Act referred to as "reserved subjects."

Borrowing  
powers of  
local governments.

**2.—(1)** The provision in sub-section (1) of section thirty of the principal Act, which gives power to local governments to raise money on real or personal estate within the limits of their respective governments by way of mortgage or otherwise, shall have effect as though that provision conferred a power on local governments to raise money on the security of their allocated revenues, and to make proper assurances for that purpose.

(2) Provision may be made by rules under the principal Act as to the conditions under which the power to raise loans on the security of allocated revenues shall be exercised.

(3) The provision in sub-section (1) of section thirty of the principal Act, which enables the Secretary of State in Council with the concurrence of a majority of votes at a meeting of the Council of India to prescribe provisions or conditions limiting the power to raise money, shall cease to have effect as regards the power to raise money on the security of allocated revenues.

Revised  
system of  
local  
government  
in certain  
provinces.

**3.—(1)** The presidencies of Fort William in Bengal, Fort St. George, and Bombay, and the provinces known as the United Provinces, the Punjab, Bihar and Orissa, the Central Provinces, and Assam, shall each be governed; in relation to reserved subjects, by a governor in council, and in relation to transferred subjects (save as otherwise provided by this Act) by the governor acting with ministers appointed under this Act.

The said presidencies and provinces are in this Act referred to as "governor's provinces" and the two first-named presidencies are in this Act referred to as the presidencies of Bengal and Madras.

(2) The provisions of section forty-six to fifty-one of the principal Act, as amended by this Act, shall apply to the United Provinces, the Punjab, Bihar and Orissa, the Central Provinces, and Assam, as they apply to the presidencies of Bengal, Madras and Bombay: Provided that the governors of the said provinces shall be appointed after consultation with the Governor-General.

Appointment of  
ministers and  
council  
secretaries.

**4. (1)** The governor of a governor's province may, by notification, appoint ministers, not being members of his executive council or other officials, to administer transferred subjects, and any ministers so appointed shall hold office during his pleasure.

There may be paid to any minister so appointed in any province the same salary as is payable to a member of the executive council in that province, unless a smaller salary is provided by vote of the legislative council of the province.

(2) No minister shall hold office for a longer period than six months, unless he is or becomes an elected member of the local legislature.

(3) In relation to transferred subjects, the governor shall be guided by the advice of his ministers, unless he sees sufficient cause to dissent from their opinion, in which case he may require action to be taken otherwise than in accordance with that advice: Provided that rules may be made under the principal Act for the temporary administration of a transferred subject where, in cases of emergency, owing to a vacancy, there is no minister in charge of the subject, by such authority and in such manner as may be prescribed by the rules.

(4) The governor of a governor's province may at his discretion appoint from among the non-official members of the local legislative council secretaries, who shall hold office during his pleasure, and discharge such duties in assisting members of the executive council and ministers, as he may assign to them.

There shall be paid to council secretaries so appointed such salary as may be provided by vote of the legislative council.

A council secretary shall cease to hold office if he ceases for more than six months to be a member of the legislative council.

Qualification of  
members of  
local executive  
councils.

**5. (1)** The provision in section forty-seven of the principal Act, that two of the members of the executive council of the governor of a province must have been for at least twelve years in the service of the Crown in India, shall have effect as though "one" were substituted for "two," and the provision in that section that the Commander-in-Chief of His Majesty's Forces in India, if resident at Calcutta, Madras or Bombay, shall, during his continuance there, be a member of the governor's council, shall cease to have effect.

(2) Provision may be made by rules under the principal Act as to the qualifications to be required in respect of members of the executive council of the governor of a province in any case where such provision is not made by section forty-seven of the principal Act as amended by this section.

6. (1) All orders and other proceedings of the government of a governor's province shall be expressed to be made by the government of the province, and shall be authenticated as the governor may by rule direct, so, however, that provision shall be made by rule for distinguishing orders and other proceedings relating to transferred subjects from other orders and proceedings.

Business of governor in council and governor with ministers.

Orders and proceedings authenticated as aforesaid shall not be called into question in any legal proceeding on the ground that they were not duly made by the government of the province.

(2) The governor may make rules and orders for the more convenient transaction of business in his executive council and with his ministers, and every order made or act done in accordance with those rules and orders shall be treated as being the order or the act of the government of the province.

The governor may also make rules and orders for regulating the relations between his executive council and his ministers for the purpose of the transaction of the business of the local government :

Provided that any rules or orders made for the purposes specified in this section which are repugnant to the provisions of any rules made under the principal Act as amended by this Act shall, to the extent of that repugnancy, but not otherwise, be void.

7. (1) There shall be a legislative council in every governor's province, which shall consist of the members of the executive council and of the members nominated or elected as provided by this Act.

Composition of governors' legislative councils.

The governor shall not be a member of the legislative council, but shall have the right of addressing the council, and may for that purpose require the attendance of its members.

(2) The number of members of the governors' legislative councils shall be in accordance with the table set out in the First Schedule to this Act; and of the members of each council not more than twenty per cent. shall be official members, and at least seventy per cent. shall be elected members :

Provided that—

- (a) subject to the maintenance of the above proportions, rules under the principal Act may provide for increasing the number of members of any council, as specified in that schedule; and
- (b) the governor may, for the purposes of any Bill introduced or proposed to be introduced in his legislative council, nominate, in the case of Assam one person, and in the case of other provinces not more than two persons, having special knowledge or experience of the subject-matter of the Bill, and those persons shall, in relation to the Bill, have for the period for which they are nominated all the rights of members of the council, and shall be in addition to the numbers above referred to; and
- (c) members nominated to the legislative council of the Central Provinces by the governor as the result of elections held in the Assigned Districts of Berar shall be deemed to be elected members of the legislative council of the Central Provinces.

(3) The powers of a governor's legislative council may be exercised notwithstanding any vacancy in the council.

(4) Subject as aforesaid, provision may be made by rules under the principal Act as to—

- (a) the term of office of nominated members of governors' legislative councils, and the manner of filling casual vacancies occurring by reason of absence of members from India, inability to attend to duty, death, acceptance of office, resignation duly accepted, or otherwise; and
- (b) the conditions under which and manner in which persons may be nominated as members of governors' legislative councils; and
- (c) the qualification of electors, the constitution of constituencies, and the method of election for governors' legislative councils, including the number of members to be elected by communal and other electorates, and any matters incidental or ancillary thereto; and



- (d) the qualifications for being and for being nominated or elected a member of any such council; and
- (e) the final decision of doubts or disputes as to the validity of any election; and
- (f) the manner in which the rules are to be carried into effect:

Provided that rules as to any such matters as aforesaid may provide for delegating to the local government such power as may be specified in the rules of making subsidiary regulations affecting the same matters.

(5) Subject to any such rules any person who is a ruler or subject of any State in India may be nominated as a member of a governor's legislative council.

**8.** (1) Every governor's legislative council shall continue for three years from its first meeting:—

Provided that—

- (a) the council may be sooner dissolved by the governor; and
- (b) the said period may be extended by the governor for a period not exceeding one year, by notification in the official gazette of the province, if in special circumstances (to be specified in the notification) he so think fit; and
- (c) after the dissolution of the council the governor shall appoint a date not more than six months or, with the sanction of the Secretary of State, not more than nine months from the date of dissolution for the next session of the council.

(2) A governor may appoint such times and places for holding the sessions of his legislative council as he thinks fit, and may also, by notification or otherwise, prorogue the council.

(3) Any meeting of a governor's legislative council may be adjourned by the person presiding.

(4) All questions in a governor's legislative council shall be determined by a majority of votes of the members present other than the person presiding, who shall, however, have and exercise a casting vote in the case of an equality of votes.

**9.** (1) There shall be a president of a governor's legislative council, who shall, until the expiration of a period of four years from the first meeting of the council as constituted under this Act, be a person appointed by the governor, and shall thereafter be a member of the council elected by the council and approved by the governor.

Provided that if at the expiration of such period of four years the council is in session, the president then in office shall continue in office until the end of the current session, and the first election of a president shall take place at the commencement of the next ensuing session.

(2) There shall be a deputy-president of a governor's legislative council who shall preside at meetings of the council in the absence of the president, and who shall be a member of the council elected by the council and approved by the governor.

(3) The appointed president of a council shall hold office until the date of the first election of a president by the council under this section, but he may resign office by writing under his hand addressed to the governor, or may be removed from office by order of the governor, and any vacancy occurring before the expiration of the term of office of an appointed president shall be filled by a similar appointment for the remainder of such term.

(4) An elected president and a deputy-president shall cease to hold office on ceasing to be members of the council. They may resign office by writing under their hands addressed to the governor, and may be removed from office by a vote of the council with the concurrence of the governor.

(5) The president and the deputy-president shall receive such salaries as may be determined, in the case of an appointed president, by the governor, and in the case of an elected president or deputy-president, by an Act of the local legislature.

**10.** (1) The local legislature of any province has power, subject to the provisions of this Act, to make laws for the peace and good government of the territories for the time being constituting that province.

Sessions and  
duration of  
governors'  
legislative  
councils.

Presidents of  
governors'  
legislative  
councils.

Powers of local  
legislatures.

(2) The local legislature of any province may, subject to the provisions of the sub-section next following, repeal or alter as to that province any law made either before or after the commencement of this Act by any authority in British India other than that local legislature.

(3) The local legislature of any province may not, without the previous sanction of the Governor General, make or take into consideration any law—

- (a) imposing or authorising the imposition of any new tax unless the tax is a tax scheduled as exempted from this provision by rules made under the principal Act ; or
- (b) affecting the public debt of India, or the customs duties, or any other tax or duty for the time being in force and imposed by the authority of the Governor-General in Council for the general purposes of the Government of India, provided that the imposition or alteration of a tax scheduled as aforesaid shall not be deemed to affect any such tax or duty ; or
- (c) affecting the discipline or maintenance of any part of His Majesty's naval, military, or air forces ; or
- (d) affecting the relations of the government with foreign princes or states ; or
- (e) regulating any central subject ; or
- (f) regulating any provincial subject which has been declared by rules under the principal Act to be, either in whole or in part, subject to legislation by the Indian legislature, in respect of any matter to which such declaration applies ; or
- (g) affecting any power expressly reserved to the Governor-General in Council by any law for the time being in force ; or
- (h) altering or repealing the provisions of any law which, having been made before the commencement of this Act by any authority in British India other than that local legislature, is declared by rules under the principal Act to be a law which cannot be repealed or altered by the local legislature without previous sanction ; or
- (i) altering or repealing any provision of an Act of the Indian legislature made after the commencement of this Act, which by the provisions of that Act may not be repealed or altered by the local legislature without previous sanction :

Provided that an Act or a provision of an Act made by a local legislature, and subsequently assented to by the Governor-General in pursuance of this Act, shall not be deemed invalid by reason only of its requiring the previous sanction of the Governor-General under this Act.

(4) The local legislature of any province has not power to make any law affecting any Act of Parliament.

11. (1) Sub-sections (1) and (3) of section eighty of the principal Act (which relate to the classes of business which may be transacted at meetings of local legislative councils) shall cease to apply to a governor's legislative council, but the business and procedure in any such council shall be regulated in accordance with the provisions of this section.

Business and procedure in governors' legislative councils.

(2) The estimated annual expenditure and revenue of the province shall be laid in the form of a statement before the council in each year, and the proposals of the local government for the appropriation of provincial revenues and other moneys in any year shall be submitted to the vote of the council in the form of demands for grants. The council may assent, or refuse its assent, to a demand, or may reduce the amount therein referred to either by a reduction of the whole grant or by the omission or reduction of any of the items of expenditure of which the grant is composed :

Provided that—

- (a) the local government shall have power, in relation to any such demand, to act as if it had been assented to, notwithstanding the withholding of such assent or the reduction of the amount therein referred to, if the demand relates to a reserved subject, and the governor certifies that the expenditure provided for by the demand is essential to the discharge of his responsibility for the subject ; and

- (b) the governor shall have power in cases of emergency to authorise such expenditure as may be in his opinion necessary for the safety or tranquillity of the province, or for the carrying on of any department; and
- (c) no proposal for the appropriation of any such revenues or other moneys for any purpose shall be made except on the recommendation of the governor, communicated to the council.

(3) Nothing in the foregoing sub-section shall require proposals to be submitted to the council relating to the following heads of expenditure:

- (i) contributions payable by the local government to the Governor-General in Council; and
- (ii) interest and sinking fund charges on loans; and
- (iii) expenditure of which the amount is prescribed by or under any law; and
- (iv) salaries and pensions of persons appointed by or with the approval of His Majesty or by the Secretary of State in Council; and
- (v) salaries of judges of the High Court of the province and of the Advocate-General.

If any question arises whether any proposed appropriation of moneys does or does not relate to the above heads of expenditure, the decision of the governor shall be final.

(4) Where any Bill has been introduced or is proposed to be introduced, or any amendment to a Bill is moved or proposed to be moved, the governor may certify that the Bill or any clause of it or the amendment affects the safety or tranquillity of his province or any part of it or of another province, and may direct that no proceedings or no further proceedings shall be taken by the council in relation to the Bill, clause or amendment, and effect shall be given to any such direction.

(5) Provision may be made by rules under the principal Act for the purpose of carrying into effect the foregoing provisions of this section and for regulating the course of business in the council, and as to the persons to preside over meetings thereof in the absence of the president and deputy-president, and the preservation of order at meetings; and the rules may provide for the number of members required to constitute a quorum, and for prohibiting or regulating the asking of questions on and the discussion of any subject specified in the rules.

(6) Standing orders may be made providing for the conduct of business and the procedure to be followed in the council, in so far as these matters are not provided for by rules made under the principal Act. The first standing orders shall be made by the governor in council, but may, subject to the assent of the governor, be altered by the local legislatures. Any standing order made as aforesaid which is repugnant to the provisions of any rules made under the principal Act, shall, to the extent of that repugnancy but not otherwise, be void.

(7) Subject to the rules and standing orders affecting the council, there shall be freedom of speech in the governors' legislative councils. No person shall be liable to any proceedings in any court by reason of his speech or vote in any such council, or by reason of anything contained in any official report of the proceedings of any such council.

12. (1) Where a Bill has been passed by a local legislative council, the governor, lieutenant-governor or chief commissioner may, instead of declaring that he assents to or withholds his assent from the Bill, return the Bill to the council for reconsideration, either in whole or in part, together with any amendments which he may recommend, or, in cases prescribed by rules under the principal Act may, and if the rules so require shall, reserve the Bill for the consideration of the Governor-General.



(2) Where a Bill is reserved for the consideration of the Governor-General, the following provisions shall apply :—

- (a) The governor, lieutenant-governor or chief commissioner may, at any time within six months from the date of the reservation of the Bill, with the consent of the Governor-General, return the Bill for further consideration by the council with a recommendation that the council shall consider amendments thereto :
- (b) After any Bill so returned has been further considered by the council, together with any recommendations made by the governor, lieutenant-governor or chief commissioner relating thereto, the Bill, if re-affirmed with or without amendment, may be again presented to the governor, lieutenant-governor, or chief commissioner :
- (c) Any Bill reserved for the consideration of the Governor-General shall, if assented to by the Governor-General within a period of six months from the date of such reservation, become law on due publication of such assent, in the same way as a Bill assented to by the governor, lieutenant-governor or chief commissioner but, if not assented to by the Governor-General within such period of six months, shall lapse and be of no effect unless before the expiration of that period either—
  - (i) the Bill has been returned by the governor, lieutenant-governor or chief commissioner, for further consideration by the council ; or
  - (ii) in the case of the council not being in session, a notification has been published of an intention so to return the Bill at the commencement of the next session.

(3) The Governor-General may (except where the Bill has been reserved for his consideration), instead of assenting to or withholding his assent from any Act passed by a local legislature, declare that he reserves the Act for the signification of His Majesty's pleasure thereon, and in such case the Act shall not have validity until His Majesty in Council has signified his assent and his assent has been notified by the Governor-General.

13.—(1) Where a governor's legislative council has refused leave to introduce, or has failed to pass in a form recommended by the governor, any Bill relating to a reserved subject the governor may certify that the passage of the Bill is essential for the discharge of his responsibility for the subject, and thereupon the Bill shall, notwithstanding that the council have not consented thereto, be deemed to have passed, and shall, on signature by the governor, become an Act of the local legislature in the form of the Bill as originally introduced or proposed to be introduced in the council or (as the case may be) in the form recommended to the council by the governor.

Provision for case of failure to pass legislation in governors' legislative councils.

(2) Every such Act shall be expressed to be made by the governor, and the governor shall forthwith send an authentic copy thereof to the Governor-General, who shall reserve the Act for the signification of His Majesty's pleasure, and upon the signification of such assent by His Majesty in Council, and the notification thereof by the Governor-General, the Act shall have the same force and effect as an Act passed by the local legislature and duly assented to :

Provided that where, in the opinion of the Governor-General a state of emergency exists which justifies such action, he may, instead of reserving such Act, signify his assent thereto, and thereupon the Act shall have such force and effect as aforesaid, subject however to disallowance by His Majesty in Council.

(3) An Act made under this section shall, as soon as practicable after being made, be laid before each House of Parliament, and an Act which is required to be presented for His Majesty's assent shall not be so presented until copies thereof have been laid before each House of Parliament for not less than eight days on which that House has sat.

14. An official shall not be qualified for election as a member of a local legislative council, and if any non-official member of a local legislative council, whether elected or nominated, accepts any office in the service of the Crown in India, his seat on the council shall become vacant :

Vacation of seats in local legislative councils.

Provided that for the purposes of this provision, a minister shall not be deemed to be an official and a person shall not be deemed to accept office on appointment as a minister.

Constitution of new provinces, etc., and provision as to backward tracts.

**15.** (1) The Governor-General in Council may, after obtaining an expression of opinion from the local government and the local legislature affected by notification, with the sanction of His Majesty previously signified by the Secretary of State in Council, constitute a new governor's province, or place part of a governor's province under the administration of a deputy-governor to be appointed by the Governor-General, and may in any such case apply, with such modifications as appear necessary or desirable, all or any of the provisions of the principal Act or this Act relating to governors' provinces, or provinces under a lieutenant-governor or chief commissioner, to any such new province or part of a province.

(2) The Governor-General in Council may declare any territory in British India to be a "backward tract," and may, by notification, with such sanction as aforesaid, direct that the principal Act and this Act shall apply to that territory subject to such exceptions and modifications as may be prescribed in the notification. Where the Governor-General in Council has, by notification, directed as aforesaid, he may, by the same or subsequent notification, direct that any Act of the Indian legislature shall not apply to the territory in question or any part thereof, or shall apply to the territory or any part thereof subject to such exceptions or modifications as the Governor-General thinks fit, or may authorise the governor in council to give similar directions as respects any Act of the local legislature.

Saving.

**16.** (1) The validity of any order made or action taken after the commencement of this Act by the Governor-General in Council or by a local government which would have been within the powers of the Governor-General in Council or of such local government if this Act had not been passed, shall not be open to question in any legal proceedings on the ground that by reason of any provision of this Act or of any rule made by virtue of any such provision such order or action has ceased to be within the powers of the Governor-General in Council or of the government concerned.

(2) Nothing in this Act, or in any rule made thereunder, shall be construed as diminishing in any respect the powers of the Indian legislature as laid down in section sixty-five of the principal Act, and the validity of any Act of the Indian legislature or any local legislature shall not be open to question in any legal proceedings on the ground that the Act affects a provincial subject or a central subject, as the case may be, and the validity of any Act made by the governor of a province shall not be so open to question on the ground that it does not relate to a reserved subject.

(3) The validity of any order made or action taken by a governor in council, or by a governor acting with his ministers, shall not be open to question in any legal proceedings on the ground that such order or action relates or does not relate to a transferred subject, or relates to a transferred subject of which the minister is not in charge.

## PART II.

### GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

Indian legislature

**17.** Subject to the provisions of this Act, the Indian legislature shall consist of the Governor-General and two chambers, namely, the Council of State and the Legislative Assembly.

Except as otherwise provided by or under this Act, a Bill shall not be deemed to have been passed by the Indian legislature unless it has been agreed to by both chambers, either without amendment or with such amendments only as may be agreed to by both chambers.

Council of State.

**18.** (1) The Council of State shall consist of not more than sixty members nominated or elected in accordance with rules made under the principal Act, of whom not more than twenty shall be official members.

(2) The Governor-General shall have power to appoint, from among the members of the Council of State, a president and other persons to preside in such circumstances as he may direct.

(3) The Governor-General shall have the right of addressing the Council of State, and may for that purpose require the attendance of its members.

Legislative Assembly.

**19.** (1) The Legislative Assembly shall consist of members nominated or elected in accordance with rules made under the principal Act.

(2) The total number of members of the Legislative Assembly shall be one hundred and forty. The number of non-elected members shall be forty, of whom twenty-six shall be official members. The number of elected members shall be one hundred:

Provided that rules made under the principal Act may provide for increasing the number of members of the Legislative Assembly as fixed by this section, and may vary the proportion which the classes of members bear one to another, so, however, that at least five-sevenths of the members of the Legislative Assembly shall be elected members, and at least one-third of the other members shall be non-official members.

(3) The Governor-General shall have the right of addressing the Legislative Assembly, and may for that purpose require the attendance of its members.

**20.** (1) There shall be a president of the Legislative Assembly, who shall, until the expiration of four years from the first meeting thereof, be a person appointed by the Governor-General, and shall thereafter be a member of the Assembly elected by the Assembly and approved by the Governor-General:

President of  
Legislative  
Assembly.

Provided that, if at the expiration of such period of four years the Assembly is in session, the president then in office shall continue in office until the end of the current session, and the first election of a president shall take place at the commencement of the ensuing session.

(2) There shall be a deputy-president of the Legislative Assembly, who shall preside at meetings of the Assembly in the absence of the president, and who shall be a member of the Assembly elected by the Assembly and approved by the Governor-General.

(3) The appointed president shall hold office until the date of the election of a president under this section, but he may resign his office by writing under his hand addressed to the Governor-General, or may be removed from office by order of the Governor-General, and any vacancy occurring before the expiration of his term of office shall be filled by a similar appointment for the remainder of such term.

(4) An elected president and a deputy-president shall cease to hold office if they cease to be members of the Assembly. They may resign office by writing under their hands addressed to the Governor-General, and may be removed from office by a vote of the Assembly with the concurrence of the Governor-General.

(5) A president and deputy-president shall receive such salaries as may be determined, in the case of an appointed president by the Governor-General, and in the case of an elected president and a deputy-president by Act of the Indian legislature.

**21.** (1) Every Council of State shall continue for five years, and every Legislative Assembly for three years, from its first meeting:

Duration and  
sessions of  
Legislative  
Assembly  
and Council of  
State.

Provided that—

- (a) either chamber of the legislature may be sooner dissolved by the Governor-General; and
- (b) any such period may be extended by the Governor-General if in special circumstances he so thinks fit; and
- (c) after the dissolution of either chamber the Governor-General shall appoint a date not more than six months, or, with the sanction of the Secretary of State not more than nine months after the date of dissolution for the next session of that chamber.

(2) The Governor-General may appoint such times and places for holding the sessions of either chamber of the Indian legislature as he thinks fit, and may also from time to time, by notification or otherwise, prorogue such sessions.

(3) Any meeting of either chamber of the Indian legislature may be adjourned by the person presiding.

(4) All questions in either chamber shall be determined by a majority of votes of members present other than the presiding member, who shall, however, have and exercise a casting vote in the case of an equality of votes.

(5) The powers of either chamber of the Indian legislature may be exercised notwithstanding any vacancy in the chamber.

**22.** (1) An official shall not be qualified for election as a member of either chamber of the Indian legislature, and, if any non official member of either chamber accepts office in the service of the Crown in India, his seat in that chamber shall become vacant.

Membership of both  
chambers.

(2) If an elected member of either chamber of the Indian legislature becomes a member of the other chamber, his seat in such first-mentioned chamber shall thereupon become vacant.



(3) If any person is elected a member of both chambers of the Indian legislature, he shall, before he takes his seat in either chamber, signify in writing the chamber of which he desires to be a member, and thereupon his seat in the other chamber shall become vacant.

(4) Every member of the Governor-General's Executive Council shall be nominated as a member of one chamber of the Indian legislature, and shall have the right of attending in and addressing the other chamber, but shall not be a member of both chambers.

**23.** (1) Subject to the provisions of this Act, provision may be made by rules under the principal Act as to—

- (a) the term of office of nominated members of the Council of State and the Legislative Assembly, and the manner of filling casual vacancies occurring by reason of absence of members from India, inability to attend to duty, death, acceptance of office, or resignation duly accepted, or otherwise; and
- (b) the conditions under which and the manner in which persons may be nominated as members of the Council of State of the Legislative Assembly; and
- (c) the qualification of electors, the constitution of constituencies, and the method of election for the Council of State and the Legislative Assembly (including the number of members to be elected by communal and other electorates) and any matters incidental or ancillary thereto; and
- (d) the qualifications for being or for being nominated or elected as members of the Council of State or the Legislative Assembly; and
- (e) the final decision of doubts or disputes as to the validity of an election; and
- (f) the manner in which the rules are to be carried into effect.

(2) Subject to any such rules, any person who is a ruler or subject of any State in India may be nominated as a member of the Council of State or the Legislative Assembly.

**24.** (1) Sub-sections (1) and (3) of section sixty-seven of the principal Act (which relate to the classes of business which may be transacted by the Indian legislative council) shall cease to have effect.

(2) Provision may be made by rules under the principal Act for regulating the course of business and the preservation of order in the chambers of the Indian legislature, and as to the persons to preside at the meetings of the Legislative Assembly in the absence of the president and the deputy-president; and the rules may provide for the number of members required to constitute a quorum, and for prohibiting or regulating the asking of questions on, and the discussion of, any subject specified in the rules.

(3) If any Bill which has been passed by one chamber is not, within six months after the passage of the Bill by that chamber, passed by the other chamber either without amendments or with such amendments as may be agreed to by the two chambers, the Governor-General may in his discretion refer the matter for decision to a joint sitting of both chambers: Provided that standing orders made under this section may provide for meetings of members of both chambers appointed for the purpose, in order to discuss any difference of opinion which has arisen between the two chambers.

(4) Without prejudice to the powers of the Governor-General under section sixty-eight of the principal Act, the Governor-General may, where a Bill has been passed by both chambers of the Indian legislature, return the Bill for reconsideration by either chamber.

(5) Rules made for the purpose of this section may contain such general and supplemental provisions as appear necessary for the purpose of giving full effect to this section.

(6) Standing orders may be made providing for the conduct of business and the procedure to be followed in either chamber of the Indian legislature in so far as these matters are not provided for by rules made under the principal Act. The first standing orders shall be made by the Governor-General in Council, but may, with the consent of the Governor-General, be altered by the chamber to which they relate.

Supplementary provisions as to composition of Legislative Assembly and Council of State.

Business and proceedings in Indian legislature.

Any standing order made as aforesaid which is repugnant to the provisions of any rules made under the principal Act shall, to the extent of that repugnancy but not otherwise, be void.

(7) Subject to the rules and standing orders affecting the chamber, there shall be freedom of speech in both chambers of the Indian legislature. No person shall be liable to any proceedings in any court by reason of his speech or vote in either chamber, or by reason of anything contained in any official report of the proceedings of either chamber.

**25.** (1) The estimated annual expenditure and revenue of the Governor-General in Council shall be laid in the form of a statement before both chambers of the Indian legislature in each year.

Indian budget.

(2) No proposal for the appropriation of any revenue or moneys for any purpose shall be made except on the recommendation of the Governor-General.

(3) The proposals of the Governor-General in Council for the appropriation of revenue or moneys relating to the following heads of expenditure shall not be submitted to the vote of the legislative assembly, nor shall they be open to discussion by either chamber at the time when the annual statement is under consideration, unless the Governor-General otherwise directs—

- (i) interest and sinking fund charges on loans ; and
- (ii) expenditure of which the amount is prescribed by or under any law ; and
- (iii) salaries and pensions of persons appointed by or with the approval of His Majesty or by the Secretary of State in Council ; and
- (iv) salaries of chief commissioners and judicial commissioners ; and
- (v) expenditure classified by the order of the Governor-General in Council as—
  - (a) ecclesiastical ;
  - (b) political ;
  - (c) defence.

(4) If any question arises whether any proposed appropriation of revenue or moneys does or does not relate to the above heads, the decision of the Governor-General on the question shall be final.

(5) The proposals of the Governor-General in Council for the appropriation of revenue or moneys relating to heads of expenditure not specified in the above heads shall be submitted to the vote of the legislative assembly in the form of demands for grants.

(6) The legislative assembly may assent or refuse its assent to any demand or may reduce the amount referred to in any demand by a reduction of the whole grant.

(7) The demands as voted by the legislative assembly shall be submitted to the Governor-General in Council, who shall, if he declares that he is satisfied that any demand which has been refused by the legislative assembly as essential to the discharge of his responsibilities, act as if it had been assented to, notwithstanding the withholding of such assent or the reduction of the amount therein referred to, by the legislative assembly.

(8) Notwithstanding anything in this section the Governor-General shall have power, in cases of emergency, to authorise such expenditure as may, in his opinion, be necessary for the safety or tranquillity of British India or any part thereof.

**26.** (1) Where either chamber of the Indian legislature refuses leave to introduce, or fails to pass in a form recommended by the Governor-General, any Bill, the Governor-General may certify that the passage of the Bill is essential for the safety, tranquillity or interests of British India or any part thereof, and thereupon—

Provision for case of failure to pass legislation.

- (a) if the Bill has already been passed by the other chamber, the Bill shall, on signature by the Governor-General, notwithstanding that it has not been consented to by both chambers, forthwith become an Act of the Indian legislature in the form of the Bill as originally introduced or proposed to be introduced in the Indian legislature, or (as the case may be) in the form recommended by the Governor-General ; and

(b) if the Bill has not already been so passed, the Bill shall be laid before the other chamber, and, if consented to by that chamber in the form recommended by the Governor-General, shall become an Act as aforesaid on the signification of the Governor-General's assent, or, if not so consented to, shall, on signature by the Governor-General, become an Act as aforesaid.

(2) Every such Act shall be expressed to be made by the Governor-General, and shall, as soon as practicable after being made, be laid before both Houses of Parliament, and shall not have effect until it has received His Majesty's assent, and shall not be presented for His Majesty's assent until copies thereof have been laid before each House of Parliament for not less than eight days on which that House has sat; and upon the signification of such assent by His Majesty in Council, and the notification thereof by the Governor-General, the Act shall have the same force and effect as an Act passed by the Indian legislature and duly assented to:

Provided that, where in the opinion of the Governor-General a state of emergency exists which justifies such action, the Governor-General may direct that any such Act shall come into operation forthwith, and thereupon the Act shall have such force and effect as aforesaid, subject, however, to disallowance by His Majesty in Council.

Supplemental provisions as to powers of Indian legislature.

**27.** (1) In addition to the measures referred to in sub-section (2) of section sixty-seven of the principal Act, as requiring the previous sanction of the Governor-General, it shall not be lawful without such previous sanction to introduce at any meeting of either chamber of the Indian legislature any measure—

- (a) regulating any provincial subject, or any part of a provincial subject, which has not been declared by rules under the principal Act to be subject to legislation by the Indian legislature;
- (b) repealing or amending any Act of a local legislature;
- (c) repealing or amending any Act or ordinance made by the Governor-General.

(2) Where in either chamber of the Indian legislature any Bill has been introduced, or is proposed to be introduced, or any amendment to a Bill is moved, or proposed to be moved, the Governor-General may certify that the Bill, or any clause of it, or the amendment, affects the safety or tranquillity of British India, or any part thereof, and may direct that no proceedings, or that no further proceedings, shall be taken by the chamber in relation to the Bill, clause, or amendment, and effect shall be given to such direction.

Composition of Governor-General's executive council.

**28.** (1) The provision in section thirty-six of the principal Act, imposing a limit on the number of members of the Governor-General's executive council, shall cease to have effect.

(2) The provision in section thirty-six of the principal Act as to the qualification of members of the council shall have effect as though the words "at the time of their appointment" were omitted, and as though after the word "Scotland" there were inserted the words "or a pleader of the High Court" and as though "ten years" were substituted for "five years."

(3) Provision may be made by rules under the principal Act as to the qualifications to be required in respect of members of the Governor-General's executive council, in any case where such provision is not made by section thirty-six of the principal Act as amended by this section.

(4) Sub-section (2) of section thirty-seven of the principal Act (which provides that when and so long as the Governor-General's executive council assembles in a province having a governor, the governor shall be an extraordinary member of the council) shall cease to have effect.

Appointment of council secretaries.

**29.** (1) The Governor-General may at his discretion appoint, from among the members of the Legislative Assembly, council secretaries who shall hold office during his pleasure and discharge such duties in assisting the members of his executive council as he may assign to them.

(2) There shall be paid to council secretaries so appointed such salary as may be provided by the Indian legislature.

(3) A council secretary shall cease to hold office if he ceases for more than six months to be a member of the Legislative Assembly.

## PART III.

## SECRETARY OF STATE IN COUNCIL.

**30.** The salary of the Secretary of State, the salaries of his under-secretaries, and any other expenses of his department may, notwithstanding anything in the principal Act, instead of being paid out of the revenues of India, be paid out of moneys provided by Parliament, and the salary of the Secretary of State shall be so paid.

Payment of salary of Secretary of State, etc., out of moneys provided by Parliament.

**31.** The following amendments shall be made in section three of the principal Act in relation to the composition of the Council of India, the qualification, term of office, and remuneration of its members:—

Council of India.

(1) The provisions of sub-section (1) shall have effect as though "eight" and "twelve" were substituted for "ten" and "fourteen" respectively, as the minimum and maximum number of members, provided that the council as constituted at the time of the passing of this Act shall not be affected by this provision, but no fresh appointment or re-appointment thereto shall be made in excess of the maximum prescribed by this provision.

(2) the provisions of sub-section (3) shall have effect as if "one-half" were substituted for "nine" and "India" were substituted for "British India."

(3) In sub-section (4) "five years" shall be substituted for "seven years" as the term of office of members of the council, provided that the tenure of office of any person who is a member of the council at the time of the passing of this Act shall not be affected by this provision.

(4) The provisions of sub-section (8) shall cease to have effect and in lieu thereof the following provisions shall be inserted:

"There shall be paid to each member of the Council of India the annual salary of twelve hundred pounds: provided that any member of the council who was at the time of his appointment domiciled in India shall receive, in addition to the salary hereby provided, an annual subsistence allowance of six hundred pounds.

Such salaries and allowances may be paid out of the revenues of India or out of moneys provided by Parliament."

(5) Notwithstanding anything in any Act or rules, where any person in the service of the Crown in India is appointed a member of the council before completion of the period of such service required to entitle him to a pension or annuity, his service as such member shall, for the purpose of any pension or annuity which would be payable to him on completion of such period, be reckoned as service under the Crown in India whilst resident in India.

**32.—(1)** The provision in section six of the principal Act which prescribes the quorum for meetings of the Council of India shall cease to have effect, and the Secretary of State shall provide for a quorum by directions to be issued in this behalf.

Further provisions as to Council of India.

(2) The provision in section eight of the principal Act relating to meetings of the Council of India shall have effect as though "month" were substituted for "week."

(3) Section ten of the principal Act shall have effect as though the words "all business of the council or committees thereof is to be transacted" were omitted, and the words "the business of the Secretary of State in Council or the Council of India shall be transacted, and any order made or act done in accordance with such direction shall, subject to the provisions of this Act, be treated as being an order of the Secretary of State in Council" were inserted in lieu thereof.

**33.** The Secretary of State in Council may, notwithstanding anything in the principal Act, by rule regulate and restrict the exercise of the powers of superintendence, direction, and control, vested in the Secretary of State and the Secretary of State in Council, by the principal Act, or otherwise, in

Relaxation of control of Secretary of State.



such manner as may appear necessary or expedient in order to give effect to the purposes of this Act.

Before any rules are made under this section relating to subjects other than transferred subjects, the rules proposed to be made shall be laid in draft before both Houses of Parliament, and such rules shall not be made unless both Houses by resolution approve the draft either without modification or addition, or with modifications or additions to which both Houses agree, but upon such approval being given the Secretary of State in Council may make such rules in the form in which they have been approved, and such rules on being so made shall be of full force and effect.

Any rules relating to transferred subjects made under this section shall be laid before both Houses of Parliament as soon as may be after they are made, and, if an Address is presented to His Majesty by either House of Parliament within the next thirty days on which that House has sat after the rules are laid before it praying that the rules or any of them may be annulled His Majesty in Council may annul the rules or any of them, and those rules shall thenceforth be void, but without prejudice to the validity of anything previously done thereunder.

Correspondence  
between Secretary  
of State and  
India.

**34.** So much of section five of the principal Act as relates to orders and communications sent to India from the United Kingdom and to orders made in the United Kingdom, and sections eleven, twelve, thirteen and fourteen of the principal Act, shall cease to have effect, and the procedure for the sending of orders and communications to India and in general for correspondence between the Secretary of State and the Governor-General in Council or any local government shall be such as may be prescribed by order of the Secretary of State in Council.

High Commis-  
sioner of India.

**35.** His Majesty may by Order in Council make provision of the appointment of a High Commissioner for India in the United Kingdom, and for the pay, pension, powers, duties and conditions of employment of the High Commissioner and of his assistants; and the Order may further provide for delegating to the High Commissioner any of the powers previously exercised by the Secretary of State or the Secretary of State in Council whether under the principal Act or otherwise in relation to making contracts, and may prescribe the conditions under which he shall act on behalf of the Governor-General in Council or any local government.

#### PART IV.

##### THE CIVIL SERVICES IN INDIA.

The civil services in  
India.

**36.—(1)** Subject to the provisions of the principal Act and of rules made thereunder, every person in the civil service of the Crown in India holds office during His Majesty's pleasure, and may be employed in any manner required by a proper authority within the scope of his duty, but no person in that service may be dismissed by any authority subordinate to that by which he was appointed, and the Secretary of State in Council may (except so far as he may provide by rules to the contrary) reinstate any person in that service who has been dismissed.

If any such person appointed by the Secretary of State in Council thinks himself wronged by an order of an official superior in a governor's province, and on due application made to that superior does not receive the redress to which he may consider himself entitled, he may, without prejudice to any other right of redress, complain to the governor of the province in order to obtain justice, and the governor is hereby directed to examine such complaint and require such action to be taken thereon as may appear to him to be just and equitable.

(2) The Secretary of State in Council may make rules for regulating the classification of the civil services in India, the methods of their recruitment, their conditions of service, pay and allowances, and discipline and conduct. Such rules may, to such extent and in respect of such matters as may be prescribed, delegate the power of making rules to the Governor-General in Council or to local governments, or authorise the Indian legislature or local legislatures to make laws regulating the public services:

Provided that every person appointed before the commencement of this Act by the Secretary of State in Council to the civil service of the Crown in India shall retain all his existing or accruing rights, or shall receive such compensation for the loss of any of them as the Secretary of State in Council may consider just and equitable.

(3) The right to pensions and the scale and conditions of pensions of all persons in the civil service of the Crown in India appointed by the Secretary of State in Council shall be regulated in accordance with the rules in force at the time of the passing of this Act. Any such rules may be varied or added to by the Secretary of State in Council and shall have effect as so varied or added to, but any such variation or addition shall not adversely affect the pension of any member of the service appointed before the date thereof.

Nothing in this section or in any rule thereunder shall prejudice the rights to which any person may, or may have, become entitled under the provisions in relation to pensions contained in the East India Annuity Funds Act, 1874. 87 & 88 Vict., c. 12.

(4) For the removal of doubts it is hereby declared that all rules or other provisions in operation at the time of the passing of this Act, whether made by the Secretary of State in Council or by any other authority, relating to the civil service of the Crown in India, were duly made in accordance with the powers in that behalf, and are confirmed, but any such rules or provisions may be revoked, varied, or added to by rules or laws made under this section.

**37.**—(1) Notwithstanding anything in section ninety-seven of the principal Act the Secretary of State may make appointments to the Indian Civil Service of persons domiciled in India, in accordance with such rules as may be prescribed by the Secretary of State in Council with the concurrence of the majority of votes at a meeting of the Council of India. Appointments to the Indian Civil Service.

Any rules made under this section shall not have force until they have been laid for thirty days before both Houses of Parliament.

(2) The Indian Civil Service (Temporary Provisions) Act, 1915 (which confers power during the war and for a period of two years thereafter to make appointments to the Indian Civil Service without examination), shall have effect as though "three years" were substituted for "two years." 5 & 6 Geo. 5, c. 87.

**38.** (1) There shall be established in India a public service commission, consisting of not more than five members, of whom one shall be chairman, appointed by the Secretary of State in Council. Each member shall hold office for five years, and may be re-appointed. No member shall be removed before the expiry of his term of office, except by order of the Secretary of State in Council. The qualifications for appointment, and the pay and pension (if any) attaching to the office of chairman and member, shall be prescribed by rules made by the Secretary of State in Council. Public service commission.

(2) The public service commission shall discharge, in regard to recruitment and control of the public services in India, such functions as may be assigned thereto by rules made by the Secretary of State in Council.

**39.** (1) An auditor-general in India shall be appointed by the Secretary of State in Council, and shall hold office during His Majesty's pleasure. The Secretary of State in Council shall, by rules, make provision for his pay, powers, duties, and conditions of employment, or for the discharge of his duties in the case of a temporary vacancy or absence from duty. Financial control.

(2) Subject to any rules made by the Secretary of State in Council, no office may be added to or withdrawn from the public service, and the emoluments of no post may be varied, except after consultation with such finance authority as may be designated in the rules, being an authority of the province or of the Government of India, according as the post is or is not under the control of a local government.

**40.** Rules made under this Part of this Act shall not be made except with the concurrence of the majority of votes at a meeting of the Council of India. Rule under Part IV.

## PART V.

### STATUTORY COMMISSION.

**41.** (1) At the expiration of ten years after the passing of this Act the Secretary of State, with the concurrence of both Houses of Parliament, shall submit for the approval of His Majesty the names of persons to act as a commission for the purposes of this section. Statutory commission.

(2) The persons whose names are so submitted, if approved by His Majesty, shall be a commission for the purpose of inquiring into the working of the system of government, the growth of education, and the development of representative institutions, in British India, and matters connected therewith, and the commission shall report as to whether and to what extent it is

desirable to establish the principle of responsible government, or to extend, modify, or restrict the degree of responsible government then existing therein, including the question whether the establishment of second chambers of the local legislatures is or is not desirable.

(3) The commission shall also inquire into and report on any other matter affecting British India and the provinces, which may be referred to the commission by His Majesty.

## PART VI.

### GENERAL.

Modification of s.  
124 of principal  
Act.

**42.** Notwithstanding anything in section one hundred and twenty-four of the principal Act, if any member of the Governor-General's executive Council or any member of any local government was at the time of his appointment concerned or engaged in any trade or business, he may, during the term of his office, with the sanction in writing of the Governor-General, or, in the case of ministers, of the governor of the province, and in any case subject to such general conditions and restrictions as the Governor-General in Council may prescribe, retain his concern or interest in that trade or business, but shall not, during that term, take part in the direction or management of that trade or business.

Signification of  
Royal Assent.

**43.** Any assent or disallowance by His Majesty, which under the principal Act is required to be signified through the Secretary of State in Council, shall as from the passing of this Act be signified by His Majesty in Council.

Power to make  
rules.

**44.** (1) Where any matter is required to be prescribed or regulated by rules under the principal Act and no special provision is made as to the authority by whom the rules are to be made, the rules shall be made by the Governor-General in Council, with the sanction of the Secretary of State in Council, and shall not be subject to repeal or alteration by the Indian legislature or by any local legislature.

(2) Any rules made under this Act or under the principal Act may be so framed as to make different provision for different provinces.

(3) Any rules to which sub-section (1) of this section applies shall be laid before both Houses of Parliament as soon as may be after they are made, and, if an Address is presented to His Majesty by either House of Parliament within the next thirty days on which that House has sat after the rules are laid before it praying that the rules or any of them may be annulled, His Majesty in Council may annul the rules or any of them, and those rules shall thenceforth be void, but without prejudice to the validity of anything previously done thereunder:

Provided that the Secretary of State may direct that any rules to which this section applies shall be laid in draft before both Houses of Parliament, and in such case the rules shall not be made unless both Houses by resolution approve the draft either without modification or addition, or with modifications or additions to which both Houses agree, but, upon such approval being given, the rules may be made in the form in which they have been approved, and such rules on being so made shall be of full force and effect, and shall not require to be further laid before Parliament.

Amendments of  
principal Act to  
carry Act into  
effect, etc.

**45.** (1) The amendments set out in Parts I and II of the Second Schedule to this Act, being amendments to incorporate the provisions of this Act in the principal Act, and further amendments consequential on or arising out of those provisions, shall be made in the principal Act, and any question of interpretation shall be settled by reference to the principal Act as so amended. The provisions of the principal Act specified in Part III of that schedule, being provisions which are obsolete or unnecessary, or which require amendment in detail, are hereby repealed or modified, and shall be dealt with, in the manner shown in the second column of that schedule.

(2) Every enactment and word which is directed by the Government of India (Amendment) Act, 1916, or by this section and the Second Schedule to this Act, to be substituted for or added to any portion of the Government of India Act, 1915, shall form part of the Government of India Act, 1915, in the place assigned to it by the Government of India (Amendment) Act, 1916, or that schedule; and the Government of India Act, 1915, and all Acts, including this Act, which refer thereto, shall, after the commencement of this Act, be construed as if the said enactment or word had been enacted in the Government of India Act, 1915, in the place so assigned, and, where it is substituted

for another enactment or word, had been so enacted in lieu of that enactment or word.

A copy of the Government of India Act, 1915, with the amendments, whether by way of substitution, addition or omission, required by the Government of India (Amendment) Act, 1916, and by this section and the Second Schedule to this Act, shall be prepared and certified by the Clerk of the Parliaments, and deposited with the Rolls of Parliament, and His Majesty's printer shall print, in accordance with the copy so certified, all copies of the Government of India Act, 1915, which are printed after the passing of this Act and the Government of India Act, 1915, as so amended, may be cited as "The Government of India Act."

Sub-section (3) of section eight of the Government of India (Amendment) Act, 1916, is hereby repealed.

**46.** In this Act the expressions "official" and "non-official," where used in relation to any person, mean respectively a person who is or is not in the civil or military service of the Crown in India; Definition of official.

Provided that rules under the principal Act may provide for the holders of such offices as may be specified in the rules not being treated for the purposes of the principal Act or this Act, or any of them, as officials.

**47.—(1)** This Act may be cited as the Government of India Act, 1919, and the principal Act, as amended by any Act for the time being in force, may be cited as the Government of India Act. Short title commencement, interpretation, and transitory provisions.

(2) This Act shall come into operation on such date or dates as the Governor-General in Council, with the approval of the Secretary of State in Council, may appoint, and different dates may be appointed for different provisions of this Act, and for different parts of India.

On the dates appointed for the coming into operation of the provisions of this Act as respects any executive or legislative council all the members of the council then in office shall go out of office, but may, if otherwise qualified, be re-appointed, re-nominated or re-elected, as the case may be, in accordance with the provisions of the principal Act as amended by this Act.

(3) Any reference in any enactment, whether an Act of Parliament or made by any authority in British India, or in any rules, regulations or orders made under any such enactment, or in any letters patent or other document, to any enactment repealed by the principal Act, shall for all purposes be construed as references to the principal Act as amended by this Act, or to the corresponding provision thereof.

(4) Any reference in any enactment in force in India, whether an act of Parliament or made by any authority in British India, or in any rules, regulations, or orders made under any such enactment, or in any letters patent or other document, to any Indian legislative authority, shall for all purposes be construed as references to the corresponding authority constituted by the principal Act as amended by this Act.

(5) If any difficulty arises as to the first establishment of the Indian legislature or any legislative council after the commencement of this act or otherwise in first giving effect to the provisions of this Act, the Secretary of State in Council or the Governor-General in Council, as occasion may require, may by order do anything which appears to them necessary for the purpose of removing the difficulty.

## SCHEDULES.

Section 7.

### FIRST SCHEDULE.

#### NUMBER OF MEMBERS OF LEGISLATIVE COUNCILS.

Legislative Council.						Number of Members.
Madras	...	...	...	...	...	118
Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	111
Bengal	...	...	...	...	...	125
United Provinces	...	...	...	...	...	118
Punjab	...	...	...	...	...	83
Bihar and Orissa	...	...	...	...	...	98
Central Provinces	...	...	...	...	...	70
Assam	...	...	...	...	...	53



## SECOND SCHEDULE.

## PART I.

The provisions of this Act set out in the first column of the following table shall be incorporated in the principal Act in the manner shown in the second column of that table, subject to the modifications specified in the third column of that table :—

Table.

Provision of Act.	Place and Method of Incorporation in the Principal Act.	Modifications.
Section 1	... To be inserted as a new section (45A) after s. 45.	"this Act" to be substituted for "the Government of India Act, 1915," "principal Act)," for "the principal Act," and for "that Act."
Section 3 (1)	... To be substituted for s. 46 (1)	...
Section 4	... To be substituted for s. 52	... "this Act" to be substituted for "the principal Act."
Section 6	... To be substituted for s. 49	... "any other rules made under this Act" to be substituted for "any rules made under the principal Act as amended by this Act."
Sections 7, 8, 9	... To be inserted as new sections (72A, 72B and 72C) after s. 72.	... "this Act" to be substituted for "the principal Act"
Section 10	... To be inserted as a new section (80A) after s. 80.	"this Act" to be substituted for "the principal Act"; "the commencement of the Government of India Act, 1919," to be substituted for "the commencement of this Act" and "such first mentioned Act" to be substituted for "that Act" in sub-section (3).
Section 11	... To be inserted as a new section (72D) after s. 72C.	The following sub-section to be substituted for sub-section (1) :— "(1) The provisions contained in this section shall have effect with respect to business and procedure in governors' legislative councils." "this Act" to be substituted for "the principal Act."
Section 12	... To be inserted as a new section (81A) after s. 81.	"this Act" to be substituted for "the principal Act."
Section 13	... To be inserted as a new section (72E) after s. 72D.	...
Section 14	... To be inserted as a new section (80B) after s. 80A.	The following new section to be inserted at the end thereof :— "80B. It shall not be lawful for any member of any local legislative council to introduce, without the previous sanction of the governor, lieutenant-governor or chief commissioner, any measure affecting the public revenues of a province or imposing any charge on those revenues."
Section 15	... To be inserted as a new section (52A) after s. 52.	"this Act" to be substituted for "the principal Act or this Act" and for "the principal Act and this Act."
Section 16 (1) and (3).	To be inserted as a new section (52B) after s. 52A.	"the Government of India Act, 1919," to be substituted for "this Act," where those words first occur; and "that Act" to be substituted for "this Act," where those words secondly occur, and "that Act or this Act" to be substituted for "this Act," where those words thirdly occur.
Section 16 (2)	... To be inserted as a new sub-section (2) of s. 84.	"Nothing in the Government of India Act, 1919, or this Act" to be substituted for "Nothing in this Act" and "this Act" to be substituted elsewhere for "the principal Act."
Ss. 17-23 inclusive	To be inserted as new sections in lieu of ss. 63 and 64, and numbered 63, 63A, 63B, 63C, 63D, 63E, and 64.	"this Act" to be substituted for "the principal Act."
Section 24 (2)	... To be inserted as sub-section (1) of s. 67 in lieu of the existing sub-section (1).	"this Act" to be substituted for "the principal Act."

Provision of Act.	Place and method of Incorporation in the Principal Act.	Modifications.
Section 24 (3)-(7)...	To be inserted as sub-sections (3)-(7) of section 67 in lieu of the existing sub-section (3).	"this Act" to be substituted for "the principal Act."
Sections 25 and 26	To be inserted as new sections (67A and 67B) after s. 67.	-----
Section 29 ...	To be inserted as a new section (43A) after s. 43.	-----
Section 33 ...	To be inserted as a new section (19A) after s. 19.	"this Act" to be substituted for "the principal Act" and "the Government of India Act, 1919," to be substituted for "this Act."
Section 34 ...	To be inserted as a new section (11) in lieu of sections 1 to 14 inclusive.	For the words from the beginning of the section down to and including the words "effect and" there shall be substituted the words "Subject to the provisions of this Act."
Section 35 ...	To be inserted as a new section (29A) after s. 29.	"this Act" to be substituted for "the principal Act."
Sections 36, 38, 39 and 40.	To be inserted as new sections (96B, 96C, 96D, and 96E) after section 96A, constituting a new part (VIIA) after Part VII.	"this Act" to be substituted for "the principal Act," and "the Government of India Act, 1919," to be substituted for "this Act," except in s. 40.
Section 37 (1) ...	To be inserted as a new sub-section (6) of s. 97.	"this section" to be substituted for "section ninety-seven of the principal Act," and "any rules made under this sub-section" to be substituted for "any rules made under this section."
Section 41 ...	To be inserted as a new section (84A) after s. 84, constituting a new Part (VIA) after Part VI.	"the Government of India Act, 1919," to be substituted for "this Act."
Section 42 ...	To be inserted as a proviso to s. 124	"Provided that notwithstanding anything in this Act" to be substituted for "Notwithstanding anything in section one hundred and twenty-four of the principal Act."
Section 44 ...	To be inserted as a new section (129A) at the beginning of Part XII.	"this Act" to be substituted for "the principal Act" and for "this Act or under the principal Act."
Section 46 ...	To be inserted as a new paragraph at the end of s. 134.	"in this Act" to be omitted, and "this Act" to be substituted for "the principal Act" and for "the principal Act or this Act."
Section 47 (3) and (4).	To be inserted as new paragraphs at the end of s. 130.	"this Act" to be substituted for "the principal Act" and for "the principal Act as amended by this Act."
First Schedule ...	To be inserted in lieu of Schedule I.	

## PART II.

The provisions of the principal Act specified in the first column of this table shall be amended in the manner shown in the second column.

TABLE.

Section of Act.	Amendment.
2	In sub-section (2) "or rules made thereunder" shall be inserted after "this Act." The following sub-section shall be substituted for sub-section (3) :—  " (3) The salary of the Secretary of State shall be paid out of moneys provided by Parliament, and the salaries of his under-secretaries and any other expenses of his department may be paid out of the revenues of India or out of moneys provided by Parliament."
3 (1)	"eight" shall be substituted for "ten," and "twelve" shall be substituted for "fourteen," and the following words shall be inserted at the end of the sub-section :—  "Provided that the Council as constituted at the time of the passing of the Government of India Act, 1919, shall not be affected by this provision, but no fresh appointment or re-appointment thereto shall be made in excess of the maximum prescribed by this provision."
3 (3)	"one-half" shall be substituted for "nine," and "India" shall be substituted for "British India."

Section of Act.	Amendment.
3 (4)	<p>"five years" shall be substituted for "seven years," and the following words shall be inserted at the end of the sub-section :—</p> <p>"Provided that the tenure of office of any person who is a member of the Council at the time of the passing of the Government of India Act, 1919, shall be the same as though that Act had not been passed."</p>
3 (8)	<p>The following sub-sections shall be substituted for this sub-section :—</p> <p>"(8) There shall be paid to each member of the Council of India the annual salary of twelve hundred pounds : Provided that any member of the Council who was at the time of his appointment domiciled in India shall receive in addition to the salary hereby provided, an annual subsistence allowance of six hundred pounds.</p> <p>Such salaries and allowances may be paid out of the revenues of India or out of moneys provided by Parliament.</p> <p>(9) Notwithstanding anything in any Act or rule, where any person in the service of the Crown in India is appointed a member of the Council before the completion of the period of such service required to entitle him to a pension or annuity, his service as such member shall, for the purpose of any pension or annuity which would have been payable to him on completion of such period, be reckoned as service under the Crown in India whilst resident in India."</p>
5	<p>The words of the section from and including the words "but every order" to the end of the section shall be omitted.</p>
6	<p>For "not less than five members are present" there shall be substituted "such number of members are present as may be prescribed by general directions of the Secretary of State."</p>
8	<p>For "week" there shall be substituted "month."</p>
10	<p>For "all business of the Council or committees thereof is to be transacted" there shall be substituted "the business of the Secretary of State in Council or the Council of India shall be transacted, and any order made or act done in accordance with such direction shall, subject to the provisions of this Act, be treated as being an order of the Secretary of State in Council."</p>
19	<p>The words of this section from the beginning down to and including "Provided that" shall be omitted.</p>
20 (2) (d)	<p>After "under this Act" there shall be inserted "except so far as is otherwise provided under this Act."</p>
21	<p>At the beginning of this section there shall be inserted "Subject to the provisions of this Act and rules made thereunder."</p>
27 (9)	<p>After "revenues of India" there shall be inserted "or out of moneys provided by Parliament."</p>
29	<p>In sub-section (1) at the beginning there shall be inserted the words :—</p>
29	<p>"Subject to the provisions of this Act regarding the appointment of</p>
30	<p>a High Commissioner for India."</p>
30	<p>After sub-section (1) the following sub-section shall be inserted :—</p>
30	<p>"(1A) A local Government may on behalf and in the name of the Secretary of State in Council raise money on the security of revenues allocated to it under this Act, and make proper assurances for that purpose, and rules made under this Act may provide for the conditions under which this power shall be exercisable."</p>
31	<p>In sub-section (2) "sub-section (1) of this section" shall be substituted for "this section."</p>
31	<p>"Indian legislature" shall be substituted for "Governor-General in Legislative Council".</p>
33	<p>At the beginning of the section there shall be inserted "Subject to the provisions of this Act and rules made thereunder".</p>
35	<p>This section shall be omitted.</p>
36	<p>"ordinary" in sub-sections (1) and (2) shall be omitted.</p>
36	<p>In sub-section (2) for the words from and including "five or" to the end of the sub-section there shall be substituted "such as His Majesty thinks fit to appoint".</p>
36	<p>In sub-section (3) "at the time of their appointment" shall be omitted, after "Scotland" there shall be inserted "or a pleader of a High Court," and "ten" shall be substituted for "five".</p>
36	<p>In sub-section (4) for "person appointed an ordinary member of the council" there shall be substituted "member of the council (other than the Commander-in-Chief for the time being of His Majesty's forces in India)".</p>
36	<p>At the end of the section the following new sub-section shall be inserted :—</p>
36	<p>"(5) Provision may be made by rules under this Act as to the qualifications to be required in respect of the members of the Governor-General's executive Council in any case where such provision is not made by the foregoing provisions of this section."</p>
37	<p>The following section shall be substituted for section thirty-seven :—</p>
37	<p>"37. If the Commander-in-Chief for the time being of His Majesty's forces in India is a member of the Governor-General's executive Council he shall, subject to the provisions of this Act, have rank and precedence in the Council next after the Governor-General."</p>
39	<p>In sub-section (2) for "one ordinary member of the council" there shall be substituted "one member of the council (other than the Commander-in-Chief)".</p>
40	<p>At the end of sub-section (1) there shall be inserted—"and when so signed shall not be called into question in any legal proceeding on the ground that they were not duly made by the Governor-General in Council".</p>

Section of Act.	Amendment.
42	For "ordinary member" there shall be substituted "member (other than the Commander-in-Chief)".
45	At the beginning of the section there shall be inserted "Subject to the provisions of this Act and rules made thereunder".
46	The following sub-section shall be substituted for sub-section (2) :— "(2) The Governors of the said presidencies are appointed by His Majesty by warrant under the Royal Sign Manual, and the Governors of the said provinces shall be so appointed after consultation with the Governor-General."
47	In sub-section (3) "the governors' provinces" shall be substituted for "those presidencies" and "province" shall be substituted for "presidency". In sub-section (2) "One at least of them must be a person who at the time of his appointment has been" shall be substituted for "Two at least of them must be persons who at the time of their appointment have been".
48	The following sub-section shall be substituted for sub-section (3) :— "(3) Provision may be made by rules under this Act as to the qualifications to be required in respect of members of the executive council of the governor of a province in any case where such provision is not made by the foregoing provisions of this section."
50 (2)	"province" shall be substituted for "presidency."
53 (1)	"province" shall be substituted for "presidency." For the words from the beginning down to "the Punjab and" (inclusive) there shall be substituted "The province of," and the words "with or without an executive council" shall be omitted.
57	At the end of the section there shall be inserted "An order made as aforesaid shall be called into question in any legal proceedings on the ground that it was not duly made by the lieutenant-governor in council."
58	"Assam, the Central Provinces," shall be omitted.
65	For "Governor-General in Legislative Council" there shall be substituted "Indian legislature."
67	"either chamber of the Indian legislature" shall be substituted for "the council." At the end of sub-section (2) the following shall be inserted— "or any measure— (i) regulating any provincial subject, or any part of a provincial subject, which has not been declared by rules under this Act to be subject to legislation by the Indian legislature; or (ii) repealing or amending any Act of a local legislature; or (iii) repealing or amending any Act or ordinance made by the Governor-General. (2A) Where in either chamber of the Indian legislature any bill has been introduced, or is proposed to be introduced, or any amendment to a Bill is moved, or proposed to be moved, the Governor-General may certify that the Bill, or any clause of it, or the amendment affects the safety or tranquillity of British India, or any part thereof, and may direct that no proceedings, or that no further proceedings, shall be taken by the chamber in relation to the Bill, clause, or amendment; and effect shall be given to such direction."
68	"Bill" shall be substituted for "Act" and "a Bill" for "an Act"; "by both chambers of the Indian legislature" shall be substituted for "at a meeting of the Indian Legislative Council," and "whether he was or was not present in council at the passing thereof" shall be omitted. "A Bill passed by both chambers of the Indian legislature shall not become an Act" shall be substituted for "An Act of the Governor-General in Legislative Council has not validity."
69	"in Council" shall be inserted after "His Majesty" and "to the Governor General through the Secretary of State in Council" shall be omitted. "Indian legislature" shall be substituted for "Governor-General in Legislative Council"; "in Council" shall be inserted after "His Majesty" and "through the Secretary of State in Council" shall be omitted.
70	This section shall be omitted.
70 (2)	"Indian legislature" shall be substituted for "Governor-General in Legislative Council."
72	"Indian legislature" shall be substituted for "Governor-General in Legislative Council."
73	In sub-section (1) "a governor or of" shall be omitted and "and of members nominated or elected as hereinafter provided" shall be substituted for "with the addition of members nominated or elected in accordance with rules made under this Act." In sub-section (3), "as hereinafter provided" shall be substituted for "in accordance with rules made under this Act."
74	Sub-section (4) shall be omitted.
75	This section shall be omitted.
76	In sub-section (1) "section" shall be substituted for "Act" and the following proviso shall be substituted for the existing proviso :— "Provided that the number of members so nominated or elected shall not, in the case of the legislative council of a lieutenant-governor, exceed one hundred." In sub-section (2) "Non-official" shall be substituted for "persons not in the civil or military service of the Crown in India." In sub-section (4) "Indian legislature or the local legislature" shall be substituted for "Governor-General in Legislative Council."



## Section of Act.

## Amendment.

78

The following provision shall be inserted at the beginning of sub-section (1) :—

"A lieutenant-governor or a chief commissioner, who has a legislative council, may appoint such times and places for holding the sessions of his legislative council as he thinks fit, and may also, by notification or otherwise, prorogue the council, and any meeting of the legislative council of a lieutenant-governor or a chief commissioner may be adjourned by the person presiding."

In sub-section (2) "in accordance with rules made under this Act" shall be omitted.

For sub-section (3) the following sub-sections shall be substituted :—

"(3) All questions at a meeting of the legislative council of a lieutenant-governor or chief commissioner shall be determined by a majority of votes of the members present other than the lieutenant-governor, chief commissioner or presiding member, who shall, however, have and exercise a casting vote in case of an equality of votes."

(4) Subject to rules affecting the council, there shall be freedom of speech in the legislative councils of lieutenant-governors and chief commissioners. No person shall be liable to any proceedings in any court by reason of his speech or vote in those councils, or by reason of anything contained in any official report of the proceedings of those councils."

79

80

This section shall be omitted.

In sub-section (1) after "local legislative council," there shall be inserted "(other than a governor's legislative council)."

Sub-section (2) shall be omitted.

In sub-section (3) after "local government" there shall be inserted "of a province other than a governor's province," the word "(Governor)" where it occurs immediately before the word "Lieutenant-Governor," shall be omitted, and "Indian Legislature" shall be substituted for "Governor-General in Legislative Council."

At the end of the section the following new sub-sections shall be inserted :—

"(4) The local Government of any province (other than a governor's province) for which a local legislative council is hereafter constituted under this Act shall, before the first meeting of that council, and with the sanction of the Governor-General in Council, make rules for the conduct of legislative business in that council (including rules for prescribing the mode of promulgation and authentication of laws passed by that council).

(5) The local legislature of any such province may, subject to the assent of the lieutenant-governor or chief commissioner, alter the rules for the conduct of legislative business in the local council (including rules prescribing the mode of promulgation and authentication of laws passed by the council) but any alteration so made may be disallowed by the Governor-General in Council, and if so disallowed shall have no effect."

81

Throughout sub-sections (1) and (2) and in sub-section (3) where it first occurs, for "Act," there shall be substituted "Bill," and in sub-section (1) "by" shall be substituted for "at a meeting of."

For "an Act" there shall be substituted "a Bill," and for "has no effect" there shall be substituted "shall not become an Act."

82

For "any such Act" where those words occur for the first and third times, there shall be substituted "an Act," and for those words where they occur for the second time there shall be substituted "the Act."

In sub-section (1) after "His Majesty" there shall be inserted "in Council" and the words "through the Secretary of State in Council" shall be omitted.

83

This section shall be omitted.

84

"An Act of the Indian legislature" shall be substituted for "a law made by the Governor-General in Legislative Council," and "non-official members" shall be substituted for "members not holding office under the Crown in India."

In paragraph (c) "an Act of" shall be substituted for "a law made by."

86

In sub-section (1) "ordinary" shall be omitted, and after the words "Executive Council" where they first occur there shall be inserted the words "(other than the Commander-in-Chief)."

87

"ordinary" shall be omitted, and after "Governor-General," where it occurs for the second time, there shall be inserted "(other than the Commander-in-Chief)."

89

In sub-section (4) for "ordinary member of the council" there shall be substituted "member of the council (other than the Commander-in-Chief)."

90

In sub-section (1) after "Governor" there shall be inserted "of a presidency."

In sub-section (4) "ordinary" shall be omitted, and after "executive council" there shall be inserted "(other than the Commander-in-Chief)."

92

"a member" shall be substituted for "an ordinary member" and for "any ordinary member," and after "executive council of the Governor-General" there shall be inserted "other than the Commander-in-Chief."

93 (1)

In sub-section (5) (a) "under this Act" shall be omitted.

"either chamber of the Indian legislature" shall be substituted for "the Indian Legislative Council."

95

Before "offices" wherever that word occurs, before "officers," and before "promotions" where it occurs for the second time, there shall be inserted "military."

97

"Section 96A of this Act" shall be substituted for "the last foregoing section."

110

In sub-section (1) after "Governor or Lieutenant-Governor" there shall be inserted "and a minister appointed under this Act."

124

In sub-section (4) after "Lieutenant-Governor" where it secondly occurs, there shall be inserted "or being a minister appointed under this Act."

Section of Act.	Amendment.																										
131	"Indian legislature" shall be substituted for "Governor-General in Legislative Council."																										
134 (4)	The following paragraph shall be substituted for paragraph (4) :— "(4) "Local government" means in the case of a governor's province, governor in council or the governor acting with ministers (as the case may require), and, in the case of a province other than a governor's province, a lieutenant-governor in council, lieutenant-governor or chief commissioner. "Local legislative council" includes the legislative council in any governor's province, and any other legislative council constituted in accordance with this Act. "Local legislature" means, in the case of a governor's province, the governor and the legislative council of the province, and, in the case of any other province, the lieutenant-governor or chief commissioner in legislative council."																										
135	The following section shall be substituted for section 135 :— "135. This Act may be cited as the Government of India Act."																										
Second Schedule	The following Schedule shall be substituted for the Second Schedule :— <div style="text-align: center;">SECOND SCHEDULE. OFFICIAL SALARIES, &amp;c.</div> <table> <tr> <th>Officer.</th><th>Maximum annual salary.</th></tr> <tr> <td>Governor General of India ... ..</td><td>Two hundred and fifty-six thousand rupees.</td></tr> <tr> <td>Governor of Bengal, Madras, Bombay, and the United Provinces.</td><td>One hundred and twenty-eight thousand rupees.</td></tr> <tr> <td>Commander-in-Chief of His Majesty's forces in India.</td><td>One hundred thousand rupees.</td></tr> <tr> <td>Governor of the Punjab and Bihar and Orissa.</td><td>One hundred thousand rupees.</td></tr> <tr> <td>Governor of the Central Provinces ... ..</td><td>Seventy-two thousand rupees.</td></tr> <tr> <td>Governor of Assam ... ..</td><td>Sixty-six thousand rupees.</td></tr> <tr> <td>Lieutenant-governor ... ..</td><td>One hundred thousand rupees.</td></tr> <tr> <td>Member of the Governor-General's executive Council (other than the Commander-in-Chief)</td><td>Eighty thousand rupees.</td></tr> <tr> <td>Member of the Executive Council of the Governor of Bengal, Madras, Bombay, and the United Provinces.</td><td>Sixty-four thousand rupees.</td></tr> <tr> <td>Member of the Executive Council of the Governor of the Punjab and Bihar and Orissa.</td><td>Sixty thousand rupees.</td></tr> <tr> <td>Member of the Executive Council of the Governor of the Central Provinces.</td><td>Forty-eight thousand rupees.</td></tr> <tr> <td>Member of the Executive Council of the Governor of Assam.</td><td>Forty-two thousand rupees.</td></tr> </table> The following Schedule shall be substituted for the Third Schedule :— <div style="text-align: center;">THIRD SCHEDULE. OFFICES RESERVED TO THE INDIAN CIVIL SERVICE.</div> <p>A.—Offices under the Governor-General in Council.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. The offices of secretary, joint secretary, and deputy secretary in every department except the Army, Marine, Education, Foreign, Political, and Public Works Departments: Provided that if the office of secretary or deputy secretary in the Legislative Department is filled from among the members of the Indian Civil Service, then the office of Deputy Secretary or Secretary in that department, as the case may be, need not be so filled.</li> <li>2. Three offices of Accountants General.</li> </ol> <p>B.—Offices in the provinces which were known in the year 1801 as Regulation Provinces.</p> <p>The following offices, namely :—</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Member of the Board of Revenue.</li> <li>2. Financial Commissioner.</li> <li>3. Commissioner of Revenue.</li> <li>4. Commissioner of Customs.</li> <li>5. Opium Agent.</li> <li>6. Secretary in every department except the Public Works or Marine Departments.</li> <li>7. Secretary to the Board of Revenue.</li> <li>8. District or Sessions Judge.</li> <li>9. Additional District or Sessions Judge.</li> <li>10. District Magistrate.</li> <li>11. Collector of Revenue or Chief Revenue Officer of a district.</li> </ol>	Officer.	Maximum annual salary.	Governor General of India ... ..	Two hundred and fifty-six thousand rupees.	Governor of Bengal, Madras, Bombay, and the United Provinces.	One hundred and twenty-eight thousand rupees.	Commander-in-Chief of His Majesty's forces in India.	One hundred thousand rupees.	Governor of the Punjab and Bihar and Orissa.	One hundred thousand rupees.	Governor of the Central Provinces ... ..	Seventy-two thousand rupees.	Governor of Assam ... ..	Sixty-six thousand rupees.	Lieutenant-governor ... ..	One hundred thousand rupees.	Member of the Governor-General's executive Council (other than the Commander-in-Chief)	Eighty thousand rupees.	Member of the Executive Council of the Governor of Bengal, Madras, Bombay, and the United Provinces.	Sixty-four thousand rupees.	Member of the Executive Council of the Governor of the Punjab and Bihar and Orissa.	Sixty thousand rupees.	Member of the Executive Council of the Governor of the Central Provinces.	Forty-eight thousand rupees.	Member of the Executive Council of the Governor of Assam.	Forty-two thousand rupees.
Officer.	Maximum annual salary.																										
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Member of the Executive Council of the Governor of the Central Provinces.	Forty-eight thousand rupees.																										
Member of the Executive Council of the Governor of Assam.	Forty-two thousand rupees.																										
Third Schedule																											
Fifth Schedule	"Indian legislature" shall be substituted in the heading for "Governor General in Legislative Council."																										
16	To be omitted.																										
42	"and signifies his intended absence to the Council" shall be omitted.																										
45(2)	To be omitted.																										
51	"and signifies his intended absence to the Council" and "civil" shall of omitted.																										

NOTE.—In parts I and II of the Second Schedule to this Act references to any word or expression in any provision of the principal Act or this Act apply, unless the contrary is stated, to that word or expression wherever the word or expression occurs in that provision.

Section of Act.	Amendment.
54(3)	To be omitted.
55(1)	"In paragraph (b) after "illness or otherwise" there shall be inserted "and for supplying a vacancy until it is permanently filled."
65	In sub-section (1) (d) "airmen" shall be inserted after "soldiers" and "or the Air Force Act" shall be inserted after "the Army Act."
	In sub-section (2) (i) "the Air Force Act" shall be inserted after "the Army Act."
67	"naval, or air" shall be substituted for "or naval."
73(2)	To be omitted.
81	In sub-section (1) "whether he was or was not present in Council at the passing of the Act" shall be omitted.
85	The following proviso shall be inserted at the end of sub-section (3) :— "Provided that nothing in this sub-section shall apply to the allowances or other forms of profit and advantage which may have been sanctioned for such persons by the Secretary of State in Council." For "subject to the foregoing provisions of this Act as to leave of absence" there shall be substituted "save in the case of absence on special duty or on leave under a medical certificate." After "council of a governor" there shall be inserted "or of a lieutenant-governor."
88	To be omitted.
89	"entitled under a conditional appointment to succeed to the office of Governor-General, or" and "absolutely" shall be omitted, and for "that office" there shall be substituted "the office of Governor-General."
90	In sub-section (1) "conditional or other" shall be omitted. In sub-section (3) for "this Act" there shall be substituted "section eighty-nine of this Act," and "respecting the assumption of the office by a person conditionally appointed to succeed thereto" shall be omitted.
91	In sub-section (4) "conditional or other" shall be omitted.
92	In sub-section (1) "conditional or other" shall be omitted. In sub-section (3) "then, if any person has been conditionally appointed to succeed to his office and is on the spot, the place of that member shall be supplied by that person, and if no person conditionally appointed to succeed to the office is on the spot" shall be omitted.
	In sub-section (4) "conditionally or" shall be omitted.
115	At the end of sub-section (1) the following shall be inserted :— "His Majesty may also by letters patent make such provision as may be deemed expedient for the exercise of the episcopal functions and ecclesiastical jurisdiction of the bishop during a vacancy of any of the said sees or the absence of the bishop thereof." At the end of sub-section (2) the following shall be inserted :— "and as metropolitan shall have, enjoy and exercise such ecclesiastical jurisdiction and functions as His Majesty may by letters patent direct. His Majesty may also by letters patent make such provision as may be deemed expedient for the exercise of such jurisdiction and functions during a vacancy of the See of Calcutta or the absence of the bishop."
118	In sub-section (1) "and archdeacons" shall be omitted, and after "letters patent" there shall be inserted "and the archdeacons of those dioceses by their respective diocesan bishops"

A. P. MUDDIMAN,  
*Secretary to the Govt. of India.*

The following notification issued by the Government of India in the Home Department, published in the *Gazette of India* dated the 31st January 1920, is republished for general information.

H. L. STEPHENSON,  
*Offg. Chief Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.*

#### NOTIFICATION.

##### POLICE.

*Delhi, the 29th January 1920.*

No. 184.—In exercise of the power conferred by sub-rule (3) of rule 41 of the Indian Arms Rules, 1920, the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that no fee shall be payable by Indian officers within the meaning of section 7 (2) of the India Army Act, 1911 (VIII of 1911), whether in service or retired and in receipt as such of a pension, in respect of the grant of any licence in Form XIII under rule 29 of the said rules or of the renewal of any such licence.

H. D. CRAIK,  
*Offg. Addl. Secretary to the Govt. of India.*

The following notifications issued by the Government of India in the Department of Commerce and Industry, published in the *Gazette of India* dated 31st January 1920, are republished for general information.

H. L. STEPHENSON,

*Offg. Chief Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.*

## NOTIFICATIONS.

### CIVIL AVIATION.

*Delhi, the 31st January 1920.*

No. 66-C.A.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sections 3 and 6 of the Indian Aircraft Act, 1911 (XVII of 1911), and in supersession of the Indian Airship Rules, 1913, published with the notification of the Government of India in the Home Department, No. 525, dated the 1st May 1913, the Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following Rules.

## PART I.

### PRELIMINARY.

Short title.

1. These rules may be called the Indian Aircraft Rules, 1920.

Definitions and interpretation.

2. (1) In these rules, unless there is anything repugnant in the subject or context,—

“aerodrome” means any definite ground or water area intended to be used and capable of being used for the landing or departure of aircraft, and includes all buildings, sheds, vessels, piers and other structures thereon or appertaining thereto;

“airship” means an aircraft lighter than air;

“approved aerodrome” means an aerodrome the proprietor of which has received a certificate of approval in respect thereof from an officer authorised by the Governor General in Council in that behalf, but does not include a Government or Royal Air Force aerodrome;

“Chief Customs-authority,” “Chief Customs-officer,” and “Customs-collector” mean respectively a person appointed to be a Chief Customs-authority, a Chief Customs-officer, and a Customs-collector under rule 53;

“customs-aerodrome” means an aerodrome notified as a customs-aerodrome under rule 53;

“examination station” means a space in a customs-aerodrome set apart under the orders of the Chief Customs-authority for the examination of goods;

“export” means the taking by aircraft out of British India;

“flying machine” means an aeroplane, seaplane, flying boat, or other aircraft heavier than air;

“foreign aircraft” means an aircraft which has not been registered in the manner provided by these rules, and is not ordinarily kept in British India;

“Government aerodrome” means any aerodrome which is maintained by, or on behalf of, Government;

“import” means the bringing by aircraft into British India;

“passenger aircraft” and “goods aircraft” mean aircraft which carry, or are intended to carry, for hire or reward passengers and goods (including mails), respectively;

“personnel” in relation to any aircraft means the commander, pilot, navigator, engineer, and all other members of the crew;

the “proprietor” of an aerodrome includes any person responsible for the management thereof;

“visible” as applied to lights means visible on a dark night with a clear atmosphere;

the expression “under way” applies to any aircraft when it is not made fast to the ground or to any object on land or water.

(2) The General Clauses Act, 1897, shall apply, for the purpose of the interpretation of these rules, in like manner as it applies for the purpose of the interpretation of an Act of the Governor General in Council.



## PART II.

## GENERAL CONDITIONS OF FLYING.

**3.** No person shall use, or assist in using, an aircraft save in accordance with the provisions of this Part in so far as they are applicable in the case of each such person, and compliance therewith to such extent shall be deemed to be a condition of every licence granted under these rules.

**4.** No person shall fly, or assist in flying, any aircraft which—

- (a) has not been registered in the manner provided in Part III, and
- (b) does not bear the nationality and registration marks assigned to it in the certificate of registration granted under that Part, affixed thereon in such manner as is provided in Part VI:

Provided that nothing in this rule shall apply to aircraft flown only for the purpose of experiment or test within three miles of an aerodrome or aircraft factory.

**5.** The pilot of every aircraft and the entire personnel of every passenger and goods aircraft shall be licensed in manner provided in Part IV:

Provided that nothing in this rule shall apply within a distance of one mile from an aerodrome in the case of personnel under instruction, and personnel under instruction beyond that distance may be exempted from the requirements of this rule by or under the orders of an officer authorised by the Governor General in Council by order in writing in that behalf.

**6.** No person in charge of any aircraft shall allow such aircraft to be flown unless its certificate of registration and the licence of each member of the personnel who is under these rules required to be licensed is carried therein.

**7.** No person shall carry in any aircraft, and no person in charge of any aircraft shall allow to be carried therein, any explosives, arms or ammunition.

**8.** No person shall carry in any aircraft, and no person in charge of any aircraft shall allow to be carried therein, any mails or wireless telegraphic apparatus without the consent in writing of the Director General of Posts and Telegraphs.

**9.** No pilot or person in charge of any aircraft shall use any place as a regular place of landing or departure other than an approved aerodrome:

Provided that any aircraft may use any Government or Royal Air Force aerodrome which may be appointed for this purpose by or under the orders of the Governor General in Council or the Air Officer Commanding the Royal Air Force in India, as the case may be, subject to such conditions and directions as may be laid down in the case of each such aerodrome.

**10.** (1) No pilot shall fly any aircraft, and no person in charge of any aircraft shall allow it to be flown over any city or town except at such altitude as will enable the aircraft to land outside the city or town in the event of the means of propulsion failing through mechanical breakdown or other cause:

Provided that this prohibition shall not apply within a distance of one mile from an approved aerodrome or a Government or Royal Air Force aerodrome.

(2) No person in any aircraft shall—

- (a) carry out any trick flying or exhibition flying over any city, town area, or village site; or
- (b) carry out any trick flying or exhibition flying over any regatta, race meeting or meeting for public games or sports or other public assembly, except where a request in writing for such flying has been received by such person from the promoters of any such assembly; or
- (c) carry out any flying which, by reason of low altitude or proximity to persons or dwellings, is dangerous to public safety; or

(d) drop or cause or permit to be dropped from the aircraft any article except—

- (i) ballast the dropping of which is not prohibited by the provisions of sub-rule (13) or rule 49.
- (ii) mails as may be authorised by the Director General of Posts and Telegraphs, and
- (iii) any other article the dropping of which may be permitted by general or special order of the Governor General in Council or an officer authorised by him by order in writing in that behalf:

Provided that separate sheets of paper containing printed matter only may be dropped in any place if the written permission of the District Magistrate or, in a Presidency town or Rangoon, of the Commissioner of Police, be first obtained in each case.

**11.** Every pilot and navigator shall observe, and every person in charge of an aircraft shall cause to be observed, all the rules of the air as contained in Part VIII.

*Rules of the air*

**12.** (1) No pilot of any passenger aircraft carrying passengers shall fly the same unless it has, in accordance with the provisions of Part V,—

*Further conditions for passenger and goods aircraft.*

- (a) been certified as airworthy;
- (b) undergone a periodical inspection and overhaul; and
- (c) undergone examination on the day of flight;

and, unless all the certificates referred to in that Part and relating to such aircraft, are carried in the aircraft.

(2) No pilot or person in charge of any passenger aircraft shall use, as a regular place of landing or departure, any approved aerodrome which has not been appointed for the use of passenger aircraft by an officer authorised by the Governor-General in Council by order in writing in that behalf.

(3) No person in charge of any passenger or goods aircraft shall allow the same to be flown unless there are carried in the aircraft log books in accordance with the provisions of Part VII.

**13.** Every person arriving in, or departing from, British India in an aircraft shall comply with the provisions of Part IX in so far as they may be applicable to him.

*Aircraft arriving in or departing from British India.*

**14.** Any Magistrate, any Police-officer above the rank of constable, any Customs-officer, any commissioned officer of His Majesty's naval, military or air forces or of His Majesty's Royal Indian Marine, any non-commissioned officer of the Royal Air Force, or any other officer of Government authorised by the Governor-General in Council by general or special order in writing in this behalf may, for the purposes of inspection, demand the production by any member of the personnel of an aircraft of his licence or the production by the owner or person in charge of any aircraft of any certificate or log book relating thereto granted or maintained under these rules and every such person shall be bound to comply with such demand.

*Production of licences, etc.*

### PART III.

#### REGISTRATION.

**15.** A certificate of registration for an aircraft may be granted by the Governor General in Council or an officer authorised by him by order in writing in that behalf, on the application by, or on behalf of, the owner of such aircraft;

Provided that no such certificate shall be granted in respect of any aircraft owned by a person who is not a British subject or a firm or company having its principal place of business in His Majesty's dominions, save under a general or special order of the Governor General in Council.

*Certificates of registration.*

- 16.** Every such application shall be made in Form A set out in Schedule VI, and shall be accompanied—

Nature of application.

- (a) by a fee of twenty rupees, which shall be returned if the application is not granted;
- (b) by a certificate of the nationality and suitability of the owner in Form B set out in Schedule VI granted and signed by a District Magistrate or, in a Presidency town or Rangoon, by a Commissioner of Police, within sixty days before the date on which the application is made; and
- (c) in the case of passenger aircraft, by a certificate of airworthiness in respect of the aircraft issued under rule 27 or rule 28.

- 17.** If the application is granted there shall be delivered to the applicant a certificate of registration in Form C set out in Schedule VI.

Grant of application.

- 18.** Upon any change of ownership of an aircraft registered under these rules, the certificate of registration of such aircraft shall be deemed to be cancelled.

Change of ownership.

#### PART IV.

##### LICENSING OF PERSONNEL.

- 19.** The licences referred to in rule 5 may be granted by the Governor-General in Council or by an officer authorised by him by order in writing in that behalf:

Grant of licences.

Provided that no such licence shall be granted to any person who is not a British subject save under a general or special order of the Governor-General in Council.

- 20.** Application for the grant of such licences shall be made as nearly as may be in Form D set out in Schedule VI, and shall be accompanied—

Mode of application.

- (a) by a fee of five rupees which shall be returned if the application is not granted;
- (b) by a certificate of the nationality and suitability of the person applying to be licensed, granted in the manner provided in clause (b) of rule 16; and
- (c) by two unmounted copies of a photograph of the person applying to be licensed.

- 21.** (1) A person applying for a pilot's licence to fly aircraft other than passenger or goods aircraft will be required—

Pilots.

- (a) to produce a medical certificate in Form E set out in Schedule VI granted by an officer of the Royal Army Medical Corps or the Indian Medical Service or a medical officer of the Royal Air Force, stating to what extent the applicant fulfils the requirements of mental and physical fitness specified in Schedule I;
- (b) unless he is qualified as a Royal Air Force pilot, to produce an "A" certificate of flying competency for pilots of private flying machines in Form F set out in Schedule VI after examination conducted in the manner provided in Schedule II for the case of such applicants;

and may be required to submit proof of recent reasonable flying experience, or failing such proof, undergo practical tests.

- (2) A person applying for a pilot's licence to fly passenger or goods aircraft will be required—

- (a) to produce a medical certificate in Form E set out in Schedule VI granted by a medical officer of the Royal Air Force, stating to what extent the applicant fulfils the requirements of mental and physical fitness specified in Schedule I;
- (b) unless he is qualified as a Royal Air Force pilot, to produce a "B" certificate of flying competency for pilots of passenger and goods aircraft as nearly as may be in Form F set out in Schedule VI after examination conducted in the manner provided in Schedule II for the case of such applicants;

and may be required to submit proof of recent reasonable flying experience on the class of aircraft for which the licence is required.

**22.** A person applying for a licence to navigate a passenger or goods aircraft will be required—

*Navigators.*

- (a) to produce a medical certificate granted in the manner provided in clause (a) of sub-rule (1) of rule 21; and,
- (b) to produce a certificate of technical competency in Form G set out in Schedule VI after examination conducted in the manner provided in Schedule III for the case of navigators.

**23.** A person applying for a licence to be engaged as engineer on passenger or goods aircraft will be required—

*Engineers.*

- (a) to produce a medical certificate granted in the manner provided in clause (a) of sub-rule (1) of rule 21;
- (b) to produce a certificate of technical competency in Form G set out in Schedule VI after examination conducted in the manner provided in Schedule III for the case of engineers;

and may be required to undergo practical and theoretical tests.

**24.** A person applying for a licence as a member of the personnel of a passenger or goods aircraft in any other capacity

*Other personnel.*

than that of a pilot, navigator, or engineer will be required to produce a certificate in Form H set out in Schedule VI granted by a person approved in that behalf by the officer authorised under rule 19 to the effect that he possesses a good general knowledge of the rules of the air as contained in Part VIII.

**25.** (1) Every licence under this Part shall be issued in Form I set out in Schedule VI, and shall, save as otherwise hereinafter provided, remain valid for a period of one year from the date of issue.

(2) Any licence issued under this Part may be renewed by the officer authorised under rule 19 to grant the same, for such further period as he may think fit, and such officer may before renewing the licence require the person applying for renewal to undergo practical or theoretical tests.

(3) A fee of five rupees shall be payable in respect of each licence renewed under sub-rule (2).

(4) In the event of any applicant for a licence, or for renewal of a licence being required to undergo any practical test, a further fee of twenty rupees shall be payable.

(5) It shall be deemed to be a condition of every licence issued under this Part that it is subject to cancellation or suspension at the pleasure of the Governor General in Council or of the officer authorised under rule 19.

**26.** Any pilot, navigator or engineer to whom a licence has been granted under this Part may be required, from time to time, to undergo further medical examination as may be directed by the officer authorised under rule 19.

*Further medical examination.*

## PART V.

### CERTIFICATES OF AIRWORTHINESS, PERIODICAL OVERHAUL AND EXAMINATION OF PASSENGER AIRCRAFT.

**27.** (1) In the case of passenger aircraft, a certificate of airworthiness in Form J set out in Schedule VI in respect of one aircraft of any particular type (hereinafter referred to as a "type aircraft") may be issued by the Governor General in Council or an officer authorised by him by order in writing in that behalf in such manner and subject to such conditions as are specified in Schedule IV.

*Type aircraft.*

(2) For each such certificate a fee of one hundred rupees shall be payable.



**28.** (1) After the issue of a certificate of airworthiness to a type aircraft, a certificate of airworthiness in Form J set out in Schedule VI may be issued in respect of any further aircraft of that type by the Governor General in Council or an officer authorised by him by order in writing in that behalf in such conditions as are specified in Schedule IV.

Subsequent aircraft.

(2) For each such certificate a fee of twenty rupees shall be payable.

**29.** (1) Every passenger aircraft and each engine of every such aircraft must be periodically inspected and overhauled by a person approved, or by persons respectively approved, for the purpose of inspection and overhaul of aircraft and engines under this rule by the Governor General in Council or an officer authorised by him by order in writing in that behalf.

Periodical inspection and overhaul.

(2) If an aircraft or engine is on such inspection and overhaul found to be fit for flight or in good order, as the case may be, the person making the inspection in each case shall grant a certificate in duplicate to that effect in Form K set out in Schedule VI.

(3) No passenger aircraft shall be flown.

(a) which has been flown for two hundred hours without having been certified under this rule during the period covered by such manner and subject to such flights as fit for flight, or

(b) of which any engine has been run for one hundred hours, without having been so certified during the period covered by such running as being in order.

**30.** Any person authorised by the Governor General in Council by general or special order in writing in this behalf may at any time inspect any passenger aircraft, and the certificate of airworthiness of any aircraft deemed as a result of such inspection to be unsafe may be cancelled or suspended by the authority by which such certificate was issued.

Official inspection.

**31.** (1) No passenger aircraft shall on any day proceed on any journey carrying passengers unless it has previously been examined on that day by a person other than the pilot of such aircraft.

Examination before each flight.

(2) Such examination shall be made of both the aircraft and the engine or engines by a person approved, or by persons respectively approved, for the purpose of examination of aircraft and engines under this rule, by such officer as may be authorised by the Governor General in Council by general or special order in writing in that behalf.

(3) If on such examination the aircraft and each engine thereof are found to be in every way fit for the flight or flights proposed, the examiner in each case shall sign a certificate in duplicate to that effect in Form L set out in Schedule VI, which certificates shall state the date on which and the hour at which they were signed and shall be countersigned by a person (who may be the pilot of the aircraft) in the employment of the owner.

**32.** One copy of each of the certificates prescribed in rules 29 and 31 shall be retained by the owner of the aircraft, and the other shall be carried in the aircraft.

Use of certificates.

**33.** The pilot of every passenger aircraft shall before commencing any flight, satisfy himself that the aircraft does not carry more than the load specified in the certificate of airworthiness, and that the aircraft is fit in every way for the proposed journey, and shall sign a certificate to that effect in Form M set out in Schedule VI, which certificate shall be carried in the aircraft.

Pilot to record certificate of load.

## PART VI.

### NATIONALITY AND REGISTRATION MARKS.

**34.** (1) The nationality and registration marks shall be affixed in black on a white ground in the following manner, and underlined with a black line:—

Marks how to be affixed.

(a) In the case of flying machines, the marks shall be painted once on the lower surface of the lower main planes, and once on the upper surface of the top main planes, the top of the letters towards the leading edge. They shall also be painted along each side of the fuselage between the main planes and the tail planes. In cases where the machine is not provided with a fuselage, the marks shall be painted on the nacelle.

(b) In the case of airships, the marks shall be painted near the maximum cross section on both sides and on the upper surface equidistant from the marks on the sides.

(2) The nationality mark in the case of flying machines and airships shall also be painted on the port and starboard sides of the lower surface of the lowest tail planes or elevators and also on the upper surface of the top tail planes or elevators, whichever are the larger. It shall also be painted on both sides of the rudder, or on the outer sides of the outer rudders if more than one rudder is fitted.

(3) (a) In the case of flying machines the height of marks on the main planes and tail planes respectively shall be equal to four-fifths of the chord, and the marks on the rudder shall be as large as possible. The height of the marks on the fuselage or nacelle shall be equal to four-fifths of the depth of the narrowest part of that portion of fuselage or nacelle on which the marks are painted.

(b) In the case of airships the nationality mark painted on the tail plane shall be equal in height to four-fifths of the chord of the tail plane and on the rudder shall be as large as possible. The height of the other marks shall be equal to at least one-twelfth of the circumference at the maximum transverse cross-section of the airship.

(c) In no case need the numbers or letters of the nationality and registration marks exceed eight feet in height.

(4) (a) The width of the numbers or letters shall be two-thirds of their height, and the thickness shall be one-sixth of their height. The numbers or letters shall be painted in plain block type and shall be uniform in shape and size. A space equal to half the width of the numbers or letters shall be left between each number or letter.

(b) The thickness of the line underlining the mark shall be equal to the thickness of the numbers or letters, and the space between the bottom of the marks and the line shall be equal to the thickness of the line.

(5) Where the nationality and registration marks appear together, a hyphen of a length equal to that of one of the numbers or letters shall be painted between the nationality mark and the registration mark.

(6) The nationality and registration marks shall be displayed to the best possible advantage in view of the constructional features of the aircraft. The marks shall be kept clean and visible.

## PART VII.

### LOG BOOKS.

35. (1) The log books required to be maintained in the case of each passenger or goods aircraft are—

- (a) a journey log book;
- (b) an aircraft log book;
- (c) an engine log book for each engine; and
- (d) a signal log book.

(2) Each log book shall be a separate book, but all log books shall be kept together in the aircraft in a waterproof bag.

(3) Log books shall be maintained in the manner, and shall contain the particulars, required in the case of each by the provisions of Schedule V, and aircraft log books and engine log books shall be maintained in Forms N and O, respectively, set out in Schedule VI.

## PART VIII.

### RULES OF THE AIR.

#### *Lights and Signals.*

36. The rules concerning lights shall be complied with in all weathers from sunset to sunrise, and during such time no other lights which may be mistaken for the prescribed lights shall be exhibited. The said lights shall not be dazzling.

Obligation to carry the required lights.

**37.** (1) A flying machine when in the air or manœuvring on land or water under its own power shall carry the following lights, namely:—

Lights to be carried.

- (a) forward, a white light, visible in a dihedral angle of two hundred and twenty degrees bisected by a vertical plane through the line of flight, and of such a character as to be visible at a distance of at least five miles;
- (b) on the starboard side, a green light, so constructed and fixed as to show an unbroken light between two vertical planes, whose dihedral angle is one hundred and ten degrees when measured to the right from dead ahead, and of such a character as to be visible at a distance of at least three miles;
- (c) on the port side, a red light, so constructed and fixed as to show an unbroken light between two vertical planes whose dihedral angle is one hundred and ten degrees when measured to the left from dead ahead, and of such a character as to be visible at a distance of at least three miles; and
- (d) at the rear, and as far aft as possible, a white light shining rearwards, and visible in a dihedral angle of one hundred and forty degrees bisected by a vertical plane through the line of flight.

(2) The green and red sidelights shall be fitted so that the green light shall not be seen from the port side, nor the red light from the starboard side.

(3) Where, in order to fulfil the conditions of visibility laid down in clauses (a) to (d) of sub-rule (1), a single light has to be replaced by several lights, the field of visibility of each of these lights should be so limited that in no case can more than one be seen at a time.

*Explanation.*—The angular limits referred to in this rule shall be determined when the aircraft is in its normal position for flying on a rectilinear horizontal course.

**38.** (1) The foregoing rules as to the lighting of flying machines shall apply to airships, subject to the following notifications, namely:—

Airships.

- (a) All lights shall be doubled, the forward and aft lights vertically, and the side lights horizontally;
- (b) Both lights of each pair forward and aft shall be visible at the same time;
- (c) The distance between lights comprising a pair shall not be less than six feet.

(2) An airship when being towed shall carry the lights required by sub-rule (1), and in addition those specified in rule 40 for airships not under control.

**39.** A flying machine, when on the surface of the water and when not under control, that is to say, not able to manœuvre as required by the regulations for preventing collisions at sea, shall carry two red lights not less than six feet apart in a vertical line one over the other, and of such a character as to be visible all round the horizon at a distance of at least two miles. In addition, the side lights must be shown if the flying machine is under way.

**40.** (1) An airship, which from any cause is not under control, or which has voluntarily stopped its engines, shall, in addition to the other prescribed lights, display conspicuously two red lights, one over the other approximately in a vertical line, not less than six feet apart and constructed to show a light in all directions and of such a character as to be visible at a distance of at least two miles.

Airship not under control, etc.

(2) By day an airship, when being towed, or which from any cause is not under control shall display conspicuously two black balls or shapes, each two feet in diameter, placed one over the other and approximately in a vertical line.

(3) By day an airship moored or under way, but having voluntarily stopped its engines shall display conspicuously a black ball or shape two feet in diameter, and shall be treated by other aircraft as being not under control.

**41.** (1) An airship, when moored near the ground, shall carry the lights required by sub-rule (1) of rule 38.

Moored airship.

(2) In addition, if moored but not near the ground, the airship shall carry below the car at a distance of not less than twenty feet, three lights in a vertical line one over the other not less than six feet apart. The highest and lowest of these lights shall be red, and the middle light shall be white, and they shall be of such a character as to be visible in all directions at a distance of at least two miles.

(3) In addition, the mooring cable shall have attached to it at intervals of one thousand feet, measured from the airship, groups of three lights similar to those mentioned in the preceding paragraph. In addition, the object to which the airship is moored on the ground shall have a similar group of lights to mark its position.

(4) By day the mooring cable shall carry in the same positions as the groups of lights specified in the preceding paragraph, and in lieu thereof, tubular steamers, not less than eight inches in diameter and six feet in length, marked with alternate bands of white and red eighteen inches in width.

**42.** A flying machine stationary on land or water, but not moored or anchored, shall carry lights as prescribed in rule 37.

Stationary flying machine.

**43.** In order to prevent collisions with surface craft the following provisions shall have effect, namely:—

Prevention of collisions.

(a) A flying machine when at anchor or moored on the water shall carry forward where it can best be seen a white light so constructed as to show an unbroken light visible all round the horizon at a distance of at least one mile.

(b) A flying machine of one hundred and fifty feet or upwards in length, when at anchor or moored on the water, shall in the forward part carry one such light, and at or near the stern, and, at such a height that it shall be not less than fifteen feet lower than the forward light, another such light.

*Explanation.*—The length of a flying machine shall be deemed to be the overall length.

(c) A flying machine of one hundred and fifty feet or upwards in span, when at anchor or moored in the water, shall carry in addition at each lower wing tip one such light as is specified in clause (a).

*Explanation.*—The span of a flying machine shall be deemed to be the maximum lateral dimension.

**44.** In the event of the failure of any of the lights prescribed in this Part, the aircraft shall land at the first reasonably safe opportunity.

Failure of lights.

**45.** Nothing in these rules shall interfere with the operation of any special rules made by the Government of any State with respect to the additional station and

Savings.

signal lights for two or more aircraft or for aircraft in formation, or with the exhibition of recognition signals adopted by owners of aircraft which have been authorised by their respective Governments and duly registered and published.

**46.** (1) Aircraft proposing to land at night on aerodromes having a ground control shall before landing fire a green

Landing at night.

Very's light or flash a green lamp, and in addition shall make by international Morse code the letter group forming its call sign.

(2) Permission to land will be given by the repetition of the same call sign from the ground followed by a green Very's light or the flashing of a green lamp.

(3) The firing of a red Very's light or the display of a red flare from the ground shall be taken as an instruction that aircraft are not to land.



(4) An aircraft compelled to land at night shall, before landing, fire a red Very's light, or make a series of short flashes with the navigation lights.

**47.** When an aircraft is in distress and requires assistance, the following signals shall be used or displayed, either together or separately, namely :—

*Aircraft in distress.*

- (1) the international signal, S.O.S., by means of visual or wireless signals ;
- (2) the international code flag signal of distress, indicated by NC ;
- (3) the distant signal consisting of a square flag, having either above or below it a ball or anything resembling a ball ;
- (4) a continuous sounding with any sound apparatus ;
- (5) a signal consisting of a succession of white Very's lights, fired at short intervals.

**48.** In fog, mist, falling snow, or heavy rainstorm, whether by day or night, an aircraft on the water shall make the following sound signals with any sound apparatus, namely :—

*Sound signals.*

- (a) If not anchored or moored, a sound at intervals of not more than two minutes, consisting of two blasts of about five seconds' duration, with an interval of about one second between them ;
- (b) if at anchor or moored, a sound at intervals of not more than one minute, consisting of one blast of about five seconds' duration.

#### *Air traffic.*

**49.** (1) Flying machines shall always give way to airships, and flying machines and airships shall always give way to balloons, whether fixed or free.

*General rules.*

(2) A motor-driven aircraft must always manœuvre according to these rules as soon as it is apparent that, if it pursued its course, it would pass at a distance of less than two hundred yards from any part of another aircraft.

(3) When two motor-driven aircraft are meeting end on, or nearly end on, each shall alter its course to starboard.

(4) When two motor-driven aircraft are on courses which cross, the aircraft which has the other on its own starboard side shall keep out of the way of the other.

(5) An aircraft overtaking any other shall keep out of the way of the overtaken aircraft by altering its own course to starboard, and shall not pass by diving.

(6) Every aircraft coming up with another aircraft from any direction more than one hundred and ten degrees from ahead that is to say, in such a position with reference to the aircraft which it is overtaking that at night it would be unable to see either of that aircraft's sidelights, shall be deemed to be an overtaking aircraft ; and no subsequent alteration of the bearing between the two aircraft shall make the overtaking aircraft a crossing aircraft within the meaning of this rule, or relieve it of the duty of keeping clear of the overtaken aircraft until it is finally past and clear.

*Explanation* —As by day the overtaking aircraft cannot always know with certainty whether it is forward of or abaft this direction from the other aircraft, it should, if in doubt, assume that it is an overtaking aircraft and keep out of the way.

(7) Where under this rule one of two aircraft is to keep out of the way, the other shall keep its course and speed. When in consequence of thick weather or other causes, such other aircraft finds itself so close that collision cannot be avoided by the action alone of the aircraft giving way, it shall take such action as will best serve to avert collision.

(8) Every aircraft which is required by these rules to keep out of the way of another aircraft shall, if the circumstances of the case admit, avoid crossing ahead of the other.

(9) In following an officially recognised aerial route, every aircraft, when it is safe and practicable, shall keep to the right side of such route.

(10) Aircraft on land or water about to ascend shall not attempt to take off until there is no risk of collision with alighting aircraft.

(11) Every aircraft in a cloud, fog, mist or other conditions of bad visibility, shall proceed with caution, careful regard being had to the existing circumstances and conditions.

(12) In obeying and construing the provisions of this rule, due regard shall be had to all dangers of navigation and collision and to any special circumstances which may render necessary a departure from the said provisions in order to avoid immediate danger.

(13) The dropping of ballast other than fine sand or water from aircraft in the air is prohibited.

**50.** (1) (a) At every approved aerodrome a flag hoisted in a prominent position shall be taken as an indication that, if an aircraft about to land finds it necessary to make a circuit or partial circuit, such circuit shall be left-handed (anti-clockwise) or right-handed (clockwise) according to the colour of the flag. A blue flag shall indicate a right-handed circuit, that is to say, that the flag is kept to the starboard side or side which carries the green light of the aircraft, and a red flag shall indicate a left-handed circuit, that is to say, that the red flag is kept to the port side or side which carries the red light of the aircraft.

(b) Similarly, aircraft leaving an approved aerodrome shall conform to the circuit as indicated by the flag.

(2) When an aircraft starts from an approved aerodrome, it shall not turn until five hundred yards distant from the nearest point of the aerodrome, and the turning then made shall conform with the circuit indication.

(3) An aircraft flying between five hundred and one thousand yards distance from the nearest point of an approved aerodrome shall conform to the circuit indication, unless such aircraft is flying at a greater height than six thousand five hundred feet.

(4) Side slip and trick landings are prohibited at approved aerodromes, and trick flying is prohibited within a distance in any direction of at least two thousand yards from the nearest point of any such aerodrome.

(5) An aircraft, when taking off from or alighting on an approved aerodrome, shall do so up-wind, except when the natural conditions of the aerodrome do not permit.

(6) In the case of two or more aircraft approaching an approved aerodrome for the purpose of landing, the aircraft flying at the greater height shall be responsible for avoiding the aircraft at the lower height, and shall, as regards landing, comply with the provisions of sub-rule (5) of rule 49.

(7) Aircraft showing signals of distress shall be given free way in attempting to make a landing on an approved aerodrome.

(8) Every approved aerodrome shall be considered to consist of three zones when looking up-wind. The right-hand zone shall be the taking-off zone, and the left hand shall be the landing zone. Between these two there shall be a neutral zone. An aircraft when landing should attempt to land as near as possible to the neutral zone, but on the left of any aircraft which have already landed. After showing up or coming to a stop at the end of its landing run, an aircraft will immediately move into the neutral zone. Similarly, an aircraft when taking-off shall keep as far as possible towards the right of the taking-off zone, but shall keep clear to the left of any aircraft which are taking-off or are about to take-off.

(9) No aircraft shall commence to take-off until a preceding aircraft is clear of the aerodrome.

(10) The above rules shall apply equally to night landings on approved aerodromes, when the signals, if exhibited, shall be as follows, namely:—

(a) A red light shall indicate a left-hand circuit, and a green light shall indicate a right-handed circuit. The right-hand zone will be marked by a white lights placed in the position of an "L," and the left-hand zone will be similarly marked. The "L's" shall be back to back, that is to say, the long arms of the "L's" will indicate the borders of the neutral zone. The direction of landing shall invariably be along the long arm of the "L" and towards the short arm. The lights of the "L's" should be so placed that the lights indicating the top extremity of the long arm shall be the nearest point on the aerodrome upon which an aeroplane can safely touch ground. The lights indicating the short arm of the "L" should indicate the limit of safe landing ground for the aircraft, that is, that the aeroplane should not over-run the short arm.

(b) Where it is desired to save lights and personnel, the following system may be used :—

Two lights shall be placed on the windward side of the aerodrome to mark the limits of the neutral zone, the line joining the lights being at right angles to the direction of the wind; two more lights shall be placed as follows, namely, one on the leeward side of the aerodrome on a line drawn parallel to the direction of the wind and passing midway between the two lights on the windward side, for showing the extent of the aerodrome and the direction of the wind; and the other midway between the two lights marking the limits of the neutral zone.

Additional lights may be symmetrically placed along the boundary lines of the neutral zone and on the ends of the taking off and landing zones, on the line through the three lights on the windward side.

(11) No airship shall, in the vicinity of any aerodrome, be moored otherwise than near the ground without the special authorisation of the proprietor of such aerodrome.

**51.** Every aircraft manœuvring under its own power on the water shall conform to any regulation for the time being in force for preventing collisions at sea, and for the purposes of such regulations shall be deemed to be a steam-vessel, but shall carry lights as laid down in this Part, and those specified for steam-vessels in those regulations. The sound signals specified in those regulations shall not be used by or apply to such aircraft, save as provided in rules 47 and 48.

**52.** Mere compliance with the provisions of this Part shall not be deemed to exonerate the owner or personnel of any aircraft from the consequences of neglect of any precaution which may be required by the ordinary practice of the air or by the special circumstances of any particular case.

Obligation to observe ordinary precautions.

## PART IX.

### RULES AS TO AIRCRAFT ARRIVING IN OR DEPARTING FROM BRITISH INDIA.

Customs-aerodromes and Customs-officers

**53.** The Governor-General in Council may for the purposes of this Part—

(a) by notification in the *Gazette of India* declare any aerodrome to be a customs-aerodrome; and

(b) appoint persons to be Chief Customs-authorities, Chief Customs-officers and Customs-collectors, and define the areas within which each such person shall exercise the powers and perform the duties conferred and imposed upon him hereunder.

**54.** (1) Every person in charge of an aircraft entering British India shall cause it to be landed in British India, and the first such landing shall be made at a customs-aerodrome, unless the aircraft is compelled to land before arriving at a customs-aerodrome by accident, stress of weather or other unavoidable cause.

Arrival and departure.

(2) No person in charge of an aircraft shall fly the same or allow it to be flown to a place outside British India save from a customs-aerodrome unless compelled to land after departure from a customs-aerodrome by accident, stress of weather or other unavoidable cause.

**55.** (1) No person in any aircraft entering or departing from British India shall carry or allow to be carried in the aircraft any goods of which the import or export by sea or by land is prohibited by or under any law for the time being in force.

Import and export of goods.

(2) No person in any aircraft entering British India shall break or alter any seal placed upon any part of the aircraft or upon any goods therein by an officer of customs at the aerodrome at which such aircraft departed for British India.

**56.** (1) The person in charge of any aircraft arriving at a customs-aerodrome from a place outside British India shall, on landing, forthwith cause the aircraft to be taken to the examination station at that aerodrome or, if, owing to circumstances over which he has no control, he is unable so to do, shall make the report required by sub-rule (2), and thereafter remove all goods carried in the aircraft to the examination station in the presence of a Customs-collector or some person duly authorised by the Customs-collector in that behalf.

(2) Within twenty-four hours after the landing at any customs-aerodrome of an aircraft from a place outside British India, the person in charge thereof shall—

- (a) make a report to the Customs-collector in such form as may be approved by the Chief Customs-authority;
- (b) deliver to the Customs-collector with such report his log book and a manifest, list of passengers and their baggage and declaration of the goods and stores on board the aircraft signed by the proper officer of customs at the aerodrome from which he departed for British India; and
- (c) land at such aerodrome for examination all passengers and their baggage carried in such aircraft, and, after making such report, produce, and, if required to do so, unload all goods in such aircraft for examination.

**57.** (1) The person in charge of every aircraft in which goods are to be exported shall, before any goods are taken on board, deliver to the Customs-collector at the customs-aerodrome of departure a notice of departure for a foreign destination in Form P set out in Schedule VI, containing the particulars specified in that Form.

(2) Every person in charge of an aircraft proceeding to any place outside British India shall deliver to the Customs-collector at the customs-aerodrome of departure, together with any log books belonging to the aircraft and a list of passengers and their baggage an application in duplicate for clearance from that aerodrome in such form as may be approved by the Chief Customs-authority, and also, if the aircraft carries any goods, a manifest and declaration in a form approved in like manner declaring the goods and stores on such aircraft, and shall truly state therein the particulars required by such forms; and such forms, when signed by such Collector, shall be the clearance and authority for the aircraft to proceed to its foreign destination.

**58.** (1) No person importing goods shall land the goods at any place in British India other than a customs-aerodrome, or shall, save as provided in sub-rule (1) of rule 56, unload the goods from any aircraft except at an examination station, or shall unload the goods except between such hours as the Chief Customs-authority by general or special order directs, or shall remove the goods from an examination station unless the same have first been duly entered in the manner provided in this rule and produced to the Customs-collector and duly passed by him.

(2) No person shall remove from any aircraft any goods imported therein until the report required by clause (a) of sub-rule (2) of rule 56 has been made, and the authority of the Customs-collector has been obtained.

(3) Any person importing goods shall deliver to the Customs-collector at the customs-aerodrome of importation a bill of entry of such goods in the manner provided in section 29 of the Sea Customs Act, 1878, and shall truly furnish therein the several particulars required in a bill of entry under that section, and shall pay to such Collector duties thereon as if such goods were chargeable to duties under that Act.

(4) All goods imported into a customs-aerodrome shall be duly entered and unloaded within seven days from the time of the arrival of such aircraft at that aerodrome or within such further period as the Customs-collector or Chief Customs-officer may allow.

(5) All goods imported which have not been examined and passed by the Customs-collector shall be stored in a transit shed at the customs-aerodrome, and no person shall remove such goods from the transit shed before they have been examined and passed by such Collector.



**59.** (1) The exporter of any goods shall deliver to the Customs-collector at the customs-aerodrome of departure a shipping bill in the manner provided in section 29 of the

*Procedure on export.*

VIII of 1878.

Sea Customs Act, 1878, and shall truly furnish therein the several particulars required in a shipping bill under that section, and shall pay to such Collector duties thereon as if such goods were chargeable to duties under that Act, and such bill when signed by the Customs-collector shall be the clearance and authority for the exportation of such goods.

(2) No person shall without the consent of the Customs-collector unload from any aircraft any goods loaded thereon for export which have been cleared under sub-rule (1), or open, alter, or break any lock, mark or seal placed by any Customs-collector on any goods in any aircraft about to depart from British India.

**60.** No person shall for the purpose of evading, or assisting the evasion of, the provisions of this Part make any signal from an aircraft entering or leaving British India.

*Prohibition of signals in certain cases.*

**61.** If any aircraft arriving from a place outside British India shall be forced to land in any place other than a customs-aerodrome, or if any aircraft is so forced after

*Forced landings.*

departure from a customs-aerodrome for a foreign destination, the person in charge of the aircraft shall, if the place of landing is not an aerodrome, forthwith report to a Customs-collector or Police-officer, and shall on demand produce to such Collector or officer the log books belonging to the aircraft, and shall not allow any goods to be unloaded therefrom without the consent of such Customs-collector, and no passenger or member of the personnel thereof shall leave the immediate vicinity without the consent of such Collector or Police-officer. When the locality is one in which no Customs-collector or Police-officer is available, the person in charge shall not allow any goods to be unloaded without his consent, and no passenger or member of the personnel shall leave the immediate vicinity without his consent. The person in charge shall make in his log book a full statement of the action taken, and shall forthwith report the occurrence to the Customs-collector at the nearest customs-aerodrome. If the place of landing is an aerodrome, such person shall forthwith report the arrival of the aircraft and the place whence it came to the proprietor of the aerodrome, and the proprietor of the aerodrome shall forthwith report the arrival of the aircraft to a Customs-collector, and shall not allow any goods to be unloaded therefrom or any passenger thereof to leave the aerodrome, without the consent of such Collector.

**62.** (1) The person in charge of any aircraft shall permit any Customs-collector or other officer authorised in this behalf by the Customs-collector at any time to board and examine the aircraft and any goods laden thereon.

*Examination.*

(2) The importer or exporter of any goods shall produce such goods to the Customs-collector at the customs-aerodrome of importation or exportation, as the case may be, and permit him to examine such goods.

**63.** All persons importing or exporting or concerned in importing or exporting goods or passengers into or from British India, and all persons in charge of aircraft arriving in or departing from British India, shall so far as may be observed, comply with and be bound by the provisions of the Sea Customs Act, 1878, as if any references in such provisions to ships or vessels and the masters or captains thereof, and to the loading or unloading of goods thereon or therefrom, included references to aircraft and the persons in charge thereof, and to the loading or unloading of goods thereon or therefrom, and as if references in such provisions to a port or quay included references to a customs-aerodrome or an examination station.

*Provisions of Act VIII of 1878 to be deemed to apply to import and export.*

VIII of 1878.

**64.** Nothing in this Part, save the provisions of rule 55, shall apply in the case of aircraft,

*Exemption of aircraft proceeding to or from Indian States.*

(a) entering British India from a State in India and not bound for a place outside India, or

(b) departing from British India for a State in India.

## PART X.

## GENERAL.

*Inspection.*

**65.** Any officer of Government authorised by the Governor-General in Council by general or special order in writing in this behalf may—

*Inspection.*

- (a) at all reasonable times enter any place to which access is necessary for the purpose of exercising his powers or carrying out his duties under these rules;
- (b) at all times during working hours enter that portion of any factory in which aircraft or parts of aircraft are being manufactured or assembled and inspect and examine any such factory, aircraft or parts and any drawings relating to such parts;
- (c) enter, inspect and search any aircraft which he has reason to believe contains explosives, arms, ammunition, wireless telegraphic apparatus or goods which are being or have been imported or are being exported;
- (d) enter and inspect any place where aircraft are kept.

*Foreign Aircraft.*

*Exemption of foreign aircraft.*

**66.** The provisions of these rules as to—

- (a) registration of aircraft,
- (b) licensing of personnel.
- (c) airworthiness, and
- (d) log books.

shall not apply in the case of any foreign aircraft during one month from the date of its arrival in British India:

Provided that—

(i) no person shall fly or land, or assist in flying or landing, any foreign naval, military or air-force aircraft over or in British India except on or with the invitation or permission in writing of the Governor General in Council, and in the case of any such aircraft landing on such invitation or with such permission the exemption provided by this rule shall apply only to such extent and on such conditions as may be specified in the invitation or permission; and

(ii) where any foreign aircraft, after first landing in British India, is flown over any part thereof except in such manner as may be necessary in order to proceed to a foreign destination, all the provisions of these rules shall apply in the case of such aircraft, unless there are carried in the aircraft and produced for inspection, as and when required by any officer specified in, or authorised under, rule 14, certificates and licences issued, and log books in the form approved, by a responsible authority in the country to which the aircraft belongs, complying substantially with the requirements of these rules.

*Exemptions.*

**67.** The Governor General in Council may by general or special order in writing exempt any aircraft or class of aircraft

*General power to exempt.*

or any person or class of person from the operation of these rules either wholly or partially, subject to such conditions, if any, as may be specified in such order.

*Penalty.*

**68.** Any person contravening any of the rules contained in Part II or any other of these rules with which by any rule contained in Part II he is required to comply,

*Penalty.*

shall, where no punishment is provided for such contravention in the Indian Aircraft Act, 1911, be punishable with imprisonment which may extend to one month, or with fine which may extend to two hundred rupees, or with both. XVII of 1911.

## SCHEDULE I.

(See rules 21, 22 and 23.)

## QUALIFICATIONS FOR GRANT OF MEDICAL CERTIFICATE.

- (a) Good personal and family history, with particular reference to nervous stability. Absence of any mental, moral or physical defect which will interfere with flying efficiency.
- (b) The minimum age for pilots and navigators of passenger or goods aircraft shall be nineteen years.
- (c) The applicant must neither suffer from any wound, injury or operation, nor possess any abnormality, congenital or otherwise, which will interfere with the efficient and safe handling of aircraft.
- (d) The applicant must not suffer from any disease or disability which renders him liable suddenly to become incompetent in the management of aircraft. His heart, lungs, kidneys and nervous system must be capable of withstanding the effects of altitude and of prolonged flight.
- (e) The applicant must possess a degree of visual acuity compatible with the efficient performance of his duties. No pilot or navigator shall have more than two dioptries of latent hypermetropia; muscle balance must be good and commensurate with the refraction. He must have a good field of vision in each eye, and must possess normal colour perception.
- (f) The middle ear must be healthy. The applicant must possess a degree of auditory acuity compatible with the efficient performance of his duties.
- (g) The vestibular mechanism must be intact, and neither unduly hypersensitive nor hyposensitive.
- (h) The applicant must possess free nasal air entry on either side, and not suffer from serious acute or chronic affections of the upper respiratory tract.

## SCHEDULE II.

(See rule 21.)

## NATURE OF EXAMINATION TO BE UNDERGONE FOR THE GRANT TO AN APPLICANT FOR A PILOT'S LICENCE OF A CERTIFICATE OF FLYING COMPETENCY.

## I.—For Flying Machine Licence.

Certificates are of two kinds—

“A” of flying competency for pilots of private flying machines (not valid for the flying of passenger or goods aircraft);

“B” of flying competency for pilots of passenger or goods flying machines.

Certificates may be granted in each case by two examiners approved in that behalf by the officer authorised under rule 19.

## PRACTICAL TESTS.

The practical tests for certificates of flying competency shall be carried out within a period of one month.

They may be carried out in any order and each may be attempted twice.

They shall, save as otherwise provided, be witnessed by both examiners who will forward their official reports to the officers authorised under rule 19.

In each practical test the candidate must be alone in the flying machine.

“A” certificate of flying competency for pilots of private flying machines.

(a) Test for altitude and gliding flight.—A flight without landing during which the pilot shall remain for at least an hour at a minimum

altitude of 6,000 feet above the point of departure. The descent shall finish with a glide, the engines being cut off at 4,500 feet above the landing ground. The landing shall be made without the engine being started again, within 150 yards of a point fixed beforehand by the examiners.

(b) *Test of skill.*—A flight without landing round two posts (or buoys) situated 500 yards apart, making a series of five figure-of-eight turns, each turn, reaching one of the two posts (or buoys). This flight shall be made at an altitude of not more than 600 feet above the ground (or water) without touching the ground (or water). The landing shall be effected by—

(i) finally shutting off the engine or engines at least when the aircraft touches the ground (or water), and

(ii) finally stopping the flying machine within a distance of 50 yards from a point fixed by the candidate before starting.

(c) *Cross-country flight.*—A cross-country or oversea flight of at least 50 miles, the final landing being made at the point of departure.

*“ B ” certificate of flying competency for pilots of passenger or goods flying machines.*

The practical tests shall be as in clauses (a) and (b) above. Candidates already in possession of the “ A ” certificate are not required to pass these tests again.

Further practical tests shall be as follows :—

*Test of endurance.*—A cross-country or oversea flight of at least 200 miles, the final landing being made at the point of departure.

This flight shall be carried out in the same aircraft within eight hours, and include two obligatory landings during which the machine must come to rest at a point or points which shall not be the point of departure but which shall be fixed by the examiners.

At the time of departure the candidate shall be informed of his course and furnished with a map. The examiners will decide if the course has been correctly followed.

*Night flight.*—A thirty minutes' flight at an altitude of at least 1,500 feet and also a landing to be made between two hours after sunset and two hours before sunrise.

*Recent flying experience test.*—This is to be carried out on the type of machine for which the licence is required. It is to be a flying test of at least two hours with four landings in each of which no part of the machine is damaged.

This test need not be carried out in the presence of the examiners ; but the candidate must submit proof to their satisfaction that he has performed this test.

#### TECHNICAL EXAMINATION.

The technical examination for both “ A ” and “ B ” certificates shall be in the following subjects :—

Rules of the air as contained in Part VIII.

Theoretical abstract knowledge of the resistance of the air in connection with planes, rudders, elevators and propellers ; functions of the different parts of the machine and of their controls.

Assembling of aeroplanes, propellers, undercarriages, rudders, elevators and their controls.

Practical tests on rigging.

General knowledge of internal combustion engines, and their various functions ; valve gear, carburation, ignition, exhaust.

Characteristics of aero-engines and a general idea of their construction, adjustment and assembling.

Causes of the faulty running of engines. Fuel and oils. Description of the details of the aero-engines used. Adjustments, lubrication, upkeep, disassembling and assembling of the principal parts. Causes of breakdown. Use of throttle and other controls.

Practical tests in running repairs.



*II.—For Airship Licence.*

The examination for certificates of flying competency for pilots of airships shall be conducted in a similar manner to those for the flying machine licence with such modifications as may be permitted by the examiners under the directions of the officer authorised under rule 19.

The Technical Examination shall also include knowledge of the properties of gases and the theory of Ballooning.

**SCHEDULE III.**

(See rules 22 and 23.)

**NATURE OF EXAMINATION TO BE UNDERGONE FOR GRANT TO AN APPLICANT FOR A NAVIGATOR'S OR ENGINEER'S LICENCE OF A CERTIFICATE OF TECHNICAL COMPETENCY.**

Certificates may be granted in each case by an examiner approved in this behalf by the officer authorised under rule 19. The examination shall be in the following subjects :—

*For Navigators.*

Rules of the air as contained in Part VIII.  
 Map and chart reading and location of position.  
 Compass—magnetic meridian—declination, deviation, variation.  
 Courses—bearings— and their corrections.  
 Compensation of compasses (theoretical and practical).  
 Calculations of azimuth.  
 Flight by dead reckoning—measure of the relative speed—drift, traverse table.  
 Chronometer—chronometer rate—comparisons.  
 Sextants—adjustments.  
 Nautical almanac.  
 Determination of positions by means of bearings and altitudes of stars.  
 Great circle navigation.  
 Aeronautical navigational instruments.  
 Meteorology and weather charts.  
 International rules for aerial and maritime navigation and other international aerial legislation.

*For Engineers.*

Rules of the air as contained in Part VIII.  
 General knowledge of internal combustion engines and their various functions ; valve gear, carburation, ignition, exhaust.  
 Characteristics of aero-engines and a general idea of their construction, adjustment and assembling.  
 Causes of the faulty running of engines. Fuel and oils. Description of the details of the aero-engines used. Adjustments, lubrication, upkeep, disassembling and assembling of the principal parts. Causes of breakdown.  
 Use of throttle and other controls.  
 Practical tests in running repairs.

**SCHEDULE IV.**

(See rules 27 and 28.)

**CONDITIONS SUBJECT TO WHICH CERTIFICATES OF AIRWORTHINESS MAY BE ISSUED IN RESPECT OF TYPE AIRCRAFT AND TO SUBSEQUENT AIRCRAFT OF THE SAME TYPE.**

*Type Aircraft.*

(1) The applicant shall forward with his application a copy of any certificate of airworthiness which may have been granted in respect of such type aircraft.

The applicant shall also send general arrangement drawings of the proposed aircraft, together with such particulars of load, fuel, engines, etc., as will enable a preliminary opinion to be formed as to general safety.

(2) The applicant shall forward either with the application or subsequently such drawings and particulars of the proposed aircraft as may be necessary for the checking in detail of the safety of the aircraft. (Blue prints or rough sketches may be sufficient to enable the said checking to proceed, provided they are fully dimensioned.)

(3) The applicant may proceed with the construction of any part or parts of the aircraft as and when these are approved by the officer authorised under sub-rule (1) of rule 27 (in this Schedule referred to as the Officer).

(4) The workmanship and materials of construction of the aircraft shall be approved by the Officer in accordance with detailed directions in clause (17) of this Schedule.

(5) On completion of the aircraft, flying trials shall be carried out by the applicant's or constructor's pilot in the presence of the Officer or persons nominated by him (in this Schedule referred to as the representatives of the Officer).

(6) After the satisfactory completion of the check calculations, inspection, and applicant's flying trials, and after any modifications considered necessary for safety have been completed to the satisfaction of the Officer, the applicant may be instructed to deliver the aircraft for official trials to such aerodrome as the Officer may specify (in this Schedule referred to as the official aerodrome).

(7) At any time prior to the delivery of the aircraft for official trials, modifications to the aircraft may be made by the applicant, provided that full particulars and drawings of the proposed modifications are first submitted to the Officer and that such as affect the safety of the aircraft are approved by him.

(8) During official trials, which may be attended by such number of representatives of the applicant as the Officer may approve, the aircraft will be in the charge of the representatives of the Officer, but the Officer and his representatives shall not be liable for any loss or damage caused to such aircraft during official trials.

(9) If any modifications are considered by the Officer to be necessary for safety as a result of such official trials, such modifications shall be carried out by the applicant, and on completion thereof the aircraft shall be delivered, if required, for further official trials.

(10) On the completion of official trials, the applicant will be notified, and reports on calculations and tests will be supplied to him by the Officer on application. The aircraft will, as the Officer may direct, either be handed over to the applicant at the official aerodrome for removal, or be delivered by an official pilot to an aerodrome selected by the applicant and approved by the Officer.

(11) On the satisfactory completion of the official trials, and after the completion to the satisfaction of the Officer of any modifications considered necessary for safety, a certificate of airworthiness will be issued. Prior to the issue of such certificate the applicant shall deliver to the Officer a complete set of working drawings (process tracings) of the aircraft.

#### *Subsequent Aircraft.*

(12) Following the receipt by the Officer of an application form duly completed, certificates of airworthiness for subsequent aircraft which conform in all essential respects with a type aircraft for which a certificate of airworthiness has previously been issued will be granted subject to the conditions and procedure hereinafter specified.

(13) The applicant may make modifications (including change of engine type) to the aircraft and may depart from the approved complete set of working drawings (process tracings) of the type aircraft which were delivered under clause (11) of this Schedule; but full particulars and drawings of the proposed modification shall first be delivered to the Officer and such as affect the safety of the aircraft shall be subject to his approval.

(14) During the construction of the aircraft the inspection of the workmanship, construction and materials shall be as approved by the Officer in accordance with the detailed directions in clause (18) of this Schedule.

(15) In the case of an aircraft which, in the opinion of the Officer, differs considerably from the type aircraft, or in the case of an aircraft built by a

constructor not familiar with the type aircraft, the Officer may on completion of the aircraft require flying trials to be carried out by the applicants or constructor's pilot in the presence of representatives of the Officer, and may require the aircraft to be delivered to the official aerodrome for additional trials. The procedure in this case will be in accordance with the procedure governing similar trials in the case of a type aircraft, as laid down in clauses (8), (9) and (10) of this Schedule.

(16) On the satisfactory completion of the aircraft and of any trials that may be required by the Officer, and when any modifications considered necessary for safety have been completed to the satisfaction of the Officer, a certificate of airworthiness will be issued.

Prior to the issue of such certificate, the applicant shall deliver to the Officer a complete set of working drawings (process tracing) of any modifications to or departure from the type aircraft.

*Method of Approval of Workmanship and Materials.*

(17) In the case of type aircraft—

- (a) inspection of workmanship and materials will be carried out by representatives of the officer.
- (b) the officer will accept wherever in his opinion possible the inspection of details, components and materials for type aircraft made by employes of the constructor under the supervision of a representative of such constructor, but each component will be finally inspected and approved by a representative of the Officer, who will co-operate with the constructor's inspecting staff;
- (c) constructors must notify the Officer seven days before commencing work on any part of the aircraft, the inspection of which is necessary prior to further work;
- (d) the constructor must also fulfil the conditions detailed hereunder for subsequent aircraft.

(18) In the case of subsequent aircraft of a type—

- (a) constructors must satisfy the Officer that their inspecting staff is such as to ensure that aircraft passed by them conform in all essential respects to the type design;
- (b) constructors must purchase material to the specifications approved for the type design, and must arrange that each and every batch of material is proved to comply with those specifications by such examination, sampling and testing, as may be approved by the Officer;
- (c) constructors must make such arrangements at their works as will preclude the use of material other than that approved as in sub-clause (b);
- (d) constructors' inspecting staffs, referred to in sub-clause (a), must stamp, or otherwise provide means for the identification of, each and every detail in such a way that the individual responsible for such approval can subsequently be traced, selective inspection being adopted where considered possible;
- (e) constructors must issue only details or parts in respect of which the provisions of sub-clause (d) have been complied with to the shops for assembly into components;
- (f) constructors must maintain an efficient process inspection during such work of assembly and record such inspection on a process card for each component. Every component must be finally inspected by a qualified member of their inspecting staff, who will stamp the component in such a way that it may afterwards be identified, and will also sign the process card;
- (g) constructor's methods of carrying out the following operations must be approved by the officer or his representative, namely:—heat treatment of steel, seasoning and conversion of timber, glueing of important parts, and doping;
- (h) constructors must ensure that all instruments and other parts affecting airworthiness purchased from sub-contractors, have been inspected and approved in accordance with these conditions;

- (i) constructors (of aircraft or engine as may be arranged) must ensure that all engines have been inspected and approved in accordance with these conditions, and further that they have satisfactorily undergone such bench tests as are required by the Officer and for this purpose that suitable test stands and accessories are provided to the satisfaction of the Officer;
- (j) aircraft constructors must carry out an efficient inspection of the installation of all engines, instruments and parts that are fitted by them into the aircraft, such inspection to ensure that they function correctly, the individual responsible being indicated by a signature on the process card referred to in sub-clause (f);
- (k) contractors must limit the power of their inspection staff to grant concessions to matters which do not affect the weight, the strength or the functioning of the part. Should any of these points be affected, the matter must be referred to the designer of the aircraft, and, if affecting the type design, to the Officer, as laid down in the case of modifications to type designs.

*Aircraft constructed outside British India.*

(19) In the case of any type or subsequent aircraft constructed outside British India the Officer may in his discretion issue a certificate of airworthiness, although the conditions specified in this Schedule have not been fulfilled, if he is satisfied that they have been substantially fulfilled in the construction of the aircraft.

SCHEDULE V.

(See rule 35.)

*Instructions for maintenance of Log Books.*

(1) The constructor, or the owner if the constructor is not in a position to do so, should fill in and sign the original entries in each log book. Subsequent entries should be made and signed by the pilot or other responsible member of the personnel.

(2) A copy of the certificate of airworthiness should be kept in a pocket at the end of the aircraft log book.

(3) All entries should be in ink, except in the case of journey and signal log books, the entries for which may be made in pencil in a rough notebook, but should be entered in ink in the log book every twenty-four hours.

In the event of any official investigation the rough notebook may be called for.

(4) No erasures should be made in, nor pages torn from, any log book.

(5) A copy of this Schedule should be inserted in each log book.

(6) The various log books shall contain in each case the following particulars namely :—

(1) in the case of a journey log,—

(a) the type to which the aircraft belongs; its nationality and registration marks; the full name, nationality and residence of the owner; the name of the constructor; the carrying capacity; and

(b) in addition, for each journey,

(i) the name, nationality and residence of each member of the personnel, and

(ii) the place, date and hour of departure, the route followed and all incidents of the journey, including landings and weather conditions;

(2) in the case of an aircraft log,—

(a) the type to which the aircraft belongs; its nationality and registration marks; the full name, nationality and residence of the owner; the name of the constructor; the carrying capacity; and the capacity of the tanks;

(b) the type and series number of engine, and the type of propeller, showing number, pitch, diameter and maker's name;



- (c) the type of wireless apparatus fitted, if any;
  - (d) a table showing the necessary rigging data for the information of persons in charge of the aircraft and of its maintenance; and
  - (e) a fully detailed engineering record of the life of the aircraft, including all acceptance tests, overhauls, replacements, repairs and all works of a like nature;
- (3) in the case of an engine log,—
- (a) the type of engine, series number, maker's name, power, normal and maximum revolutions of engine, date of acceptance and date on which first put into service; petrol consumption; oil consumption;
  - (b) the registration mark and the type of aircraft in which the engine has been installed; and
  - (c) a fully detailed engineering record of the life of the engine, including all acceptance tests, hours run, overhauls, replacements, repairs and all work of a like nature;
- (4) in the case of a signal log,—
- (a) the type to which the aircraft belongs; its nationality and registration marks; the full name, nationality and residence of the owner;
  - (b) the place, date and time of the transmission or reception of any signal; and
  - (c) the name or other indication of the person or station from or to whom or which a signal is received or sent.

## SCHEDULE VI.

## FORM A.

(See rule 16.)

*Form of application for aircraft registration certificate.*

SIR,

I/we hereby apply for a certificate of registration and the grant of Nationality and Registration Marks for the following <sup>private</sup> ~~passenger and goods~~ <sub>goods</sub> aircraft.

Maker,  
 Maker's number.  
 Owner's full name.  
 Owner's residence.  
 Station of the aircraft.  
 Description.

*For flying Machines.**For Airships.*

Whether aeroplane, seaplane or flying boat.	Whether rigid, semi-rigid or non-rigid.
Number of planes, viz.—monoplane, biplane, etc.	Cubic capacity.
Whether tractor or pusher driven.	Overall length in feet.
Overall length in feet.	Maximum diameter in feet.
Span in feet.	Material of which envelope is made and name of maker.
Maximum height.	Gas ordinarily used.
Are wings made to fold?	Useful weight carrying capacity.
Seating or passenger capacity.	Seating or passenger capacity.

*For Engines.*

Number—  
 Rotary or Stationary—  
 Number of cylinders—  
 Horse power—  
 Maker's name—  
 Name, if any, of engines—  
 Total weight of machine with engines—  
 Useful weight carrying capacity—

\*I enclose attached herewith :—

\*If applicant has already received a certificate or licence substitute "my certificate of nationality and suitability was approved by you on the grant of certificate No. , dated  
 †In the case of passenger aircraft only.

- (1) Certificate of Nationality and Suitability.  
 (2) Certificate of Airworthiness.†

I hereby declare that the aircraft is owned by <sup>Mr.</sup> Mr. .... of the ..... Company carrying on business at ..... the firm of ..... carrying on business at ..... and that the particulars given above as to such aircraft are true to the best of my knowledge and belief. I agree to observe the following conditions if a certificate of registration be granted to me :—

- (1) to notify either personally or by registered letter any change in station of this aircraft if such change is for a period exceeding fifteen days;
- (2) to notify as above the destruction, loss or transfer, of the said aircraft and, in the case of transfer, the name and address of the transferee; and
- (3) to return this certificate when the aircraft is destroyed, lost beyond recovery or transferred.

(Signature of applicant) \_\_\_\_\_

Full name and address \_\_\_\_\_

Dated \_\_\_\_\_

## FORM B.

(See rule 16).

*Form of Certificate of Nationality and Suitability.*

Mr. \_\_\_\_\_ of \_\_\_\_\_ in the District of \_\_\_\_\_ in the Province of \_\_\_\_\_ { is personally known to me, has been identified before me to my satisfaction, }  
 I am convinced that he is by nationality a { British French, Italian, Persian, etc., } subject. The inquiry which I have made as to his character and reputation has not disclosed any reason against the grant to him of a licence to own fly in an aircraft.

(Signature) \_\_\_\_\_

*District Magistrate or Commissioner of Police.*

Dated \_\_\_\_\_

District \_\_\_\_\_  
 Presidency town \_\_\_\_\_

## FORM C.

(See rule 17.)

*Form of Certificate of Registration of an aircraft.*

The aircraft described below has been registered under the Indian Aircraft Rules, 1920, and has been granted Nationality and Registration marks as follows:—

Nationality mark—  
Registration mark—

*Description—*

Nationality.  
Number and date of Registration.  
Type of Aircraft.  
Maker.  
Maker's number.  
Description.  
Owner's full name.  
Owner's residence.  
Owner's nationality.  
Station of the aircraft.

The aircraft shall carry affixed to the ear or to the fuselage in a prominent position a metal plate inscribed as follow:—

Aircraft registered as No. \_\_\_\_\_ India.  
Marks \_\_\_\_\_  
Owner's Name \_\_\_\_\_  
Owner's Residence \_\_\_\_\_  
Station of aircraft.

(Signature of Officer) \_\_\_\_\_

Dated \_\_\_\_\_

## FORM D.

(See Rule 20.)

*Form of application for pilot's licence for private aircraft.*

SIR,

I hereby apply for the issue to me of a licence as a pilot of private  
Flying Machines. Airships. I enclose attached herewith—

- (1) Certificate of Nationality and Suitability.
- (2) Medical Certificate.
- (3) Certificate of Flying Competency "A"  
or  
Certificate that I am qualified as a Royal Air Force Pilot. } *Strike out one or other.*
- (4) Two copies of a photograph of myself, unmounted.

I send herewith per \_\_\_\_\_ rupees five.

I am, etc.,

(Name in full with rank, titles, etc.) \_\_\_\_\_

(Full address) \_\_\_\_\_

(Occupation) \_\_\_\_\_

Dated \_\_\_\_\_.

NOTE.—The form of application for other licences under Part IV will be similar to the above with such modification as may in each case be necessary.

## FORM E.

(See Rule 21)

*Form of Medical Certificate.*

I certify that I have medically examined Mr \_\_\_\_\_ of \_\_\_\_\_  
in the district of \_\_\_\_\_, who is personally known to me,  
has been identified before me to my satisfaction.  
with a view to ascertaining his mental and physical fitness for flying.

I have considered the medical requirements laid down in Schedule I to the Indian Aircraft Rules, 1920, and after due examination I am of opinion that he fulfils those requirements, with the following exceptions:—  
\*Please give here sufficient detail to enable a medical officer to form an opinion as to the degree of applicant's fitness for flying.

In my opinion he is mentally and physically fit  
unfit for flying.

(Signature of Medical Officer) \_\_\_\_\_

Designation \_\_\_\_\_

Dated \_\_\_\_\_.

## FORM F.

(See Rule 21.)

*Form of "A" Certificate of flying competency for pilots of private aircraft.*

We hereby certify that \_\_\_\_\_ of \_\_\_\_\_ in the District of \_\_\_\_\_ who  
is personally known to us  
has been identified before us to our satisfaction has in the presence of both of us performed to  
our satisfaction the following tests on a† \_\_\_\_\_  
†Enter here the type of flying flying machine  
airship viz.:—  
machine or airship.

He performed each test in the manner noted and initialled by us under each.

We are both of opinion that he is competent to fly a private flying machine  
airship.

†Give here designation, viz., R. A. F. (Signature)† { . . . } Examiners.  
Pilot, etc.

Dated \_\_\_\_\_.

NOTE.—The form for the "B" passenger and goods certificate will be similar to the above with the alteration of the later tests.

## FORM G.

(See rules 22 and 23.)

*Form of Certificate of Technical Competency as navigator  
engineer of passenger or goods aircraft.*

I hereby certify that Mr. \_\_\_\_\_ of \_\_\_\_\_ of the  
District of \_\_\_\_\_ who is personally known to me  
has been identified before me to my satisfaction has been  
examined by me as to his knowledge of the subjects specified in Schedule III of the Indian Aircraft Rules, 1920, for the case of navigators  
engineers, and that he has shown a satisfactory knowledge of each subject.

I am of opinion that he is competent to act as navigator  
engineer of passenger or goods aircraft.

(Signature) \_\_\_\_\_ Examiner.

Dated \_\_\_\_\_.



## FORM H.

(See rule 24.)

*Form of certificate of competency as member of the personnel (otherwise than as pilot, navigator or engineer) of passenger or goods aircraft.*

I hereby certify that Mr. \_\_\_\_\_ of \_\_\_\_\_ in the District of \_\_\_\_\_ who <sup>is personally known to me</sup> <sup>has been identified before me to my satisfaction</sup> has been examined by me as to his knowledge of the rules of the air as contained in Part VIII of the Indian Aircraft Rules, 1920, and that he has shown a good general knowledge thereof.

I am of opinion that he is competent to act as member of the personnel (otherwise than a pilot, navigator or engineer) of passenger or goods aircraft.

(Signature) \_\_\_\_\_ Examiner.

Dated \_\_\_\_\_

## FORM I.

(See rule 25.)

*Form of Licence for personnel.*

No. \_\_\_\_\_ of 191 \_\_\_\_\_

(Full Name) \_\_\_\_\_

of (address) \_\_\_\_\_

is hereby licensed to act as—

\* All but the appropriate entry to be struck out.

- (a) pilot of a private flying machine,
- (b) pilot of a passenger or goods

Aeroplane  
Seaplane  
Flying boat

of the following type :—

(1) \_\_\_\_\_

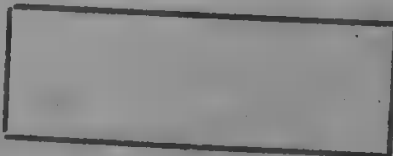
(2) \_\_\_\_\_

- (c) navigator of any passenger or goods aircraft,
- (d) engineer of any passenger or goods aircraft,
- (e) member of the crew of any passenger or goods aircraft,

for period of one year from the \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_ 19 \_\_\_\_\_, subject to the Indian Aircraft Rules, 1920.

(Signature of Officer) \_\_\_\_\_

Dated \_\_\_\_\_



Photograph of holder.

NOTE.—The form of licence for the pilot of an airship will be similar with such modification as may be necessary.

## FORM J.

(See rules 27 and 28.)

*Form of Certificate of airworthiness.*

Number \_\_\_\_\_

I hereby certify that aircraft—

Type \_\_\_\_\_

Maker's name \_\_\_\_\_

Maker's number \_\_\_\_\_

has been examined for airworthiness as a <sup>type aircraft</sup> \_\_\_\_\_  
subsequent aircraft of the same type as \_\_\_\_\_aircraft for which certificate of airworthiness number \_\_\_\_\_ has been  
granted on \_\_\_\_\_ and is hereby certified as airworthy, provided the  
following conditions are complied with:—(a) the total weight including all times of load should not exceed  
\_\_\_\_\_ lbs.(b) the loading including the placing of passengers should be such  
that the centre of gravity remains within the following limits,  
viz. \_\_\_\_\_

(Signature) \_\_\_\_\_

(Designation) \_\_\_\_\_

Place \_\_\_\_\_

Dated \_\_\_\_\_

## FORM K.

(See rule 29.)

*Form of certificate of periodical inspection and overhaul of <sup>an aircraft</sup> \_\_\_\_\_  
the engine of an aircraft.*I hereby certify that <sup>aircraft</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ type \_\_\_\_\_ marks  
<sup>the engines of aircraft</sup> \_\_\_\_\_  
<sup>has</sup> this day been inspected and overhauled by  
<sup>have</sup> me, and that all necessary adjustments and repairs have been made to my  
satisfaction and that the <sup>aircraft is</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ in good order and fit for flight.  
<sup>engines are</sup>

(Signature) \_\_\_\_\_

(Designation) \_\_\_\_\_

Place \_\_\_\_\_

Dated \_\_\_\_\_

## FORM L.

(See rule 31.)

*Daily Certificate of Safety of Aircraft.*

Aircraft type \_\_\_\_\_ Registration mark \_\_\_\_\_  
 Inspection at \_\_\_\_\_ on \_\_\_\_\_ time \_\_\_\_\_

I hereby certify that I have this day examined the above aircraft and that I consider it safe in every way for flights to-day when loaded as specified in its certificate of airworthiness.

(Signature) \_\_\_\_\_

(Countersignature) \_\_\_\_\_

Dated \_\_\_\_\_

I hereby certify that I have this day examined the engines, engine installations and accessories of the above aircraft, and that in my opinion they are in every way safe for flights to-day.

(Signature) \_\_\_\_\_

(Countersignature) \_\_\_\_\_

Dated \_\_\_\_\_

## FORM M.

(See rule 33.)

*Pilots' certificate of General Fitness of Aircraft before Flight.*

Aircraft type \_\_\_\_\_ Registration mark \_\_\_\_\_  
 Preparatory to flight from \_\_\_\_\_ to \_\_\_\_\_

*Loading.*

Total weight of the aircraft including all items of load does not exceed \_\_\_\_\_ lbs.

Loading (including placing of passengers) is such that the centre of gravity of the aircraft is within the limits specified in the certificate of airworthiness. Petrol, oil and water are sufficient for proposed journey, viz. \_\_\_\_\_

*Officers and Crew.*

Name

Duty

Licence No.

Number of passengers \_\_\_\_\_

This aircraft is considered fit in every way for the proposed journey.

(Signature) \_\_\_\_\_

Dated \_\_\_\_\_

Hour \_\_\_\_\_

## FORM N.

(See rule 35.)

*Form of Aircraft Log.*

Date.	Hour.	Commanding Officer.	Route.	TIME IN AIR.		Petrol consumed.	Oil consumed.	Water consumed.	No. of passengers.	Repairs or replacement.	Remarks.	Signature.
				Hours.	Mins.							
			Brought forward								Time in the air since last periodical inspection and overhaul :— hours. mins.	
			Carried forward									
											Date of last periodical inspection and overhaul.	

## FORM O.

(See rule 35.)

*Form of Engine Log.*

Date.	Hour.	Engineer in charge.	R.P.M. PER MIN.		Time run.	Defects found.	Particulars of overhaul or replacement.	Remarks.	Signature.
			On ground.	In air (state climbing or level.)					
								Time run since last periodical inspection and overhaul :— hours. mins.	
								Date of last periodical inspection and overhaul :—	

## FORM P.

(See rule 57.)

*Form of notice of departure for a foreign destination.*

To the Customs-collector at \_\_\_\_\_ customs-aerodrome.

I, \_\_\_\_\_ of \_\_\_\_\_

being the person in charge of \_\_\_\_\_ aircraft marked \_\_\_\_\_  
hereby give notice that I intend on date \_\_\_\_\_ at time \_\_\_\_\_  
hours to take the said aircraft out of British India by air, viz., from \_\_\_\_\_  
customs-aerodrome to \_\_\_\_\_

Signature \_\_\_\_\_

(Person in charge of the aircraft.)

Permission is given for the above aircraft to depart from \_\_\_\_\_  
customs-aerodrome at or about \_\_\_\_\_ hours on \_\_\_\_\_.

(Signature) \_\_\_\_\_ Customs-collector.

\_\_\_\_\_ Customs-aerodrome.

Dated \_\_\_\_\_.

## ORDER.

*No. 67-C.A.*—In exercise of the powers conferred by the Indian Aircraft Rules, 1920, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to authorise the officers named in the first column of the Schedule hereto annexed to exercise the powers specified in the corresponding entry in the second column thereof.

*Schedule.*

Column (1).	Column (2).
Secretary, Air Board.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(1) To grant certificates of approval in respect of aerodromes, under sub rule 2 (1),</li> <li>(2) to grant, or authorise to grant of, exemptions under the proviso to rule 5,</li> <li>(3) to permit the dropping from aircraft of articles, other than ballast and mails under rule 10 (2) (d) (iii),</li> <li>(4) to appoint approved aerodromes for the use of passenger aircraft, under rule 12 (2),</li> <li>(5) to demand the production of licences, certificates or log books, under rule 14,</li> <li>(6) to grant certificates of registration for aircraft, under rule 15,</li> <li>(7) to grant licences to personnel of aircraft, under rule 19,</li> <li>(8) to issue certificates of airworthiness under rules 27 (1) and 28 (1),</li> <li>(9) to approve persons for the purpose of the periodical inspection and overhaul of aircraft and engines, under rule 29 (1),</li> <li>(10) to inspect aircraft, under rule 30,</li> <li>(11) to approve persons for the purpose of examination of aircraft and engines before each flight, under rule 31 (2),</li> <li>(12) to take action as provided in rule 65.</li> </ul>
Chief Inspector of Aircraft or Aircraft Inspector.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(1) To demand the production of licences, certificates or log books, under rule 14,</li> <li>(2) to approve persons for the purpose of the periodical inspection and overhaul of aircraft and engines, under rule 29 (1),</li> <li>(3) to inspect aircraft, under rule 30,</li> <li>(4) to approve persons for the purpose of examination of aircraft and engines before each flight, under rule 31 (2),</li> <li>(5) to take action as provided in rule 65.</li> </ul>

*No. 68-C. A.*—In exercise of the powers conferred by Rule 53 of the Indian Aircraft Rules, 1920, the Governor-General in Council is pleased :—

- (a) to declare the aerodrome at Karachi to be a customs-aerodrome, and
- (b) to appoint the Chief Customs-authority, the Chief Customs-officer and the Customs-collectors for the time being appointed for the port of Karachi, under the Sea Customs Act, 1878 (VIII of 1878), to be respectively the Chief Customs-authority, the Chief Customs-officer and Customs-collectors for the purposes of the said rules at the said customs-aerodrome.

*No. 69-C. A.*—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 7 of the Indian Aircraft Act, 1911 (XVII of 1911), and in supersession of the notification of the Government of India in the Home Department No. 555-C., dated the 27th November 1914, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to declare that :—

(1) the navigation of all aircraft over the place or places mentioned or described in the schedule hereto annexed shall be prohibited, and such places shall hereinafter be referred to as "prohibited areas";

(2) the persons appointed to give the signals referred to in section 7 A of the said Act and take the action therein provided shall be any commissioned officer of His Majesty's Naval, Military or Air Forces or of the Royal Indian Marine;

(3) the following shall be the signals given when an aircraft flies or attempts to fly over any prohibited area, namely :—

By day : three discharges, at intervals of not less than ten seconds, of a projectile showing smoke on bursting; and

By night : three discharges, at intervals of not less than ten seconds, of a projectile showing red stars or red lights;

(4) on such signal being given, the aircraft shall immediately land at the nearest practicable spot; provided that, if it be approaching or flying over any prohibited area, it shall not, in descending, advance further towards, or into, the area;



(5) if an aircraft is unable to land immediately in response to the signals owing to stress of weather or other unavoidable cause, it shall make the following signals, namely:—

By day: show, from the place where they can be most clearly seen from below, a red triangular flag, together with two black balls superimposed vertically one above the other;

By night: wave a whitelight at the same time extinguishing the side lights;

and shall, as soon as possible, land at the nearest practicable spot in British India.

### SCHEDULE.

#### PROHIBITED AREAS.

##### Places.

- (1) All territory lying trans-Indus except—
  - (a) *Peshawar district*.—An area bounded on the east by the River Indus (right bank) from its junction with the River Kabul (but excluding Attock and the Attock Railway Bridge) to its point of exit from the hills; on the south by a line running parallel to the North-Western Railway to Badbher; on the west by a line running through Charsadda to Dargai; and on the north by a line following the Machai Canal to the Indus. The Indus (right bank) to be crossed at any point between its exit from the hills and a point five miles above Attock Railway Bridge.
  - (b) *Derajat*.—The country within a ten-mile radius of Dera Ismail Khan; the Indus to be crossed within that radius.
  - (c) *Baluchistan*.—A "corridor" 20 miles wide from Sukkur (exclusive) to Quetta following the general line of the North-Western Railway. The Indus (right bank) to be crossed between its junction with the Sind Wah and a point five miles above Sukkur Railway Bridge.
  - (d) *Sind*.—The triangular area enclosed between the Karachi-Kotri Railway and the River Indus (right bank) below Kotri; the Indus to be crossed anywhere southward of a point five miles below Kotri Railway Bridge.
  - (e) *Mekran*.—A corridor 20 miles wide along the Mekran Coast.
- (2) All territory lying within 3 miles of the Arsenal at Quetta.
- (3) All territory lying within 5 miles of the light house at Manora (near Karachi).
- (4) All territory lying within 3 miles of the Arsenals at:—
  - (i) Rawalpindi,
  - (ii) Ferozepore.
- (5) All territory lying within 1 mile of Viceregal Lodge, Delhi.
- (6) All territory lying within 3 miles of—
  - (i) The Arsenal at Kirkee;
  - (ii) The South Point of Colaba promontory (Bombay).
- (7) The Kidderpore docks (Calcutta).
- (8) The site of the new King George's docks (Calcutta).
- (9) The jetties (Calcutta).
- (10) The River Hooghly between the Botanical Gardens and Howrah Bridge (Calcutta).
- (11) The petroleum depôt at Budge Budge.
- (12) The powder magazine at Moyapore.
- (13) All territory lying within 3 miles of Fort Chingri Khal (near Diamond Harbour, Calcutta).
- (14) All territory lying within 7 miles of the Syriam Pagoda, Rangoon.
- (15) The oil refineries at Syriam on the Pegu River (Burma).
- (16) The oil refineries at Seikkyi on the Rangoon River (Burma).
- (17) The oil refineries at Thilawa on the Rangoon River (Burma).
- (18) The Singa and Yenangyaung oilfields in the Magwe District bounded on the west by the Irrawaddy River and on the east by an imaginary line 3 miles to the east and parallel to a line drawn from Singy to Sadaing, both being on the Irrawaddy River (Burma).

## CUSTOMS—WAR.

*Delhi, the 31st January 1920.*

No. 683-D.—The following Board of Trade list, dated the 2nd January 1920, on the subject of prohibitions of export from the United Kingdom, is published for general information :—

## IMPORTS AND EXPORTS LICENSING SECTION,

BOARD OF TRADE,

22, CARLISLE PLACE,

WESTMINSTER, S. W.-1.

## LIST OF EXPORT PROHIBITED GOODS, &amp;c., 2ND JANUARY 1920.

This list cancels all similar lists and supplements issued by the Export Licence Department prior to the above date.

List A and B.

List C.

Open General Licences for Exports—Appendix No. 1.

General Information with regard to Export Regulations to certain Countries in Europe and on the Mediterranean.

Transshipment in the United Kingdom.

This consolidated "List of Export Prohibited Goods" is amended and issued fortnightly. Exporters who desire to have copies of each list posted to them during the current year can do so on payment of a registration fee of 2s. 6d. for one copy of each issue. Should more than one copy of each issue be required an additional payment should be made at the rate of 2d. per copy for each month up to the end of the current year.

Exporters who desire to have their names placed on the register should make application to the Stationery Clerk, Import and Export Licensing Section, enclosing Money Orders payable to the Import and Export Licensing Section, Board of Trade.

Applications for licences and all correspondence should be addressed to—

The Director, Import and Export Licensing Section,

Board of Trade,

22, Carlisle Place,

Westminster, S. W.-1.

## LIST A AND B.

List of goods the export of which is prohibited from the United Kingdom by Royal Proclamations or by Order of Council.

A licence is required to export goods marked (A) to any destination abroad.

A licence is required to export goods marked (B) to any destination abroad, except British Possessions and Protectorates, to which goods marked (B) can be exported without licence, providing the goods are not transhipped at foreign ports.

(B) Accoutrements, not otherwise prohibited.

(B) Aeroplane engines and their component parts.

(B) Aircraft, other than balloons, of all kinds, and their component parts, together with accessories and articles suitable for use in connection with aircraft.

Alumina, *see* Phosphate Rock.

(A) Ammonia, sulphate of, and mixtures containing sulphate of ammonia.

(A) \*Animals, living, for food; (other than horses.)

Apatites, *see* Phosphate Rock.

(A) Apparatus which can be used for the storage or projection of compressed or liquefied gases, flame, acids or other destructive agents capable of use in warlike operations and their component parts.

(A) Armour plates, armour quality castings, and similar protective material.

(A) Armoured motor-cars.

(A) Arms, not being Firearms and their component parts.

Bacon, *see* Meat.Banknotes, *see* Notes.

(A) Barley, barley flour, and barley meal.

\* Application for licence to export live stock should be made on Application Form "L," copies of which can be obtained from the Stationery Clerk, Export Licence Department.

- (B) Barographs, suitable for aircraft.  
 (A) Basic slag.  
 (A) Bayonets and their component parts.  
 (A) Boats and craft.  
   Bran, *see* Offals of Corn.  
 (A) Bread.  
   Brewers' grains, *see* Grains.  
   Bullion, *see* Gold and Silver.  
 (A) Butter.  
 (A) Cakes and meals (which may be used as forage or food for animals), the following:—  
   Cotton seed cake and cotton seed meal;  
   Husk meal;  
   Linseed cake and meal;  
   Maize germin meal;  
   Maize meal and flour;  
 (A) Calf-skins.  
 (A) Cannon and other ordnance and their component parts.  
 (A) Carriages and mountings for cannon and other ordnance and their component parts.  
 (A) Cartridges, charges of all kinds, and their component parts, and tools, appurtenances and accessories for the filling and repair of rifle and shot-gun cartridges.  
   Castings, *see* Armour Plates.  
   Cattle foods, *see* Cakes and Meals.  
   Cattle foods, patent and proprietary, *see* Patent.  
   Cattle hides, *see* Hides.  
   Caustic potash, *see* Potash.  
 (A) Cheese.  
 (A) Coal, except coal allowed by the Commissioners of Customs and Excise to be shipped as bunker coal.  
 (A) Coal tar, all products obtainable from and derivatives thereof (except solvent naphtha, cresylic acid and mixtures containing cresylic acid), suitable for use in the manufacture of dyes and explosives, whether obtained from coal tar or other sources, and mixtures and preparations containing such products or derivatives.  
 (A) Cocaine and its salts and preparations.  
   Cocanut cake, *see* Cakes and Meals.  
 (A) Cocoa, raw.  
 (A) Cod liver oil and preparations containing cod liver oil.  
   Coin, *see* Gold; Silver.  
 (A) Coke and manufactured fuel.  
   Combings, *see* Malt.  
   Compound cakes and meal, *see* Cakes and Meals.  
 (A) Confectionery manufactured wholly or partly of sugar.  
 (A) Copra.  
   Corn offals, *see* Offals.  
   Cotton seed cake and cotton seed meal, *see* Cakes and Meals.  
   Cows, bulls, etc., *see* Animals.  
   Craft, *see* Boats.  
   Culms, *see* Malt.  
 (A) Dari.  
   Distiller's grain, *see* Grains, &c.  
 (B) Docks, floating, and their component parts.  
 (A) Dried figs.  
 (A) Dyes and dye-stuffs manufactured from coal tar products, and articles containing such dyes and dye-stuffs.  
 (A) Eggs in shells.  
   Engines, *see* Aeroplane.  
   Equipment web, *see* Web.  
 (A) Ergot of rye, and the liquid extract of ergot.  
 (A) Explosives;  
   Fats, edible, *see* Oils.  
 (A) Figs, dried.  
 (A) Fire-arms and their component parts.  
 (A) Fish except the following:—tinned, preserved or frozen fish, chinchards, sprats, herrings, crayfish, prawns and lobsters.  
   (A) Salmon, tinned.  
 (A) Flax, raw.  
   Flour, *see* Barley, Maize, Rice, Rye, Wheat.  
   Foodstuffs, *see* specific headings.  
   Forage and food which may be used for animals, *see* specific headings as, e.g., Beans, Cakes, Hay, Oats, &c.  
 (A) Forage, green.  
   Fuel, manufactured, *see* Coke.  
 (A) Fruit, dried, the following:—  
   Figs.  
   Raisins (except Californian seeded raisins).  
   Sultanas.  
 (A) Fruit preserves.  
 (A) Game.  
 (A) Gold coin and bullion.  
 (A) Grains, Brewers' and Distillers'.  
 (A) Green forage.  
 (A) Grenades and component parts thereof.  
 (A) Ground nuts.  
   Ground nut, or earth nut cake and meal, *see* Cakes and Meals.  
 (A) Guanos, except whale guano.  
   Guns, *see* Cannon, Firearms, Machine.  
 (A) Hay.  
 (A) Heliographs and their component parts.  
   Hempseed cake and meal, *see* Cakes and Meals.  
 (A) Hides, British and Irish, cattle.  
   Husk meal, *see* Cakes and Meals.  
 (A) Implements and apparatus designed exclusively for the manufacture of munitions of war or for the manufacture or repair of arms or of war material for use on land or sea.  
 (A) Indigo, synthetic.  
   Jam, *see* Fruit preserved.  
 (A) Lard, except imitation (compound) lard and neutral lard.  
 (A) Lime phosphate, *see* Phosphate Rock.

† The following proprietary dyes may, however, be exported without licence to all destinations with which trading is permitted:—

Dolly dyes. — Drummer dyes.  
 Diamond dyes. — Dixon's home dyes.  
 Maypole dyes.

- (A) Linseed.  
Linseed cake, and meal, *see* Cakes and Meals.  
Livestock, *see* Animals.
- (A) Machine guns, mountings for machine guns, and component parts thereof.
- (A) Maize.
- (A) Maize germs.  
Maize germ meal, *see* Cakes and Meals.  
Maize meal and hour, *see* Cakes and Meals.
- (A) Malt dust, culms, sprouts or combings.
- (A) Manures compound, containing either sulphate of ammonia, superphosphate of lime, or potash.  
Marmalade, *see* Fruit preserved.  
Meals, *see* Barley, Cakes, Rye, Wheat.
- (A) Meat of all kinds, except turtle meat, horseflesh and except tinned or potted meat, other than tinned bacon and tinned ham.  
Middlings, *see* Offals of Corn.
- (B) Milk, condensed or preserved.  
Mill dust and screenings, *see* Offals of Corn.
- (B) Mines and their component parts.
- (A) Nicotine and its compounds.  
\*Notes of the Bank of France.
- (A) Notes, Russian rouble.
- (A) Oats.  
Offals of corn and grain which may be used as food for animals, the following:—
- (A) Bran.
- (A) Middlings.
- (A) Mill dust and screenings.
- (A) Pollard.
- (A) Rice meal (or bran) and dust.
- (A) Sharps.
- (A) Oils and fats, edible, the following:—  
Cocoanut oil;  
Groundnut oil;  
Palmkernel oil;
- Oil, cod liver, *see* Cod Liver Oil.
- (A) Onions.
- (A) Opium and its preparations.
- (A) Opium alkaloids and their salts and preparations.  
Ordnance, *see* Cannon; Carriages.
- (A) Palm Kernels.
- (A) Periscopes and their component parts.
- (A) Phosphate rock, namely:—Apatites;  
Phosphates of lime and alumina.  
Pistols, *see* Firearms.  
Pollard, *see* Offals of Corn.
- (A) Potash, caustic, and articles containing caustic potash.
- (A) Potash, muriate, sulphate, and crude manurial potash salts, and mixtures containing any of these substances.
- (A) Potassium carbonate and mixtures containing potassium carbonate.
- (B) Potassium permanganate.
- (A) Patatoes.
- (A) Poultry.  
Preserves, *see* Fruit, etc.
- (A) Projectiles of kinds and their component parts.
- (A) Quinine sulphate.
- (A) Raisins (except Californian seeded raisins).
- (A) Range-finders and their component parts.  
Rice meal (or bran) and dust, *see* Offals of Corn.
- (A) Rice and rice flour.  
Rifles, *see* Firearms.  
Russian rouble notes, *see* Notes.
- (A) Rye, rye flour and meal.
- Salmon, tinned, *see* Fish.
- (A) Sausages, except tinned sausages.  
Screenings, *see* Offals of Corn.
- (B) Searchlights, and their component parts.  
Seeds, *see* Cereals mentioned by name.
- (A) Semolina.  
Sh rps, *see* Offals of Corn.  
Sheep, *see* Animals.  
Signalling apparatus, *see* Submarine.
- (A) Silver bullion, specie and British coin.  
Skins, *see* Calf; Hides.  
Spirits, *see* Whisky.
- (B) Submarine sound signalling apparatus.
- (A) Sugar, cane and beet, *see also* Confectionery.
- (A) Sultanas.
- (A) Superphosphates.
- (A) Tea other than green tea.
- (B) Torpedoes and their component parts.
- (B) Torpedo nets.
- (B) Torpedo tubes.
- (A) Uniform clothing, naval military and Air Force.  
Vegetables, *see* Onions, Potatoes.  
Venison, *see* Game.
- (A) Vessels.
- (B) Web equipment.
- (A) Whalebone, raw.  
Whale cake, *see* Cakes and Meals.
- (A) Whale fins.
- (A) Wheat, wheat flower and wheat meal, and all articles, mixtures and preparations containing wheat, wheat flour, or wheat meal.
- (A) Whisky.  
Wool and Woollen Goods:—  
(*See also* Appendix No. 1 for camel hair, cashmere, alpaca and mohair.)
- (A) Wool tops and mixtures thereof.
- (A) Woollen and worsted yarn and mixtures thereof.  
Yarns, *see* Wool.
- (A) Yeast.

## LIST C.

List C comprises All Goods not included in List A or B.  
Goods on List C may be exported without licence to all destinations with which trading is allowed.

\* Notes of the Bank of France are prohibited to all destinations except to destinations to France.

## APPENDIX No. 1.

## GENERAL LICENCES FOR EXPORTS.

An Open General Licence has been issued, permitting the exportation of the following goods (without application to the Export Licence Department) to all destinations except those foreign destinations to which goods on List C are prohibited from export.

Alpaca, and noils, waste and yarns thereof.	Lactol.
Bird seed.	Lactogol.
Blanc-mange powder.	Mango Chutney, tomato chutney, and tomato ketchup.
Cake mixture.	Marmite.
Camel hair, and noils, waste and yarns thereof.	Mincement and mince piea.
Cashmere, and noils, waste and yarns thereof.	Mixtures and preparations containing not more than 10 per cent. aniline colour, not otherwise prohibited.
Cement for building and engineering purposes.	Mohair and noils, waste and yarns thereof.
Chilies.	Paisley flour.
Cocoa and milk, coffee and milk, chocolate and milk, sweetened or unsweetened, in tins.	Paint, other than gold paint.
Custard powder.	"Phosto" animal food.
Gloy.	Pudding powder.
Koffio.	Puddings.
	Restorine.
	Vanilla custard.

## SAMPLES.

An Open General Licence has been issued which permits the free export of all *bona-fide* samples of prohibited goods to all destinations with which trade is now permitted. Samples exported under this licence may be used only for genuine sample purposes, *i.e.*, for obtaining orders from foreign buyers, and may not be sold except with the written consent of the Export Licence Department, but such consent may be dispensed with when it is desired to sell the articles in the country of destination after they have fulfilled their purpose as samples. Exporters will be required to satisfy the Customs Authorities that the goods presented for export under this licence are *bona-fide* samples. Exporters will be required to satisfy the Customs Authorities that the goods presented for export under this licence are *bona-fide* samples, and to make a declaration to that effect on the relative shipping documents.

This notice only applies to samples of goods which require licences for export to the particular destination concerned.

In addition, the consent of the Export Licence Department is not required for the sale of samples which, though within this scheme at the actual time they were exported, could be exported outside the scheme at the actual time of the proposed sale.

## OPEN GENERAL LICENCE FOR COAL EXPORTS.

An Open General Licence has been issued, with effect from Thursday, 1st January, 1920, permitting the export of coal, coke and manufactured fuel to all destinations abroad export, Russia, Germany, Hungary, Austria, Turkey and Bulgaria, subject always to the approval, previously obtained, of the Controller of Coal Mines or his duly authorised representative, and subject to shipment being made in a vessel approved by the Commissioners of Customs and Excise or their Officers.

The Customs Authorities will require pre-entry to be made in all cases; and at ports where there is a duly authorised local representative of the Controller of Coal Mines (see list below), the approval referred to above will be signified by his endorsement on the pre-entry form, which must be presented to him for the purpose before shipment.

Where shipment is proposed to be made from a port not included in the list given below it will be necessary for application for the Controller's approval to be made to the Export Branch of the Coal Mines Department in London. Shipments from all ports in the United Kingdom to the destinations excluded from the purview of the general licence must still be covered by an export licence from the Coal Mines Department.

The following are the ports shipments from which will be covered by the local representative's endorsement on pre-entry:—

District.	Controller's Representatives.
All Scottish ports ...	Mr. W. D. Fuller, 4, Dunlop Street, Glasgow.
From Amble to Middlesbrough inclusive ...	Mr. W. R. Fisher, Guildhall Chambers, Quayside, Newcastle-on-Tyne.
Humber ports (Hull to Grimsby inclusive) ...	Mr. A. D. Upton, 120, Alfred Gelder Street, Hull.
Mersey ports ...	Mr. J. Melrandi, Dock Board Offices, Liverpool.
From Burry Port to Newport inclusive. ...	Mr. L. R. Lewis, Cymrie Buildings, Cardiff.



### OPEN GENERAL LICENCE FOR THE EXPORT OF INDUSTRIAL EXPLOSIVES, SMOOTH-BORE GUNS, AND MUNITIONS FOR USE THEREWITH.

An Open General Licence has been issued for the export of industrial explosives, smooth-bore guns, and munitions for use therewith, to the destinations given below, to which, therefore, exports may be made subject to the usual Customs formalities without applications for specific licences to the Export Licence Department :—

British Possessions and Protectorates (*see note below*).  
 French Possessions and Protectorates (*see note below*).  
 United States of America.  
 South America.  
 Japan and Korea.  
 Asiatic Russia.  
 France, Belgium, Spain, Portugal, Greece, Italy, Serbia, Roumania, Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Holland, and Switzerland.

All destinations in Africa, with the exception of Algeria, Libya, and the Union of South Africa, are excepted from this Open General Licence, and will still require an export licence for *all* arms and ammunition.

### OPEN GENERAL LICENCE FOR THE EXPORT OF AIRCRAFT, &c.

An Open General Licence has been issued for the export of the undermentioned goods to all destinations except Russia, Germany, Hungary, Austria, Turkey and Bulgaria. Applications are no longer to be made to the Export Licence Department in respect of the export of these goods to countries other than those mentioned :—“Aeroplane engines and their component parts. Aircraft, other than balloons of all kinds, and their component parts, together with accessories and articles suitable for use in connection with aircraft.”

### OPEN GENERAL LICENCE FOR THE EXPORT OF PARCELS CONTAINING MISCELLANEOUS FOODSTUFFS.

An Open General Licence has been issued for the export by parcel post of parcels containing miscellaneous foodstuffs (for the personal use of the addressee and *not* for trading purposes) to all destinations with which trading is allowed. Applications need, therefore, no longer be submitted to the Export Licence Department in respect of the export of such parcels by parcel post.

### GENERAL INFORMATION WITH REGARD TO EXPORT REGULATIONS TO CERTAIN COUNTRIES IN EUROPE AND ON THE MEDITERRANEAN, &c.

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Exporters are warned that there are import prohibitions in some foreign countries, information regarding which can be obtained from the Department of Overseas Trade, 4, Queen Anne's Gate Buildings, Westminster S. W. 1., and 73, Basinghall Street, London, E. C. 2. The issue of an export licence implies no guarantee that the goods will be admitted into the country of destination.

**Albania.**

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B. Any available route may be adopted at the option of the exporter.

**Alsace-Lorraine.**

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B. Goods may be exported by any available route at the option of the exporter.

**Arabia**

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B.

**Asia Minor (*see* Turkey).****Austria-Hungary.**

Trade is now permitted with all portions of the late Austro-Hungarian Empire.

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B.

Goods may be exported *via* any available route.

Parcels will now be accepted by the Post Office for transmission to Austria (States of Upper and Lower Austria, Styria, Carinthia, Salzburg, Northern Tyrol, Vorarlberg and Liechtenstein, Trentino, Istria and Dalmatia).

For the portions of the late Austro-Hungarian Empire now incorporated in Italy, Czecho-Slovakia, Poland and Jugo-Slavia, *see* notes applicable to those countries.

**Belgium.**

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B.

**Bulgaria.**

Licences are required for goods on Lists A and B.

Any available route may be adopted at the option of the exporter.

**Czechoslovakia (*including any portions of Silesia and Galicia allotted to Czechoslovakia*).**

This territory consists, broadly speaking, of the former Austrian provinces of Bohemia and Moravia, and the northern part of Hungary-Slovakia.

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B.

Goods may be exported *via* Hamburg and the Elbe, provided they are consigned to the Czechoslovak Government's Trade Office, Welserhaus 12, Schaarsteirwegsbücke, Hamburg, for further transhipment to the actual consignee in Czechoslovakia. Czechoslovak Import Licences should reach the Hamburg office from the consignee previous to the shipment of goods. A duplicate set of shipping documents should be forwarded in advance to that office. Goods may also be exported *via* any other available route.

Denmark.—Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B.

**Estonia (principal port—Reval).**

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B.

There is no parcel post service at present.

**Finland.**

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B.

Any available route may be adopted at the option of the exporter.

**France.**

Licences for exports are only required for goods on Lists A and B.

**Germany.**

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B.

Goods may be exported by any available route at the option of the exporter.

Gift parcels sent by parcel post may enter Germany without import licence if containing the following goods only :—

1. Newspapers, periodicals and books.
2. Soaps, candles and starch of which the total weight does not exceed 2½ kilos (5½ lbs.)

3. Foodstuffs for the personal use of the addressee with the exception of butter, meat, bacon, flour, sugar, pine-apple, ginger, vanilla, caviare and caviare substitutes, pickled caviare, sea-crawfish, lobsters and oysters.

4. In the case of margarine, lard, pastry, products of dough or paste, such as macaroni, vermicelli, etc., sweets and other goods of the German Customs Tariff No. 202, coffee, tea, and products of the cocoa and chocolate industry, the quantity allowed without licence is limited to 1 kilo (35 ozs.).

5. Wearing apparel for the personal use of the addressee.

#### Greece.

Licences are only required for goods on List A or B. Any available route may be adopted at the option of the exporter.

#### Holland.

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B.

#### Italy.

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B.

Any available route to Italy may be adopted at the option of the exporter.

#### Jugo-Slavia.

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B.

Any available route may be adopted at the option of the exporter.

There is no parcel post service at present, except to Dalmatia.

#### Letland (Latvia) (principal port—Libau).

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B. Applications to export goods on Lists A and B will be considered in the usual way.

There is no parcel post service at present.

#### Lithuania (principal port—Riga).

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B. Applications to export goods on Lists A and B will be considered in the usual way.

There is no parcel post service at present.

#### Luxembourg.

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B.

Goods may be exported by any available route at the option of the exporter.

#### Montenegro (*see* Jugo-Slavia).

#### Norway.

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B.

#### Palestine.

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B. Any available route may be adopted at the option of the exporter.

#### Poland (*including any portions of Silesia and Galicia allotted to Poland*).

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B.

There is no parcel post service at present.

#### Portugal.

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B. Any available route may be adopted at the option of the exporter.

#### Roumania.

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B. Any available route may be adopted at the option of the exporter.

#### Russia (Asiatic).

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B. Any available route may be adopted at the option of the exporter.

#### Russia (European).

(a) *Northern District—approached via Archangel or the Murman Coast.*

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B.

(b) *Southern District—approached via the Black Sea and Taganrog on the Sea of Azov.*

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B.  
There is no parcel post service at present.

(c) *Other Districts.*

No licences are being granted at present.

Serbia.

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B. Any available route may be adopted at the option of the exporter.  
There is no parcel post service at present.

Spain.

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B. Any available route may be adopted at the option of the exporter.

Sweden.

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B.

Switzerland.

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B.  
Any available route may be adopted at the option of the exporter.

Syria (as far north as a line from Alexandretta to Aleppo inclusive, and as far east as the Hedjaz railway inclusive).

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B. Any available route may be adopted at the option of the exporter.

A Parcel Post Service is in operation as far north as Alexandretta, but not east of Aleppo.

Turkey (including Asia Minor).

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B.

Any available route may be adopted at the option of the exporter.

Parcels for civilians in European Turkey (Constantinople) are accepted if they are addressed "Poste Restante, British Army Post Office, Constantinople," and parcels for civilians in Smyrna are accepted if they are addressed "Poste Restante, British Post Office, Smyrna."

#### URGENT ORDERS.

The Board of Trade, Import and Export Section announces that, in collaboration with the Department of Overseas Trade, an arrangement has been made whereby firms receiving orders which require immediate acceptance may telegraph details of and such order to the Department of Overseas Trade in order to ascertain whether a licence will be granted for the export of the goods if the order is accepted.

In the event of an applicant being promised a licence he will be enabled to deal with the order straightaway with the knowledge that upon application being made in the proper form to the Export Licence Department the licence will be granted.

The telegrams should be addressed to "Orders, c/o Advantage, Stock, London." They should give in each case in addition to the name and postal or telegraphic address of the applicant the quantity and description of the goods comprised in the order and the name and address of the ultimate consignee if the goods are destined for a neutral country. In the case of orders from Allied or British Territory or from Territory in the occupation of troops of the Associated Governments, the consignee need not be stated; and it will be sufficient merely to give the country of destination. A reply of 24 words (1s. 3d.) must be prepaid.

Applicants are requested in their own interest to confine their enquiries to orders needing a very urgent decision, since the fewer the enquiries the more promptly can answers be given.

Any subsequent correspondence that is necessary in connection with the telegraphic enquiries should be addressed to the Comptroller General, Department of Overseas Trade (Export Facilities Section), 4, Queen Anne's Gate Buildings, Westminster, S. W. 1.

## TRANSHIPMENT IN THE UNITED KINGDOM.

The provisional approval of the Import and Export Section, Board of Trade, should be obtained before the following goods are brought to this country for transhipment :—

Bacon, ham and lard of all kinds.  
 Butter and cheese.  
 Cereals on Section "A" of the list of prohibited exports.  
 Animal feeding stuffs on Section "A" of the list of prohibited exports.  
 Seeds, oils and fats on Section "A" of the list of prohibited exports.

It is not now necessary to make application to the Collector of Customs at the transhipment ports on Form S. 90 for the transhipment of any goods except those specified in the following list :—

Foodstuffs for animal or human consumption which are on Section "A" or "B" of the list of prohibited exports (including tea, coffee and cocoa).  
 Seeds, oils and fats on Section A of the list of prohibited exports.  
 Synthetic dyestuffs.  
 Ergot.  
 Quinine sulphate.  
 Caustic potash.  
 Potassium carbonate.  
 Wool, raw, and mixtures thereof.  
 Wool-tops and mixtures thereof.  
 Woollen and worsted yarn and mixtures thereof.

A. H. LEY,  
 Secretary to the Govt. of India.

The following notifications issued by the Government of India in the Finance Department, published in the *Gazette of India, Extraordinary* dated the 2nd February 1920, are republished for general information.

H. L. STEPHENSON,  
 Offg. Chief Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

## NOTIFICATION.

ACCOUNTS AND FINANCE.  
 PAPER CURRENCY.

Delhi, the 2nd February 1920.

No. 369-F.—The following announcement by the Secretary of State regarding the recommendations of the Indian Currency Committee, is published for general information :—

"The Secretary of State for India has considered in consultation with the Government of India the majority and minority reports received from the Committee appointed by him under the Chairmanship of Sir Henry Babington Smith to advise on the subject of Indian exchange and currency. The majority report, which is signed by the Chairman and all members of committee except Mr. D. M. Dalal, states as its object the restoration of a stable and automatic system and the maintenance of the convertibility of the note issue.

2. The fundamental recommendations of report are as follows :—

- (a) that the present rupee, unchanged in weight and fineness, should remain unlimited legal tender;
- (b) that the rupee should have a fixed exchange value and that this exchange value should be expressed in terms of gold at the rate of one rupee for 11.30016 grains of fine gold, that is, one-tenth of the gold contents of the sovereign;
- (c) that the sovereign which is now rated by law at rupees 15 should be made legal tender in India at the revised ratio of rupees ten to one sovereign;



- (d) that the import and export of gold to and from India should be free from Government control as soon as the change in the statutory ratio has been effected, and that the gold mint at Bombay should be open for the coinage into sovereigns of gold tendered by public;
- (e) that the notification of Government undertaking to give rupees for sovereigns should be withdrawn;
- (f) that the prohibition on the private import and export of silver should be removed in due course and that the import duty on silver should be repealed unless the fiscal position demands its retention.

3. These recommendations develop with the necessary modifications required by altered circumstances the principles on which the Indian currency system was established before the war, and are accepted by the Secretary of State in Council as expressing the goal towards which Indian administration, following the previous policy, should now be directed.

4. Under the conditions existing prior to the war sterling and gold were identical standards. The existing disparity has made a choice between these standards necessary, and the Committee's recommendation is in favour of placing the rupee on a gold basis.

5. In recommending a rate, namely that above mentioned, for the exchange value of the rupee the Chairman and majority have taken account of the high-range of silver prices and of the importance of safeguarding the convertibility of the Indian note issue by providing so far as possible that the token character of the rupee shall be restored and maintained, i.e., that the Indian Government may be in a position to buy silver for coinage into rupees without loss. They were also impressed by the serious economic and political risks attendant on a further expansion of Indian prices such as must be anticipated from the adoption of a low rate.

6. The arguments advanced in favour of a gold basis and of a high rate of exchange appear to the Secretary of State in Council to be conclusive, and he has decided to take the necessary steps to give immediate effect to the recommendations on these points. Accordingly, the Government of India have to-day announced that the rate which they will pay for gold tendered to them under the Gold Import Act by private importers will henceforth be fixed at one rupee for 11·30016 grains of fine gold, i.e., Rs. 10 for the gold contents of the sovereign. The consequential changes in the regulations relating to the sale of Council drafts by the Secretary of State in Council and of reverse drafts by the Government of India will be notified separately.

7. The question of the internal ratio presents special difficulties. The Committee recommend the maintenance of gold on a legal tender footing especially in view of possible difficulties in obtaining adequate supplies of silver. A fixed ratio must, therefore, be established between the rupee and gold, as used in the internal circulation, either one sovereign for Rs. 15 as at present or one sovereign for Rs. 10 in correspondence with new exchange ratio. The former alternative would give the sovereign the status of an over-valued token coin, necessitating permanent control over the import of sovereigns and making an open gold mint impossible. The Secretary of State in Council agrees with the Committee that such conditions ought not to be contemplated as a permanent arrangement. On the other hand, the lower ratio cannot be effectively introduced while a great disparity continues to exist between the commercial price of gold in India and the intended Indian mint par of one sovereign for Rs. 10.

8. Present conditions are a product of the war and in some sense artificial. They cannot be immediately remedied without the risk of shock to the economic and monetary system in India, and of reaction elsewhere to which India cannot in her own interests be indifferent; a gradual process of rectification and of adjustment to new conditions is required. For some time past action has been taken in India to reduce the premium on gold by regular Government sales of bullion to the public, and this measure will be further developed. It may be expected that in that way a natural adjustment may be effected until the path to legislation is cleared.

9. The Secretary of State has decided, therefore, first, that the import of gold shall continue for the present to be controlled by license under the Gold

Import Act, with a fixed acquisition rate as mentioned above; second, that meanwhile, periodical sales of gold bullion to the public shall continue; and third, that as a provisional measure during the transition period sovereigns shall remain legal tender at the present ratio of Rs. 15.

10. In arriving at these decisions the Secretary of State in Council has not failed to give careful consideration to the minority report signed by Mr. D. M. Dalal. Mr. Dalal's main object is the effective restoration and maintenance of the ratio of 15 rupees to a sovereign as a measure both of exchange and of the circulating value of the rupee. In order to secure this he relies upon freedom for the melting and export of rupees and correspondingly to freedom for the import of gold. To meet the possible result in shortage of silver coins he recommends that as long as the New York price of silver remains above 92 cents Government should coin two rupee silver coins of reduced fineness, the coinage of rupees of the present weight and fineness being meanwhile suspended, and only resumed when the price of silver falls to the figure named. He also recommends that sterling drafts on the Secretary of State should be sold only at 1s. 3½d.

11. The Secretary of State in Council is satisfied that this programme could not be adopted without untoward consequences. The heavy exports of silver coin to be anticipated under the scheme must threaten not only the whole silver circulation but also the Government reserves of silver coin, and entail the gravest risk of inconvertibility of the Government note issue. The demand for the gold required continually to make this deficiency good must greatly aggravate any strain there may be on the gold stock of the world when the freedom of import is restored. Nor is it safe to assume that these difficulties could be met by issuing new silver coins of inferior fineness; the evidence against the acceptability of an inferior substitute for the present rupee has impressed the majority, and their recommendation on this head is accepted by the Secretary of State as decisive. Mr. Dalal's recommendation in regard to the rate for sterling drafts, if adopted, must produce an immediate crash in exchange bringing unmerited disaster to those who have reasonably relied on some continuity of policy. The only cover which his scheme affords is the export of the country's circulating currency. In any case, even if a return to the pre-war level of exchange could be accomplished without a shock to trade or risk to the Currency system, it would lay India open to a further serious inflation of prices, while the majority's recommendation would tend towards a reduction of general price levels in India.

12. Both during and since the war Indian currency and exchange have presented problems previously unanticipated and more perplexing than any encountered since the decision to close the mints in 1893. But the Secretary of State in Council is satisfied that the decisions reached promise an eventual solution, and he desires to express his acknowledgments to the Committee and their Chairman for the ability and thoroughness with which they have explored the issues and have framed their recommendations."

*The 2nd February 1920.*

*No. 371-F.*—In pursuance of section 2 of the Defence of India (Criminal Law Amendment) Act, 1915 (IV of 1915), the Governor-General in Council is pleased to cancel rules 21-A and 21-C of the Defence of India (Consolidation) Rules, 1915, as subsequently amended.

*No. 372-F.*—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 3 of the Import and Export of Goods Act, 1916 (XI of 1916), the Governor General in Council is pleased to cancel the notification of the Government of India in the Finance Department, No. 1571-F., dated the 11th July 1917, prohibiting the import of silver coin and silver bullion.

E. M. COOK,

*Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.*

The following notification issued by the Government of India in the Department of Commerce and Industry, published in the *Gazette of India Extraordinary* dated the 2nd February 1920, is republished for general information.

H. L. STEPHENSON,  
*Offg. Chief Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.*

## NOTIFICATION.

## CUSTOMS DUTIES.

*Delhi, the 2nd February 1920.*

No. 745D.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 23 of the Sea Customs Act, 1878 (VIII of 1878), and in supersession of the notification of the Government of India in this Department No. 8156, dated the 14th July 1917, the Governor General in Council is pleased to exempt all silver bullion and silver coin from the import duty leviable thereon under item 49 of Schedule II of the Indian Tariff Act, 1894 (VIII of 1894), as subsequently amended.

A. H. LEY,  
*Secretary to the Govt. of India.*

The following notification issued by the Government of India in the Department of Commerce and Industry, published in the *Gazette of India Extraordinary* dated the 4th February 1920, is republished for general information.

H. L. STEPHENSON,  
*Offg. Chief Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.*

## NOTIFICATION.

## PURCHASE SCHEMES.

*Delhi, the 4th February 1920.*

No. 831-D.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 3 of the Import and Export of Goods Act, 1916 (XI of 1916), the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that the following alterations shall be made in the schedule appended to the notification in this Department No. 7822, dated the 27th September 1919, as subsequently amended, viz.:—

*Delete the entries:—*

- "(A) Bajra."
- "(A) Barley."
- "(A) Gram."
- "(A) Jowar."
- "(A) Lentils."
- "(A) Maize."
- "(A) Pulse."
- "(A) Ragi."

*Insert as new entries the following:—*

- "(A) Bajra and flour made therefrom."
- "(A) Barley and flour made therefrom."
- "(A) Gram and flour made therefrom."
- "(A) Jowar and flour made therefrom."
- "(A) Lentils and flour made therefrom."
- "(A) Maize and flour made therefrom."
- "(A) Pulse and flour made therefrom."
- "(A) Ragi and flour made therefrom."

A. H. LEY,  
*Secretary to the Govt. of India.*

The following resolution, issued by the Government of India in the Department of Commerce and Industry, published in the supplement to the *Gazette of India* dated 31st January 1920, is republished for general information.

H. L. STEPHENSON,  
*Offg. Chief Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.*

No. 625-D.

*Delhi. the 29th January 1920.*

### RESOLUTION.

#### (MINERAL RESOURCES).

The Government of India have, for some time, had under consideration the question of devising means for reducing the large avoidable waste of coal known to occur at the Raniganj and Jharia coalfields, and due mainly to deficient methods of extraction, resulting in the total loss of a large amount of coal, to inefficiency in the generation and use of power, and to extravagant methods of coke-making. After consultation with the Governments of Bengal and Bihar and Orissa, the Indian Mining Association and the Indian Mining Federation, the Government of India decided, as a preliminary measure, to engage the services of a recognized authority on modern methods of extraction, with instructions to visit the coalfields and advise on the best means of securing greater economy in the production and consumption of coal, and to submit a report which might be placed before a Committee to be appointed in this country for consideration. For this purpose the Government of India secured the services of Mr. R. I. Trehearne Rees, a partner in the well-known firm of Messrs. Forster, Brown and Rees of London and Cardiff. Mr. Rees visited the Raniganj and Jharia fields and prepared a report which reached the Government of India in August last.

The principal recommendations of Mr. Trehearne Rees relate to the appointment of an inspecting and controlling authority for the supervision of the terms of leases, more efficient methods of coal extraction, including rotation of working and hydraulic stowage, the improvement of the conditions of colliery labour, the more economic use of power and more general employment of electricity, the improvement of methods of coke-making, the introduction of coal-mixing, the handling and despatch of coal, more extended employment of screening, and the possibilities of the manufacture of briquettes.

The Government of India have now appointed the following Committee to consider Mr. Rees' report :—

THE HON'BLE MR. B. FOLEY, I.C.S., Commissioner of the Chota Nagpur Division	...	...	} <i>Chairman.</i>
RAJA BAN BIHARI KAPOOR BAHADUR, C.S.I., Zamindar of Burdwan	...	...	
MR. G. F. ADAMS, C.B.E., M.I.C.E., Chief Inspector of Mines in India	...	...	} <i>Members.</i>
MR. R. G. M. BATHGATE of Messrs. Jardine Skinner & Co.	...	...	
MR. R. W. CHURCH, Mining Engineer to the Railway Board	...	...	
MR. H. H. HAYDEN, C.S.I., D.S.C., F.R.S., Director, Geological Survey of India	...	...	
THE HON'BLE MR. J. H. PATTINSON, nominated by the Indian Mining Association	...	...	
MR. N. C. SIRCAR, nominated by the Indian Mining Federation	...	...	
MR. L. B. BURROWS, Deputy Collector, Bengal	...	...	

*Secretary.*

The terms of reference are :—

To consider the recommendations, relating to the Raniganj and Jharia coalfields, made in Mr. Trehearne Rees' report, to report the action which it is possible and expedient to take in connection therewith, and, if legislation is involved, to consider the lines on which such legislation should be framed.

ORDER.—Ordered that a copy of the resolution be forwarded to the Governments of Bengal and Bihar and Orissa, the Chairman, Members and Secretary of the Committee, the Indian Mining Association, the Indian Mining Federation and the Railway Board.

Ordered also that the resolution be published in the *Supplement to the Gazette of India* for general information.

A. H. LEY,

*Secretary to the Govt. of India.*

The following notifications, issued by the Government of India in the Home Department, published in the *Gazette of India* dated the 7th February 1920, are republished for general information.

H. L. STEPHENSON,

*Offg. Chief Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal*

#### NOTIFICATIONS.

##### POLICE.

*Delhi, the 6th February 1920.*

No. 232.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 27 of the Indian Arms Act, 1878 (XI of 1878), the Governor-General in Council is pleased to direct that the following amendments shall be made in the proviso to sub-rule (1) of rule 3 of the Indian Arms Rules, 1920; namely :—

- (1) in clause (b) for the words "rifle, revolver, pistol" the word "firearm" shall be substituted; and
- (2) in clause (c) for the words "loss, theft or transfer" the words "loss or theft" shall be substituted.

##### WAR.

*The 31st January 1920.*

No. 152 War.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 1, sub-section (3), of the Cinematograph Act, 1918 (II of 1918), the Governor-General in Council is pleased to direct that the following provisions of the said Act shall come into force in the whole of British India, including British Baluchistan, on and with effect from the 1st February 1920, namely, those contained in section 2, sub-sections (1), (2) and (3) of section 7, and section 8.

H. D. CRAIK,

*Offg. Addl. Secretary to the Govt. of India.*

The following notification, issued by the Government of India in the Department of Revenue and Agriculture, published in the *Gazette of India* dated the 7th February 1920, is republished for general information.

H. L. STEPHENSON,

*Offg. Chief Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.*

#### NOTIFICATION.

##### FAMINE.

*Delhi, the 5th February 1920.*

No. 238.—With reference to Rule 3, clause (b), of the Rules published with the notification of the Government of India in the Department of



Revenue and Agriculture, No. 1616-F., dated the 25th July 1900, the Government of Bengal have appointed Mr. M. F. Gauntlett, C.I.E., C.B.E., I.C.S., Comptroller and Auditor-General, to be a member of the Board of Management of the Indian People's Famine Trust, *vice* Mr. F. J. Monahan, I.C.S., resigned.

R. A. MANT,  
*Secretary to the Govt. of India.*

The following notifications, issued by the Government of India in the Department of Commerce and Industry, published in the *Gazette of India* dated the 7th February 1920, are republished for general information.

H. L. STEPHENSON,  
*Offg. Chief Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.*

#### NOTIFICATIONS.

##### CUSTOMS ESTABLISHMENTS.

*Delhi, the 7th February 1920.*

No. 898-D.—Mr. P. N. Chandavarkar, an Assistant Collector in the Imperial Customs Service, has been transferred from Bengal to Bombay with effect from the 21st January 1920.

No. 899-D.—On his return from leave on the forenoon of the 27th January 1920, Mr. A. H. Lloyd, I.C.S., an Assistant Collector in the Imperial Customs Service, was reposted to Bengal.

No. 900-D.—The following officiating promotions and reversions of officers in the Imperial Customs Service are notified, with effect from the dates specified :—

Name.	From	To	With effect from
Mr. A. H. Lloyd, I.C.S. ...	Assistant Collector substantive.	Collector, class II, offi- ciating.	27th January 1920.
Mr. W. W. Nind ...	Collector, class III, officiating.	Assistant Collector, sub- stantive.	27th January 1920.

##### CUSTOMS—WAR.

*The 7th February 1920.*

No. 801-D.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 3 of the Import and Export of Goods Act, 1916 (XI of 1916), the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that the following amendment shall be made in the schedule appended to the notification in this Department, No. 7822 dated the 27th September 1919, as subsequently amended :—

*Delete the entry—*

(A) Iron, pig.

##### POST OFFICE.

*The 7th February 1920.*

No. 766D.—In exercise of the powers conferred by the Indian Post Office Act, 1898 (VI of 1898), the Governor-General in Council is pleased to

direct that the following amendment shall be made in the rules published with the notification of the Government of India in the Department of Commerce and Industry, No. 2883-45, dated the 26th April 1913, as subsequently amended, namely :—

1. Below rule 23 of the said rules, the following shall be inserted namely :—

“ 23-A. Strong smelling articles (*e.g.*, assafoetida) shall be enclosed in a hermetically sealed case of tin or other metal.”

2. In sub-rule (2) of rule 25 of the said rules, after the word and figure “ rule 21 ” the words and figures “ and in rules 22, 23 and 23A ” shall be inserted.

3. For rule 27 of the said rules, the following shall be substituted, namely :—

“ 27 (1) Gold coin or bullion or both of a value exceeding Rs. 300, and silver coin or bullion, shall not be transmitted by post.

(2) The transmission of gold coin or gold bullion by post to and from Aden shall be subject to the same restrictions as are imposed on its transmission by the foreign parcel post.

(3) Gold or silver coin or bullion shall not be transmitted by post from Duki, Loralai, Sinjawai or Fort Sandeman.

(4) Circulars relating to lotteries shall not be transmitted by post.

(5) Pearls or gold coin or bullion shall not be transmitted by post from any of the British Indian post offices in the Persian Gulf.

27-A. If a postal article in course of transmission by post is actually found to contain any of the articles, the transmission of which by post is prohibited by rule 27, it shall be returned to the sender.”

4. In rule 51 of the said rules—

(i) In sub-rule (1) after the first sentence the following shall be inserted, namely :—

“ No label of any kind shall be affixed by the sender to such a cover ”; and

(ii) In sub-rule (2) the words “ or silver ” shall be omitted.

5. In rule 53 of the said rules, after the word “ figures ” the words “ without erasure or correction ” shall be inserted.

6. In the second proviso of rule 56 of the said rules, for clause (j) the following shall be substituted, namely :—

“ (j) Where the insured article contained anything the transmission of which by post is prohibited.”

7. In the second proviso to sub-rule (1) of rule 66 of the said rules—

(i) In clause (f) the word “ or ” shall be omitted;

(ii) In clause (g) a semi-colon shall be substituted for the full-stop and the word “ or ” shall be inserted after it; and

(iii) After clause (g) the following shall be inserted, namely :—

“ (h) Where the insured article contained anything the transmission of which by the letter or the parcel post, as the case may be, is prohibited.”

#### PURCHASE SCHEMES.

*The 7th February 1920.*

No. 993-D.—*Erratum*.—From the notification in this Department No. 831-D., dated the 4th February 1920, delete the entries “ (A) Ragi ” and “ (A) Ragi and flour made therefrom.”

A. H. LEY,

*Secretary to the Govt. of India.*

The following Resolution, issued by the Government of India in the Army Department, published in the *Gazette of India* dated the 7th February 1920, is republished for general information.

H. L. STEPHENSON,

*Offg. Chief Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.*

SPECIAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

*Delhi, the 6th February 1920.*

No 266.—The following is republished for general information:—

No. 17406, dated Delhi, the 31st December 1919.

RESOLUTION—By the Government of India, Army Department.

On the departure from India of the Units of the Territorial Force which have garrisoned the country during the past five years, the Governor-General in Council desires to place on record his high appreciation of the services which these Units have rendered to the Empire since the commencement of the Great War.

Previous to the outbreak of hostilities in 1914, many of the officers, non-commissioned officers and soldiers of these Units had, by joining the Territorial Force, given proof of that patriotism and public spirit which has earned for its members the gratitude and esteem of their fellow countrymen.

On the declaration of war, the ranks of the Force were quickly filled by eager volunteers. When called upon to undertake the further obligation of service overseas, the response of all ranks was immediate and unanimous, thereby setting free for service in the main theatres of war a large number of Regular Units whose presence in Europe was urgently required.

The Governor-General sympathises in the disappointment of the officers, non-commissioned officers and soldiers of those Units of the Territorial Force whose lot it has been to serve in India during the war and who have thus been denied the opportunity of meeting the enemy on the battlefields of Europe. He is glad, however, that many of these Units have earned distinction in other fields, some in Mesopotamia, Egypt and Palestine, others at Aden and on the North-West Frontier, while others again, less fortunate, have, in the faithful performance of garrison duties, rendered no less valuable service to the Empire by the maintenance of internal security, thereby enabling India to devote her resources to the successful prosecution of the war.

In carrying out these various duties, all ranks have displayed soldierly qualities of the highest order and, by their efficiency, discipline and exemplary conduct, have won the respect and gratitude not only of their comrades of the Regular Army, both British and Indian, but of the people of India as a whole.

After the signing of the armistice in 1918 and the cessation of hostilities on the principal fronts, all ranks of the Territorial Force serving overseas looked forward to their early repatriation and release from military service. Owing to the uncertainty of the situation and the difficulty of providing reliefs, due to the reorganisation of the Regular Army and reversion to a voluntary system of recruitment, the progress of demobilisation was unavoidably delayed. These delays were prolonged in consequence of the shortage of shipping and the unexpected situation created in the spring of 1919 by the sudden incursion of Afghan troops into British Territory, concurrently with the outbreak of internal disturbances, which, for the moment, made it impossible to reduce the strength of the British troops in India.

The patience with which these disappointments were borne was highly creditable to all concerned and showed how readily they appreciated the difficulties with which the Government of India were faced.

The Governor-General in Council desires to express to all ranks of the (here enter name of unit) thanks of the Government of India for their patriotic services, which will long be remembered and will serve as a noble and enduring example of good citizenship to future generations.

## ORDER.

Ordered that a copy of the foregoing Resolution be communicated to every Unit of the Territorial Force which served in India during the period of the Great War, 1914-19. Ordered also, that the Resolution be published in the *Gazette of India*.

A. H. BINGLEY, *Major-General,*  
*Secretary to the Govt. of India.*

The following Resolution, issued by the Government of India, in the Department of Commerce and Industry, published in the Supplement to the *Gazette of India*, dated the 7th February 1920, is republished for general information.

H. L. STEPHENSON,  
*Offg. Chief Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.*

No. 962D.

*Delhi, the 5th February 1920.*

**APPOINTMENT OF A COMMITTEE TO EXAMINE THE SCHEME OF  
COLONISATION IN BRITISH COLONIES.**

**RESOLUTION.**

(EMIGRATION).

Two deputations from British Colonies are at present visiting India with the object of discussing with the Government of India and with the public questions connected with the immigration and settlement of Indian labourers in their colonies. The first deputation comes from British Guiana and consists of—

Dr. J. J. Nunan, LL.D., K.C. ;  
Mr. J. A. Luckhoo ;  
Dr. W. Hewley Wharton ;  
Mr. Parbho Sawh ; and  
Mr. Thomas Greenwood.

The second deputation comes from Fiji and consists of—

His Lordship the Bishop of Polynesia ; and  
Mr. R. S. D. Rankine, C.M.G.

2. In accordance with the Resolution moved by the Hon'ble Babu Surendra Nath Banerjee in the Imperial Legislative Council on February 4th, and accepted by Government, His Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased to appoint a Committee consisting of—

The Hon'ble Mr. Srinivasa Sastri ;  
" " Sir Dinshaw Eduljee Wacha ;  
" " Babu Surendra Nath Banerjee ;  
" " Mr. S. Sinha ;  
" " " K. K. Chanda ;  
" " Dr. Tej Bahadur Sapru ;  
" " Mr. B. N. Sarma ;  
" " Mir Asad Ali Khan Bahadur ; and  
" " Mr. W. E. Crum.

3. The Committee will assemble at Delhi as soon as possible, and is requested—

- (a) to examine the scheme of colonisation which the Deputation from British Guiana desire to put forward, and to report thereon and make recommendations to the Government of India, and
- (b) to meet the Deputation from Fiji, and to examine any proposals which they may put forward, and to report thereon and make recommendations to the Government of India.

Before commencing their enquiries, the Committee is instructed in accordance with the Resolution to examine the credentials of the deputations.

ORDERED that a copy of the Resolution be forwarded to all members of the Committee and to Dr. J. J. Nunan, LL.D., K.C., and Mr. R. S. D. Rankine, C.M.G.

Ordered also that the Resolution be published in the Supplement to the *Gazette of India*.

A. H. LEY,  
*Secretary to the Govt. of India.*



# The Calcutta Gazette

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 18, 1920.

## PART IA.

### *Orders and Notifications by the Government of India.*

The following Resolution of the Government of India in the Department of Education, published in the Supplement to the *Gazette of India* dated the 31st January 1920, is republished for general information.

L. S. S. O'MALLEY,

*Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.*

No. 99.

*Delhi, the 27th January 1920.*

### RESOLUTION.

#### READ—

The Report of the Calcutta University Commission, 1917—1919, Volumes I—V, and the Volumes of Evidence.

#### *I.—The Calcutta University Commission and the object of the present Resolution*

1. The Calcutta University Commission was appointed with a view to a full examination of the system of university teaching in Bengal, and in order that the best advice might be obtained upon the method of co-ordinating the machinery of that institution and the instruction which it imparts more fully to the needs of modern life. With these ends in view the Commission was constituted with a strict regard to the necessity of invoking the highest available academic talent. The report which it has produced will, it is believed, rank among the most important and authoritative of educational documents. The Government of India desire to take this opportunity of recording their high appreciation of the manner in which Sir Michael Sadler and his colleagues have performed their difficult and intricate functions.

2. The Commission interpreted (and rightly interpreted) its terms of reference in the widest possible sense. Its report travels over many subjects and many branches of education which are not confined to university instruction but have an important bearing thereon. The immediate object of the Commissioners' labours was the University of Calcutta, and though they visited collectively or singly many places in India which are not within the jurisdiction of that



University, the opinions which they have expressed and the recommendations which they have made have reference primarily to Bengal and to the University of Calcutta. The object of the present Resolution is two-fold. *First*, it is intended to acquaint the public in Bengal with the intentions of the Government of India as regards early legislation for the reconstitution of the University of Calcutta. *Second*, it is thought that an expression of views by the Government of India on certain points connected with the report may not be without use in provinces other than Bengal. For, though it is fully recognised that conditions elsewhere differ widely from those in that Presidency and though the Government of India have naturally no desire to thrust upon other local Governments and other universities schemes which result from an investigation of affairs in Bengal and in Calcutta, nevertheless some of the recommendations made by the Commission are likely to be found valuable for wider application and it is understood that already in some other provinces movements are on foot for some reorganisation of the local systems.

## II.—*Criticisms made by the Commission.*

3. The Commissioners have laid emphasis upon those elements in the educational system of Bengal which have produced satisfactory results in the past and give promise of healthy development in the future. But they have also, as indeed their task demanded of them, sought out the weaker elements, analysed defects and suggested remedies. In the following paragraphs certain points are noted which formed the subject of the Commission's criticism and which appear to the Government of India to call for special and urgent treatment.

4. Sound instruction in the secondary stage is the foundation upon which both university and more strictly vocational education must necessarily rest. But the Commission has recorded the fact that just when Bengal is more than ever eager for higher education, and when the economic needs and intellectual aspirations of the Presidency call for the best that can be given, the training which the high schools offer not only fails as a rule to provide for modern requirements in point of scientific and other knowledge but is actually deteriorating in quality. The schools are too narrowly concerned with preparing boys for matriculation—the goal to which almost all their teaching is designed to lead. Yet they are attended by large numbers of boys who have no special fitness for an academic training and who leave school without qualifying themselves for it; and preparation for the university is not the only purpose which the secondary schools have to serve in a modern State. Still more serious is their lack of influence upon the character of pupils. Some of the correspondents who answered the Commission's questionnaire regard the schools as failing in the formation of character and in conveying to the boy's mind a clear apprehension of an ideal of duty. "Pressed further home", write the Commissioners, "the charge amounts to even more than this: it implies that the schools have no spiritual life which touches a boy's inner nature, no corporate unity which appeals to and can sustain his affectionate loyalty, no moral or intellectual flame which may kindle his emotions"; and, while admitting admirable exceptions, they state that it must be acknowledged that in these respects the work of the schools as a whole is bleak and barren.

5. The Commissioners were accordingly led to examine the two dominating factors which influence high school organisation in Bengal—the matriculation examination and the method of recognition. They found that the matriculation examination conducted by the University of Calcutta (which is the largest examination of its kind in the world) is far from enjoying general approval; that eleven out of every twelve of the witnesses who dealt with this point expressed dissatisfaction with it as a test even for entering the University; and that it allows a very considerable number of ill-educated candidates to pass. Furthermore, the schools are cramped by it. For they endeavour to perform what the rules of the examination prescribe; to enable their pupils to pass has become their dominant aim; and the pressure which forces them to concentrate upon this narrow purpose is great. The Commissioners comment upon the perverted and uninspiring view of higher

The investigations of the Commission.

(i) The high schools.

Chapter VIII,  
paragraph 20.

Chapter VIII,  
paragraph 75.

Chapter IX,  
paragraph 1.

Chapter IX,  
paragraph 8.

Chapter IX,  
paragraph 38.

Chapter IX,  
paragraph 39.

education which is thus produced. They write, "at the very time when the instinct of the people is turning its hopes towards education, the work actually done in the schools is suffering from a blight which spreads so quickly as to threaten public and private hopes with disappointment. The desire for education, though it springs from needs which good schools alone can satisfy, is perverted into a demand for what a school must deteriorate in consenting to give. But the pressure is irresistible, and the schools in yielding to it are spoiled. Nor is this the whole of the loss. The profession of teaching becomes less and less attractive to able and generous minds because, as the generally accepted view of education grows meaner and narrower, a teacher has the less opportunity of realising in his work the purpose which alone lifts his calling from a despised trade to one of the noblest of professions."

Chapter IX,  
paragraph 39.

6. The Commission refers to the Indian Universities Act of 1904, the Resolution of the Government of India No. 600 of August 11, 1906, and the body of regulations thereby sanctioned. Under those regulations the recognition or non-recognition of a school is the act of the University, and the functions of the Department of Public Instruction or the person nominated by the Syndicate to report on the claims of schools are limited to placing before the University the information requisite to enable that body to exercise its controlling authority. The Commission states that the University proceeded in right earnest to discharge this new and heavy responsibility. But the powers of the University are far from being as efficacious in practice as they appear to be on paper; and owing to adverse circumstances, "the plan devised in 1904 and zealously put into effect by the University during the more favourable conditions which at first prevailed, has evidently broken down."

Chapter X,  
paragraphs 1 and 2.

7. Coming next to the colleges, the Commission observes that the majority of successful candidates at the matriculation examination proceed to university courses. Since the school course does not give a 'sound general education,' the colleges find imposed upon them the obligation of making good the deficiencies of the schools. "With about half of their students," says the Commission, "the colleges never get beyond the stage of school work. Many students drop out before they reach the end of the intermediate course." "There is probably no other country in the world" proceeds the Report, "in which it is the case that so large a proportion of those who enter upon a degree course in a university fail to proceed to its natural conclusion, but stop at a half-way house. This would seem to indicate, in the first place, that the relation between the matriculation and intermediate standards is ill-adjusted; but still more remarkable, it would seem to show that, in the view of the boys and their parents and the public, the first two years of the university course are regarded as forming a distinct stage by themselves, a supplement to the high school course, while the intermediate examination is regarded as a natural stopping-place." The Commission further remarks on the reduction at this stage of the choice of subjects, the absence of guidance to students regarding their choice, and the failure to provide for any introduction to vocational training such as is needed by that half of the students who will pass direct into various occupations after the intermediate stage. On turning to the methods of instruction, the Commission finds that the inadequacy of the system becomes still more patent. The classes are almost invariably far too large. The tradition of lecturing is deeply implanted. The methods suitable for university students are applied to those who have not yet undergone a satisfactory school course.

Chapter X,  
paragraph 4.

Chapter X,  
paragraph 10.

Chapter X,  
paragraph 12.

Chapter XII,  
paragraph 1.

Chapter XII,  
paragraphs 4 and 5.

Chapter XII,  
paragraph 6.

Chapter XII,  
paragraph 7.

Chapter XII,  
paragraphs 21—23.

Chapter XII,  
paragraph 25.

Chapter XII,  
paragraph 26.

Chapter XIII,  
paragraph 4.

Chapter XIII,  
paragraph 7.  
Chapter XIII,  
paragraph 9.

Chapter XIII,  
paragraph 17.

In dealing with the undergraduate work of the colleges, the Commissioners state that the outstanding fact indicated in the replies to their questionnaire is that "dissatisfaction with the existing system is all but universal, and is in most cases both deep and poignant." They consider that one of the primary causes of the inefficiency of the colleges is their isolation. They are 'pocket universities,' compelled to provide the whole of the education which their students require and generally too poor to supply the equipment necessary for university work. The privately-managed colleges maintain one teacher for about every 40 students, and the poverty of the pay given in these institutions is all the more striking by reason of the contrast with the better paid professors of Government colleges. Instruction

Chapter XIII,  
paragraph 53.

Chapter XIII,  
paragraph 109.

Chapter XIII,  
paragraph 111.

Chapter XIII,  
paragraph 112.

is through compulsory lectures; tutorial classes "are in general nothing more than additional coaching classes." Four of the privately-managed first-grade colleges in the university centre of Calcutta are described as "huge coaching establishments for examinations, wherein the human element in education is inevitably almost non-existent." Half of their students are in the intermediate stage. The proportion of teachers to students is such as to make any adequate attention to the needs of the latter impossible. The majority of their students come from distant parts of Bengal (especially Eastern Bengal) and nearly 4,000 of these are unprovided with hostels or attached messes.

8. This concentration of students in Calcutta forms a very serious

(v) The concentration of students in Calcutta.

feature of the situation as regards the colleges of the metropolis. In the Arts and professional colleges of the city and in the post-graduate

Chapter XIII,  
paragraph 94.

Chapter XV,  
paragraph 44.

Chapter XIII,  
paragraph 94.  
Chapter XXXIX,  
paragraph 9.  
Chapter XXXIX,  
paragraph 10.

classes, the Commission found 15,674 students. Of those nearly 11,000 were reading in the local Arts colleges and about 1,500 in the post-graduate classes. Of those in Arts colleges, only 2,579 came from Calcutta itself, 1,479 from adjacent areas, and the remainder from other parts of Bengal or of India. Hostel accommodation was found to exist for only 2,257; and, in addition, 2,556 students were residing in attached messes. Furthermore, the Commission observed that, though Government had recently made generous contributions towards new hostel accommodation, and though, out of 50 lakhs expended on hostels in Bengal, more than two-thirds had been spent in Calcutta, there were still in 1917 as many as 4,500 students living under unapproved conditions in the city.

Chapter XII,  
paragraph 56.

About two-thirds of the number of students who, though not residents of Calcutta, are studying in its Arts colleges, are in the intermediate stage, "whose needs", say the Commissioners, "could quite well be met, and ought to be met, nearer their homes. It is they who, in the main, produce the residential problem which forms so grave a difficulty in Calcutta; and the attempt to provide decent conditions of life for them involves an immense outlay which might be far more profitably expended in meeting their needs nearer to their homes". "It is impossible to exaggerate", they proceed, "the evils that are likely to result from this drift of boys from country districts, ill-trained and knowing nothing of the world, into the dangerous conditions of life in a great city, where they are lost in the crowd, and where it is impossible to provide for them any adequate supervision."

Chapter XII,  
paragraph 57.

9. Apart from the Law College, the University maintains from its own

(vi) Post-graduate teaching in the University.

funds, endowments and grants the College of Science and the post-graduate classes. These

Chapter XV,  
paragraphs 44 and 58.

Chapter XV,  
paragraph 61.

Chapter XV,  
paragraph 62.

Chapter XV,  
paragraph 63.

Chapter XV,  
paragraph 64.

Chapter II,  
paragraph 2.

were organised in 1917 under two boards of post-graduate studies and contained during the session of 1917-18 about 1,500 students and 188 professors and lecturers. The Commission, while admitting the advantages and the necessity of the system, point out that the activities of the teachers are in the minutest detail subject to criticism by the Syndicate and confirmation by the Senate, where the highest teachers are inadequately represented, with the result that conflict is possible; that the scheme is entirely separated from the arrangements for undergraduate teaching, and that this cleavage, if made permanent, may prove even more disastrous than the division of colleges into self-contained compartments; that it is apprehended that the organisation, developing apart from the colleges, may affect their status and permanently imperil their efficiency; and that the question of adequate post-graduate instruction in places outside Calcutta is left untouched.

10. The Commission points out that the populations of Bengal and of

(vii) The jurisdiction of the University.

the United Kingdom are almost the same—about 45 millions; and that the numbers of

Chapter II,  
paragraph 8.

Chapter II,  
paragraph 4.  
Chapter II,  
paragraph 5.

students preparing for university degrees are also almost the same—about 26,000. But, behind this apparent similarity, the contrasts are great. Owing to the low percentage of literacy, the proportion of the educated classes in Bengal who are taking full-time university courses is almost ten times as great as in the United Kingdom. If regard is had to the paucity of women students and to other factors it becomes apparent that an enormously higher proportion of the educated male population of Bengal proceeds to university studies than is the case in the United Kingdom. At the same time a very much smaller proportion goes to the University for what is ordinarily described as vocational training. Again, the 26,000 students of the United Kingdom are divided among eighteen universities. The same

number in Bengal are all brought under the control of a single university. They follow in each subject the same course of study, read the same books and undergo the same examinations. "It is a common place", says the Commission, "that a university, just because it is concerned with so individual a business as the training of the mind, can easily become too large". The University of Calcutta is the largest in the world; it "has to deal with 26,000 students scattered over an immense province wherein communications are very difficult; it is responsible also for the educational control of more than eight hundred schools, a function such as no university outside of India is called upon to perform; and under these conditions it is unreasonable to expect that its governing bodies should be able to deal with their immense and complex task in a wholly satisfactory way".

11. Over-vast as are the areas under the University's jurisdiction, the number of institutions, of students and of examiners for proper administration by any single organisation, the Commission found that the administrative organ charged with these heavy responsibilities is in itself defective.

The paramount body in the University is the Senate. But it is insufficiently representative, whether of the colleges as places of learning, of the general bodies of learned professions as such, of commercial, industrial and agricultural interests, of different communities, more especially the Muhammadans of the provinces included within the jurisdiction of the University and even of many parts of Bengal. The majority of its members are nominated. The Commission thinks, that, though nomination has been exercised with a keen desire to do justice to conflicting claims and to include on the Senate men of eminence and experience, nevertheless it is probably not the best method to adopt in a predominant degree for the constitution of a large body.

The executive functions of the Senate are wielded by the Syndicate. The Commission considers this to be the least satisfactory of all the university bodies. Its members are ordinarily limited to persons resident in or near Calcutta. For years the Musalmans have been unrepresented upon it. The amount and variety of work which falls upon it is intolerable. Yet the present system does not effectively concentrate responsibility in its hands, and the work of the so-called executive is that of discussion rather than of deliberate decision.

There is no provision for authoritative direction by any body of scholars. The Faculties and Boards of Studies possess only advisory functions and cannot at present be regarded as expert bodies.

Thus the Governing Bodies are not merely ineffective in composition but also imperfectly articulated for the performance of their functions. The Senate is an unsatisfactory compromise between an expert academic body and a council of laymen experienced in practical affairs. The present arrangements for the conduct of business fail to secure responsibility in the hands of the Syndicate for the functions which it is supposed to perform. There is no effective academic body. The Commission maintains that a university requires for its effective governance organs of three types—a body to keep it in touch with the varied requirements of the community; a body which will give statesmanlike guidance in the accommodation of means to ends and also in the provision of means and will mediate between the possible misconceptions of the public and the possibly too restricted outlook of the scholar; and thirdly a body of scholars to give authoritative direction to a corporation of learning.

Finally, the Commission recommends that the Vice-Chancellor, who has hitherto been a part-time officer, ought now to be a whole-time and paid officer.

12. The Commission comments upon the procedure laid down for the affiliation and disaffiliation of colleges. A college affiliated on the strength of a statement showing adequate staff may weaken that staff by the appointment of less satisfactory teachers. The disagreeable onus of initiating proceedings for disaffiliation rests on a single individual. The weapon of disaffiliation is at present too drastic for practical use and the Syndicate is not possessed of due powers for securing compliance with the recommendations made by its inspectors.

The University has been unable to secure reasonable conditions of salary and tenure for college teachers, or that the teachers appointed are

Chapter XXVII,  
paragraphs 16 to  
21.

Chapter XXVII,  
paragraphs 22  
and 24.

Chapter XXVII,  
paragraph 50.  
Chapter XXVII,  
paragraphs 54  
and 55.

Chapter XXVII,  
paragraph 59.

Chapter XXVII,  
paragraph 64.

Chapter XXVII,  
paragraph 84.

Chapter XXVII,  
paragraph 59.

Chapter XXVII,  
paragraph 84.

Chapter XXVII,  
paragraph 40.

Chapter XXVII,  
paragraph 76.  
Chapter XXVII,  
paragraph 81.

Chapter XIII,  
paragraph 87.

(ix) The relations of the University  
with its affiliated colleges.



Chapter XVI,  
paragraphs 38 and  
39.

competent. While its control has been ineffective in the vitally important functions of securing efficient teaching, in other matters it is too rigid, its general influence over the work of the colleges is described as unhealthy and it has achieved a dead uniformity of curriculum unknown, the Commissioners believe, elsewhere in the world, certainly outside India.

Chapter XXVIII,  
paragraph 15.

Chapter XXVIII,  
paragraph 27.

Chapter XXVIII,  
paragraph 53.  
Chapter XXXI,  
paragraph 16.  
Chapter XXVIII,  
paragraph 51.

Chapter XXVIII,  
paragraphs 85 and  
86.  
Chapter XXVIII,  
paragraphs 88 and  
89.

Chapter XXVIII,  
paragraph 90.  
Chapter XXVIII,  
paragraph 91.

13. The Commission devoted much attention to the relations of the University with Government. It considered that the continuance of the arrangement whereby the Government of India controls the University at a distance of 1,000 miles leads to inconveniences. But, while the control should be transferred to the Government of Bengal, the Government of India can continue to perform an invaluable function by defining the aims of educational policy, by giving advice and assistance to local Governments and to universities, by acting as an impartial arbiter in cases of dispute, by protecting disregarded interests, by supplying organised information regarding local developments, by obtaining the service of scholars from other countries, by co-ordinating the work of various universities, and by guarding against needless duplication. The provincial Department of Public Instruction which would in future deal with the University is hampered by a narrow definition of its functions and by the character of its relations with the Secretariat and with the University itself. It is necessary to co-ordinate the activities of that Department with other Departments which deal with special spheres of education, to appoint the Director a Secretary to Government; and to recognise that on the Department rests primarily the responsibility for a sound system of school training—a responsibility which, owing to insufficiency of funds and division of functions with the University, it has no power to fulfil. The University in its turn should be responsible for the character of the training given to its students and for the efficient and economical expenditure of its resources. At the same time, here also, Government cannot abrogate its responsibilities, as trustees for the highest interests of the nation; for ensuring that the highest training grounds of the nation, its universities, are adequately fulfilling their functions, and that the University is so organised as to be able to perform its proper functions; for regulating the conditions of admission to professions essential for the public welfare; and for providing that the youths of the country receive the kind of training needed to prepare them for the general needs of the country.

### III.—Action proposed on the main recommendations of the Commission.

14. The brief summary of certain portions of the report which has been made above is not to be taken as fully representing the present condition of affairs in Bengal, still less in India as a whole. The extraction of passages or opinions from a report of this nature is apt to be slightly misleading. The Government of India desire it to be understood that, while they agree with the criticisms passed by the Commission, they are also fully in accord with that body in acknowledging the great services which the establishment of western education and the activities of the University of Calcutta have performed in the past. The affiliating and the examining university is now regarded by many high authorities as radically faulty. But it is difficult to see what other organisation could in the middle of the last century have been set up in Bengal or elsewhere in India for the expansion and co-ordination of higher learning. The legislation of 1904 recognised teaching as a proper function of the Indian universities. But it was difficult to devise a workable scheme for the performance of this function in face of the wide area affected, the competing claims of colleges and the necessity of safeguarding the interest of various institutions. The isolated and self-contained character of the colleges rendered impossible the exercise by the University of that control over teaching and the appointment of teachers which is requisite and forced the central body to use its influence through the promulgation of rigid rules and syllabuses which were calculated to stifle individual and original effort. These difficulties were enhanced as the number of colleges grew and in recent years have rapidly increased owing to the large number of students who have sought university instruction. Furthermore, the growing demand has called into existence a number of institutions markedly unequal in the matter of staffing, in the nature of

Reasons for the shortcomings discovered by the Commission



instruction afforded, in equipment and in the supervision which they can exercise over students. It is little wonder that an institution which for many years usefully served the requirements of higher education in Bengal has under the rapid changes of recent times found difficulty in coping adequately with functions which have become unwieldy and in fulfilling demands made upon it by a new and swiftly changing order of things.

15. Again the preceding section of this Resolution has dealt only with

Scope of the Commission's Report.

certain of the explorations made by the Commission, because a full comprehension of these points is necessary for the appreciation of the legislative changes which, in the opinion of the Commission, it is necessary to make in order that the University of Calcutta may more effectively fulfil its functions. The report ranges over many subjects regarding which nothing has here been said. The education of women and girls; the special educational needs of Musalmans, of Europeans and Anglo-Indians, and of the backward classes; the medium of instruction; Oriental studies; legal, medical, engineering and mining, agricultural and technological instruction; the training of teachers and other cognate matters are dealt with in the report. The object of the succeeding paragraph is to concentrate attention upon those particular points of criticism which have direct bearing upon the University of Calcutta and with which any legislation affecting that institution will have to deal.

16. The main lessons taught by this report, the lessons on which the

Main lessons of the Report.

Government of India consider that the earliest attention may usefully be concentrated, are the

following:—

(i) High schools lack proper supervision, and, intent on preparing their pupils for the matriculation examination, fail to give that breadth of training which the developments of the country and new avenues of employment demand.

(ii) The matriculation examination in Bengal provides an insufficient test of fitness to pursue university courses and by its rigidity and narrow scope reacts unwholesomely upon the instruction and the activities of the schools.

(iii) The intermediate section of university education attempts to deal by university methods with large bodies of ill-prepared students and should be frankly recognised as a part of school education, relegated to separate institutions, apart from the university organisation, and placed under a body duly co-related with the Department of Public Instruction.

(iv) The system of affiliated colleges, though defective according to modern requirements and modern ideals, will long remain a necessary part of university organisation in Bengal. But its inconveniences may be mitigated by the establishment of a strong central teaching body, the incorporation (as occasion arises) of unitary universities, such as that proposed for Dacca, a modification of the administrative machinery which will admit of fuller representation of local interests, and supervision of different classes of institutions by several appropriately constituted authorities.

(v) The administrative arrangements of the University of Calcutta call for alteration, notably in the direction of creating an academic body, appointing a whole-time Vice-Chancellor and transferring the interests of the University to the care of the Government of Bengal.

These points represent but a small part of the result of the Commission's investigations. But they are the matters which the Government of India regard themselves, the local Government and the universities most urgently called upon to consider.

17. The Government of India therefore commend these matters to the

Action proposed.

consideration of local Governments and universities. They commend also the many suggestions which the Commission has made on the more strictly academic side of high school and university education. They leave it to the local Governments to take such action as they think fit regarding the most important recommendations of the Commission, namely, the separation of intermediate from collegiate education and the placing of it, together with secondary education, under some suitably constituted body on the lines of the Board of Secondary and Intermediate Education in the report—so constituted as to represent various interests and so related to the Departments of Public Instruction as to obviate any undue abrogation of the responsibility of Government for the adequacy of school training. They leave also to the consideration of local

Governments such administrative questions as the changes suggested in the general organisation of teaching and inspecting staffs, the future control of government schools and colleges, etc. But it is necessary that the Government of India take early action regarding those recommendations which directly affect the University of Calcutta, since that University forms the immediate subject of the Commission's investigations and (until the measure, which the Government of India now propose, passes into law) remains the special care of the Governor-General in Council and of the Governor-General as Chancellor. Here also the administrative matters, including the future organization of secondary and intermediate education in separation from the University, will appropriately be decided by the Government of Bengal. The concern of the Government of India is the passage of the legislative measures requisite for giving effect to the main recommendations of the Commission regarding the reconstitution of the University of Calcutta and the incorporation of the University of Dacca. The second of these proposals is intended to set up a new type of university in Bengal which may possibly be the precursor of other universities of a similar nature in that Presidency and elsewhere, and to relieve the University of Calcutta of some small portion of the heavy burden which it now sustains. The legislation to that end has already been introduced in the Imperial Legislative Council. As regards the University of Calcutta it is the intention of the Government of India to publish and place before the Imperial Legislative Council a measure based on the lines indicated in the remaining portion of this Resolution. The Government of India propose to publish the text of the Bill as soon as possible. But they have decided to precede it by the present Resolution in order that no time may be lost in acquainting the public with the main features of the measure contemplated. The proposals set forth in the following section, which will form the basis of the Bill, have been discussed with the Government of Bengal, who are in accord with the Government of India regarding the suitability of the action contemplated.

#### IV.—*The Reconstitution of the University of Calcutta.*

18. The Commission first applied itself to the complex and difficult task of setting up a Teaching University in

A Teaching University in Calcutta.  
(i) The problem.

Calcutta, which should embrace those colleges of the city which are capable of providing true university instruction. Of the existing system of post-graduate instruction it remarked that it is unhealthy that any sharp line of division should be drawn between the higher and the lower teaching of a university and that it is equally disadvantageous that a system of more advanced instruction should be built up at the expense of undergraduate teaching, which is the foundation of nearly all advanced work. The problem would be almost insoluble were it not that, under the arrangement proposed for the intermediate classes, the number of students in Art colleges will be reduced to about 4,000 and is unlikely to expand within a reasonable period beyond 6,000, to whom must be added the 1,500 post-graduate students. Even so, the problem is difficult enough and is complicated by the fact that the idea of instruction in colleges largely independent of the central body is deeply rooted and cannot be disregarded.

19. The Commission considered and rejected various schemes which were placed before it with a view to the foundation of a teaching organization.

(ii) Various schemes rejected.

Incidentally (though this scheme had as its object the improvement of the conditions of student life almost more than that of teaching organization) it may be mentioned that the Commission devotes a chapter to the question whether it is desirable to remove the University and its colleges to some place outside Calcutta where more spacious accommodation and improvement of the physical, moral and intellectual conditions under which the students live are possible. It is obvious that many difficulties which the Commission has discovered would be solved by some such action. This proposal found many warm supporters among the correspondents and witnesses. On the other hand, there were witnesses who urged the undesirability of academic seclusion, the healthiness of Calcutta, the difficulty which would be experienced by the poorer students in a fully residential university, the value of home influences, etc. The Commission observes that the aggregation of university buildings and colleges round College

Chapter XXXIV,  
paragraph 5.

Chapter XXXIV,  
paragraph 6.

Chapter XX.

Chapter XX,  
paragraph 26.  
Chapter XX,  
paragraphs 28-32.

Chapter XX,  
paragraph 34.

Square has already proceeded so far as to make that part of Calcutta a university quarter. The situation of this group is central and convenient for the city as a whole and though there are some important exceptions, few of the existing institutions are so far removed from this group as to make inter-collegiate relations impossible. The Government of India fully appreciate the advantages which would be derived from the location of the University in a more open site. But, apart from the considerations put forward by the Commission in favour of the retention of present arrangements, it is felt that the expense of such removal, which would be infinitely greater than the mere re-erection of buildings, and the delays and difficulties involved probably render any such scheme full of great difficulties.

Chapter XXXVIII,  
paragraphs 1—16.

20. It is admitted by the Commission in dealing with these various proposals that the unitary form a university is in the abstract the most advantageous form of uni-

(iii) The Synthesis.

versity organisation. But the conditions appeared to dictate a multi-collegiate system. The Commissioners therefore advocate a teaching university of a new type, not exactly corresponding to any now existing, to be achieved through what they term a synthesis of the University and its colleges. Under this scheme the University will be really responsible for the character of the teaching given in its name. The prestige and importance of the colleges will be increased and only those colleges will be permitted to participate which can show an efficiency equal to the fulfilment of the conditions to be laid down. Those colleges in Calcutta which cannot fulfil such conditions will be treated as temporarily affiliated, but will not participate in the privileges of the Teaching University.

Chapter XXXIV,  
paragraph 21.

Chapter XXXIV,  
paragraph 24.

Chapter XXXIV,  
paragraph 26.

21. The colleges which participate in this scheme would be the incorporated colleges maintained by the University itself and the constituent colleges, i.e., such of the colleges in Calcutta as are able to take a part in

(ic) Incorporated and constituent colleges.

university teaching. These institutions would have to fulfil certain conditions. They must free themselves from the incubus of intermediate classes at the earliest possible moment. Admissions must not be made beyond a maximum of 1,000 students. The proportion of college teachers to students should be one to twenty-five though it is admitted that a proportion of one to fifteen or twenty would be more reasonable. No whole-time teachers should be paid less than Rs. 125 a month, nor any head of a department of teaching less than Rs. 300. Suitable buildings for teaching and residential accommodation for students must be provided. Each college should be under a properly constituted governing body and should have a teachers' council.

Chapter XXXIV,  
paragraph 122.

Chapter XXXIV,  
paragraph 124.

Chapter XXXIV,  
paragraph 125.  
Chapter XXXIV,  
paragraph 129.  
Chapter XXXIV,  
paragraph 131.  
Chapter XXXIV,  
paragraph 132.

22. The University itself would not compete with its colleges but would supplement their resources, providing instruction

(e) The functions of the University.

in those subjects where the colleges cannot supply it and teachers of high distinction in the more ordinary subjects of undergraduate work, maintaining a central library, etc. It would appoint its own teachers and recognise college teachers for the imparting of instruction in its name. It would organise instruction so as to prevent overlapping. It would continue to exercise its present functions, but materially modified. For the definition of curricula would be mainly in the hands of teachers of the University and its colleges and the examination system would be less rigid and would follow rather than dictate the teaching. "In short", say the Commissioners, "under a new and happier system, the University ought not to stand merely in the relation of a task-master to its constituent colleges. It ought to assist and strengthen them. It can do this in part by giving guidance and advice, and by encouraging its best men to take a deeper interest in college work; in part by providing instruction, such as the colleges could not themselves provide, which can be used by their students; in part by giving recognition and emoluments to the best college teachers, and so helping the colleges to retain good men on their staffs".

Chapter XXXIV,  
paragraphs 89—93.

Chapter XXXIV,  
paragraph 94.

Chapter XXXIV,  
paragraphs 96 and  
97.

Chapter XXXIV,  
paragraph 98.  
Chapter XXXIV,  
paragraph 100.

23. Under these new arrangements, it is desirable that a student spend three years at colleges reading for the B. A. or

(fi) Conditions of teaching.

B. Sc.—though it may be impossible to enforce this at once in the case of pass students; and graduates should proceed to the Master's degree after another one or two years, according as they have taken an honours or a pass school. A radical departure is required from the system of instruction now in vogue. The excessive emphasis now laid upon attendance at lectures must cease, and the importance

Chapter XXXIV,  
paragraph 80.

Chapter XXXIV,  
paragraph 34.

Chapter XXXIV,  
paragraph 60.

Chapter XXXIV,  
paragraph 52.  
Chapter XXXIV,  
paragraph 64.

Chapter XXXIV,  
paragraph 66.

Chapter XXXIV,  
paragraph 141.

Chapter XXXIV,  
paragraph 143.

Chapter XXXIV,  
paragraph 144.

of tutorial guidance must be realised. Each undergraduate must be a member of a college and it will be the duty of each college to provide individual tutorial guidance for every student and such lectures as will supplement those organised by the University. The report lays great stress on this individual guidance and comments strongly on the barrenness of an endless round of lectures and a university training almost wholly unrelated to the real thoughts and aspirations of the students' minds, whose emotions and aspirations require training into useful, instead of hazardous, channels.

24. The Commission recognised that many of the colleges in Calcutta, as they now are, will be quite unable to satisfy the conditions essential for participation in the teaching organisation of the University. "The colleges", says the report, "now include some thousands of students, who are being given a kind of training quite unworthy of the name of university education". The needs of these students must be met. Hence such colleges must be retained. But they will be permitted to exist as institutions teaching up to a degree only on a basis of temporary affiliation for five years with a possible extension; they will form no part of the teaching organisation; and no new colleges will be thus recognised after the new system has once been brought into operation. Certain conditions are suggested, *e.g.*, a minimum salary of Rs. 100 for teachers and of Rs. 250 for heads of departments. Temporarily affiliated colleges will become either constituent colleges or intermediate institutions.

25. It is physically impossible for the widely scattered colleges outside Calcutta to have any part in the Teaching University. Hence they require a different kind of treatment. Here also various schemes were suggested and rejected. An obvious solution would be the conversion of the leading *mufassal* colleges into universities established after the pattern of Dacca. But the Commissioners were regretfully driven to the conclusion that (apart from Dacca) there is no college which is yet ripe to be transformed into a university. "In the long run", says the report, "the best thing for Bengal will be the establishment of a small number of efficiently organised universities in the *mufassal*, wherein a training can be given which will be not less valuable in quality, though possibly less wide in range, than that which will be offered by Calcutta and Dacca, the remainder of the colleges devoting themselves to the vitally important work of the intermediate stage. At the present moment, it is impossible to determine which colleges ought to be marked out for the former, and which for the latter, destiny. But it would be unjust that the existing colleges should be deprived of their present rights at an arbitrarily fixed date, or until even ampler provision than now exists has been made to meet the needs of the students whom these colleges at present train. At the same time it is important to find a means whereby the better colleges may be stimulated to strive towards a higher destiny, may be enabled to awaken the pride and win the financial support of their own districts, and may be allowed to enjoy, as they progress in strength, an increasing degree of freedom, such as will fit them for the responsibilities of independence".

26. The Commission accordingly concluded that the only immediate solution of the problem is to be found in some form of association between the *mufassal* colleges and the University of Calcutta. For this purpose it proposed the establishment of a Board of *Mufassal* Colleges which, while an integral part of the university organisation, should be representative of the colleges which it is destined to supervise. The Commissioners strongly felt, however, that this Board should be regarded not as a permanent but as a temporary organisation.

(iii) Proposed organisation of *mufassal* colleges.

27. The *mufassal* colleges would be classed as follows:—

- (a) University colleges, which would be regarded as potential universities. These would be required to fulfil certain conditions, *e.g.*, the provision of separate teaching for intermediate students, the maintenance of at least one teacher for every 20 students, the payment to them of salaries of not less than Rs. 125 a month and Rs. 300 for heads of departments, the submission of the principal teachers for approval or recognition by the University, etc.
- (b) Other *mufassal* colleges, which would gradually assort themselves either as University colleges or as intermediate institutions.

Chapter XXXV,  
paragraph 16.

Chapter XXXV,  
paragraph 22.

Chapter XXXV,  
paragraph 32.

Chapter XXXV,  
paragraph 38.

Chapter XXXV,  
paragraph 46.



Though no exact uniformity of content between the curricula of the *mufassal* colleges and those of the Teaching University would be demanded, the Commission considered it important that as far as possible there should be a general correspondence of standard. In order to secure this result a large element not exceeding half of the Board of *Mufassal* Colleges should consist of Calcutta teachers.

Chapter XXXV,  
paragraph 40.

Chapter XXXV,  
paragraph 41.

28. Some of the existing extra-Calcutta colleges are situated in provinces other than Bengal. The Commission cordially endorses the importance of establishing a university at Rangoon, while considering that the two colleges which would compose that university, if they could work out some scheme of co-operation, might find it convenient to retain for a time in a modified form their connection with Calcutta through the medium of the special panel of the *Mufassal* Board which would control University colleges. As regards the two colleges in Assam the Commission thought the ablest students from Sylhet would probably continue to go to Calcutta and Dacca for higher education and that the most hopeful development in that area lay in a thoroughly efficient training at the intermediate stage. Gauhati, on the other hand, may rightly aim, and ought to aim, at becoming the seat of a university, but is at present not strong enough for independence and might well be placed under the special panel, though at the same time it should be equipped with the rudiments of a university system of government of its own. These suggestions will no doubt be considered by the Government of Burma and the Chief Commissioner of Assam.

Chapter XXXV,  
paragraph 54.

Chapter XXXV,  
paragraph 58.

Chapter XXXV,  
paragraphs 59 and 60.

29. The proposals of the Commission therefore, as regards the University of Calcutta and its colleges, contemplate a teaching organisation, in which the central body and certain of the colleges will co-operate; a temporary arrangement for those colleges of Calcutta which are unable to fulfil the conditions required in constituent colleges; and an affiliating and examining organisation for *mufassal* colleges, which may retain their present status as a temporary measure and eventually become either University or intermediate colleges. Further, women's colleges, whether in Calcutta or in the *mufassal*, will be placed under a special board and made subject to special conditions.

30. With a view to its performing these functions the Commission considered that the University must be equipped with a system of government more carefully devised for the purpose than that which it now possesses; a system which will combine a proper representation of public opinion and of all the interests concerned in the healthy development of the educational system, with the maintenance of a proper degree of influence and authority for the best expert opinion; while at the same time the supervisory authority of Government, and its deep concern in the matters with which the University has to deal, must be properly provided for, without imposing upon Government minute and detailed responsibilities which its officers cannot reasonably be expected to fulfil.

Chapter XXXVII,  
paragraph 8.

31. It is proposed by the Commission that the relation of special intimacy between the University and the Government of India should cease and that the Governor of Bengal should in future be the Chancellor; but that the Governor-General should hold the office of Visitor and that the Government of India should exercise fuller powers of supervision than at present not only over Calcutta but over all the universities of India. The Vice-Chancellor should be a whole-time officer appointed by the Chancellor.

Chapter XXXVII,  
paragraph 5.

Chapter XXXVII,  
paragraph 21.

32. Three principal governing bodies answering to those indicated in paragraph 11 of this Resolution are proposed—

(a) The Court would be a large representative body, whose assent would be required for fundamental legislative proposals but not for details of regulations and which would exercise a general supervision over the finances of the University, etc. For the discussion of more detailed matters the Court will have an elected committee of reference whose special duty it will be to discuss matters with the Executive Council.

Chapter XXXVII,  
paragraph 6.



Chapter XXXVII,  
paragraph 7.

(b) The Executive Council would be a small body, entrusted with financial and administrative duties and with considerable legislative powers, but not concerned with the details of purely academic business.

Chapter XXXVII,  
paragraph 8.

(c) The Academic Council would be the supreme body in academic matters and the final authority for most of the ordinary academic business, and would consist mainly of university and college teachers.

Chapter XXXVII,  
paragraphs 9 and 10.

There would be other bodies, such as the *Mufassal* Board, the Board of Women's Education, the Muslim Advisory Committee and certain standing committees.

With a view to the initiation of the new order of things, a small Executive Commission, appointed by the Governor-General in Council, should be appointed immediately after the passing of the Act. It would make arrangements with colleges, draft the Statutes, classifying the constituent and university colleges, appoint a provisional committee to deal with secondary and intermediate education, constitute a provisional Academic Council, consider financial arrangements and perform other important duties.

Chapter XXXVII,  
paragraph 12.  
Chapter XXXVII,  
paragraph 14.

33. The Commission found that the existing legislation which governs the activities of the universities is unduly rigid.

Chapter XXXVII,  
paragraph 15.

Chapter XXXIII,  
paragraph 222.

Chapter XXXVII,  
paragraph 16.

Chapter XXXVII,  
paragraph 17.

(iv) University legislation. It accordingly proposed that, while an Act should be passed in the Imperial Legislative Council repealing the Act of 1857 and, so far as it concerns this University, the Act of 1901, and defining in very general terms the powers and the constitution of the University, the forms of this Act should be elaborated in a number of Statutes, Ordinances and Regulations. The first Statutes would be scheduled to the Act, but would be capable of amendment by the Court, subject to approval by the Governor of Bengal in Council. Among other things, the first conferment of any university privileges on any institution in Bengal should be through Statute. The Ordinances would govern the daily work of the University, would be made by the Executive Council, though initiated as regards purely academic matters by the Academic Council, and would be subject to the veto of the Chancellor. The Regulations would deal with minor matters and their framing would be entrusted to the various bodies of the University concerned with the matters with which they deal.

34. Such, generally expressed and exclusive of many matters which,

Criticisms on the Report.

though less essential for the carrying out of the scheme, are nevertheless of considerable importance, are the proposals of the Commission regarding the University of Calcutta. The Government of India accept them as probably embodying the most feasible scheme which is compatible with existing conditions and which at the same time gives promise of healthy development in the future. The legislative measure embodying the Commission's proposals, which it is intended to place before the Imperial Legislative Council, will, it is hoped, not depart in essential respects from the provisions set forth in the report and only summarised in the broadest lines in this Resolution. The Government of India, however, observe that two members of the Commission were not in entire agreement regarding certain aspects of the proposals and that criticisms have been put forward in other quarters—some to the effect that the changes suggested are too radical, others to the effect that still more drastic alterations are required. It is, therefore, to be understood that, while the forthcoming legislation will embody the essential outlines of the Commission's scheme, there may be room for differences in detail, dictated by administrative considerations or by public criticism.

35. In particular, the Government of India consider that the treatment

Views of the Government of India on  
the classification of colleges.

proposed for temporarily affiliated colleges may, in practice, lead to difficulty. If the new organization in Calcutta is really to assume the functions of an efficient teaching organization, it will be hazardous to permit the continued existence in Calcutta of a class of institutions insufficiently equipped for participation in the Teaching University and calculated by their proximity to depress the standards which such a University should maintain. If on full consideration these apprehensions are found to be well based, it will be necessary to devise means for dealing with such colleges in a more expeditious manner than that contemplated by the Commission.

and it will probably prove most satisfactory if the Executive Commission is instructed at an early date to class those colleges which hold out no prospect of fulfilling the conditions of constituent colleges as intermediate institutions which would be definitely separated from the University and placed under the Board of Secondary and Intermediate Education.

The case is different with the *mufassal* colleges, which serve a useful purpose by providing higher education near to the homes of many students and by preventing those students from further augmenting the already overcrowded state of Calcutta colleges. It is, therefore, suggested that provision should be made for renewing the affiliation on present lines of those *mufassal* colleges which cannot immediately be classed either as University or as intermediate colleges.

The Commission apparently contemplated that the separation of intermediate from college classes, which forms the main pivot of their proposals, should not take immediate effect in temporarily affiliated and *mufassal* colleges. The case of the former kind of college has already been treated. But as regards *mufassal* colleges, while the degree courses continue to be allowed for some time even in those institutions which cannot definitely be classed as University colleges, it appears to the Government of India to be important that they should rid themselves from the commencement of the presence of intermediate students—a condition which should apply to all institutions connected with the University, save women's colleges.

36. The following points indicate the manner in which the questions mentioned in the preceding paragraph may, in the opinion of the Government of India, suitably be treated. They also indicate certain other deviations from the detailed proposals of the Commission which it may be found desirable to include in the Bill.

Suggested deviations from the Commission's recommendations.

(i) *Powers of the Chancellor.*—The Chancellor may in some cases be substituted for the Government of Bengal as a sanctioning authority, e.g., as the sanctioning authority as regards Statutes. This change, as in the Dacca Bill, would be made in order to emphasise the personal relation of the Chancellor with the University.

The Chancellor may also be given, as in the Dacca Bill, the power of suspension of operation of an Ordinance which he deems likely to be cancelled by the Court or disallowed by himself.

(ii) *The Court.*—The number of members of the Court may be slightly changed by specifying the number of members to be nominated by the Chancellor, by allowing the Chief Commissioner of Assam to appoint members to represent Assam, by including the Chairmen of the Board of Secondary and Intermediate Education and the Muslim Advisory Committee, by reducing the number of Vice-Chancellors of other Universities and the number of representatives assigned to associations contributing not less than Rs. 5,000, by omitting the representatives of faculties, of governing bodies of colleges and temporarily (until those institutions take fuller shape) of intermediate colleges and secondary schools, and by confining the membership of donors of Rs. 10,000 to five years. These changes would slightly reduce the size of the Court, prevent overlapping in its membership and add a few desirable elements.

(iii) *The Executive Council.*—The constitution of the Executive Council may be slightly modified, mainly by the substitution of two Deans of Faculties elected by the Academic Council and two appointed teachers elected by the same body for the three university teachers who, the Commission proposed, should be elected by the Academic Council.

Power may be given to the Executive Council in all financial matters within the limits of the budget, also supervisory control subject to certain safeguards over the framing, etc., of new Regulations.

(iv) *The Academic Council.*—The constitution of the Academic Council may be slightly modified, mainly by some reduction in the representation of recognised teachers and the Board of Secondary and Intermediate Education and by leaving indefinite the number of representatives of vocational faculties.

It is suggested that it may be empowered to constitute sub-committees or, if it thinks fit, an Executive Committee, and to appoint external, as well as internal, examiners, subject perhaps to the retention by the Executive Council of the duty of appointing committees, in consultation with the

Academic Council, to moderate examination questions and to report results to the Executive Council.

(v) *Faculties*.—It is suggested that the membership of these bodies be limited. The Deans should probably be the Chairmen.

(vi) *Temporarily affiliated colleges*.—These should be mentioned only in the transitory provisions and it should be the duty of the Executive Commission, before its dissolution, to class them either as incorporated or constituent colleges, or as intermediate colleges.

(vii) *Conditions of recognition for temporarily affiliated and mufassal colleges*.—The prescription of conditions may be left to the Executive Commission. But, save in the case of women's colleges, the continuance of intermediate and of degree classes in one and the same institution should not be permitted after the date on which the Act comes into force.

(viii) *Appointments*.—The appointment of the teaching staff will be the work partly of selection committees of the University sitting in India and partly that of some organisation which will be able to arrange for recruiting in the United Kingdom. Two departures from the Commission's report are proposed :—

(a) The nominations of the selection committee may be sent direct to the Executive Council and not confidentially through the Academic Council, since to do so would be to court undesirable discussion and possibly personal intrigue.

(b) Cases may arise where a selection committee in England will not prove either the best or a necessary instrument for nomination, and where the Secretary of State could select without the aid of a committee. But this course should not be adopted unless the Chancellor reports to the Secretary of State that exceptional circumstances exists justifying it.

(ix) *Admission*.—Provision should be made as in the Dacca Bill requiring the approval of the Government of India to the acceptance of other examinations as equivalent to the intermediate and degree examinations or to any other tests which are to be recognised as the minimum qualification admitting to the courses of the University. This seems to be desirable because such examinations will not be confined to Bengal and because the whole question of admission to universities must be dealt with by some central authority if confusion and undue competition are to be avoided. Moreover, lack of uniformity in these matters is liable to prove embarrassing to Indian students proceeding to England.

(x) *Territorial jurisdiction*.—It is desirable that the Bill should contain a clause generally similar to section 27 of the Indian Universities Act, VIII 1904. The limits of the teaching organisation should also be laid down; and it is proposed to express them as co-terminous with municipal Calcutta as defined in the Calcutta Municipal Act, III of 1899.

(xi) *Extinction of privileges*.—It seems necessary to provide for the extinction of all privileges conferred under the existing Act with a view to their re-conferment at the discretion of the Executive Commission.

(xii) *The Executive Commission*.—The Executive Commission will be limited to seven members so as to become a more workable body; and the representation of the Government of Bengal will be fixed at two members.

Certain other deviations are suggested. These are generally of minor importance. They refer mainly to the procedure following an enquiry by the Visitor or appeals from aggrieved communities, the position of the Treasurer, the provision for certain teachers to appear as private candidates, the inclusion of a new body called the Board of Co-ordination to make the most effective use of the teaching facilities and accommodation, provision for permitting a women's college to attain the rank of a constituent college. Some other unimportant changes will probably figure in the Bill; and it may be found desirable to express in the Bill itself the proportion and method of Muhammadan representation in the larger bodies, viz., the Court, the Executive Council and the Academic Council.

37. The Government of India propose to place before the Imperial Legislative Council a Bill embodying the main proposals of the Commission with the deviations

Action contemplated.

indicated above. They do not at the present stage commit themselves as regards these deviations or the detailed provisions of the measure. They trust that the Senate of the University of Calcutta and such other bodies as are closely concerned with the questions at issue will forward their opinions

at a very early stage through His Excellency the Rector or the Government of Bengal, as the case may be, in such time as to permit of the publication of the Bill by the end of April 1920.

#### V.—Conclusion.

38. The Government of India are well aware that the proposals of the Commission may excite apprehensions in the minds of some. Vested interests may suspect that they are threatened, the sentiments which have grown round the University as it exists may feel themselves touched. But the scheme which the Commission has framed shows due consideration in all these matters. It is necessary to recognise the task of public instruction in all its branches as an important trust laid upon Government and upon the nation in which, while violence to personal interest should where possible be avoided, the greatest good of the majority must prevail. The traditions and the affections which cling round a time-honoured institution will only be strengthened by its development; for progress with the times must now, more than ever, be the watchword in education and the Commission has amply shown that the system in Bengal calls for re-adjustment to suit changing circumstances. It is not pretended that the realisation of the Commission's proposals will be an easy matter. Funds will be required, high administrative ability will have to be called into play, apprehensions will have to be allayed and the claims of conflicting interests adjudicated. The Government of India are assured that there is at the present moment in Bengal a strong and genuine aspiration for improved methods in the higher branches of instruction. They feel therefore that they can confidently look for the assistance and co-operation of the educated classes in carrying out the high and difficult enterprise on which the Commission has invited them to embark. They believe that these changes, if successfully achieved, will lead to a better order of things, remove any taint of inefficiency and furnish Bengal with a body of educated youth competent to further her interests in intellectual, administrative and industrial activities.

ORDER.—Ordered, that a copy of the above Resolution be forwarded for

The Government of Madras.  
Ditto Bombay.  
Ditto Bengal.  
Ditto the United Provinces.  
Ditto the Punjab.  
Ditto Burma.  
Ditto Bihar and Orissa.  
The Hon'ble the Chief Commissioner, Central Provinces.  
The Hon'ble the Chief Commissioner, Assam.  
The Chief Commissioner of Coorg.

The Hon'ble the Chief Commissioner and Agent to the Governor-General, North-west Frontier Province.  
The Chief Commissioner of Delhi.  
The Home Department.  
The Foreign and Political Department.  
The Finance Department.  
The Department of Revenue and Agriculture.  
The Department of Commerce and Industry.  
The Public Works Department.  
The Indian Munitions Board.

information to the local Governments and Administrations and the Departments of the Government of India noted on the margin and to the Registrar, Cal-

cutta University (through His Excellency the Rector).

Ordered, also, that the Resolution be published in the Supplement to the *Gazette of India*.

H. SHARP,  
*Secretary to the Govt. of India.*

The following notification issued by the Government of India, in the Home Department, published in the *Gazette of India*, dated the 14th February 1920, is republished for general information.

G. N. ROY,  
*Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.*

#### NOTIFICATION.

##### JUDICIAL.

*Delhi, the 12th February 1920.*

No. 314.—The following revised rules approved by the Secretary of State for India in Council on the 2nd December 1919, consolidating and amending the rules fixing the salaries, allowances, furloughs, retiring pensions and (where necessary) expenses for equipment and voyage of the Chief Justices



and other Judges of the several Indian High Courts are published for general information:—

### INDIAN HIGH COURTS.

#### **Rules fixing the Salaries, Allowances, Furloughs, Retiring Pensions, and (where necessary) Expenses for equipment and Voyage of the Chief Justices and other Judges.**

1. In these rules, unless there is something repugnant in the subject or context—

“Acting Chief Justice” means a Judge appointed under section 105 of Statute 5 & 6 Geo. V, cap. 61, to perform the duties of Chief Justice of a High Court.

“Acting Judge” means a person appointed under the said section 105 to act as a Judge of a High Court.

“Additional Judge” means a person appointed by the Governor-General of India in Council under section 101, sub-section 2 (1) of Statute 5 & 6 Geo. V, cap. 61, to act as additional Judge of a High Court.

“Judge” includes a Chief Justice and Acting Chief Justice, and an Acting Judge and an Additional Judge, except where the contrary is expressed.

“Actual Service” includes:—

- (a) Time spent by a Judge on duty as Judge or in the performance of such other functions as he may be directed to discharge by the Governor-General of India in Council;
- (b) Time spent by a Judge on privilege of subsidiary leave;
- (c) Duty authorised vacations (provided that the Judge is not absent on furlough or on extraordinary leave under Rule 26).

#### *Section I.—Salaries.*

2. The Chief Justice, or Acting Chief Justice of the High Court at Calcutta shall be paid a salary at the rate of Rs. 72,000 per annum.

3. The Chief Justice, or Acting Chief Justice, of the High Courts at Madras, Bombay, Allahabad, Patna and Lahore, respectively, shall be paid a salary at the rate of Rs. 60,000 per annum.

4. A Judge or Acting Judge, of the High Courts at Calcutta, Madras, Bombay, Allahabad, Patna and Lahore, respectively, shall be paid a salary at the rate of Rs. 48,000 per annum.

5. Every Judge shall be allowed to draw, in addition to his salary, any exchange compensation allowance which may be sanctioned for public servants generally, subject always to the conditions and limitations prescribed in the rules relating to such allowance.

#### *Section II.—Leave.*

6. One year's furlough shall be placed to the credit of each Judge after the completion of the fourth, eighth and twelfth years of actual service: provided that the aggregate amount of all furlough which can, during the whole period of his service, be granted to a Judge shall not exceed three years: provided further that the maximum amount of furlough which may be taken at any one time is 15 months.

7. Except under Rules 9 and 11, no furlough shall be granted until at credit under Rule 6. But any Judge already in the service of the Government at the time of being appointed to the High Court, who, when so appointed, had at his credit, under the rules applicable to the branch of the service to which he belonged, furlough without medical certificate may be granted furlough for a term not exceeding the amount so at his credit: provided that such furlough shall not be taken until the completion of two years' actual service in the High Court, and shall not exceed one year.

8. Except under Rules 9 and 11 furlough shall not be granted until after the completion of three years' actual service from the date of the last return from furlough or from extraordinary leave.



9. Under medical certificate, furlough may be granted before it is at credit under rule 6, and although three years' actual service may not have been completed since the last return from furlough or from extraordinary leave.

10. A Judge on long leave in Europe must, if the leave was granted or has been extended on account of ill-health, whether it be technically leave on medical certificate or not, satisfy the Medical Board at the India Office as to his fitness to return to duty. Ordinarily, he must attend at the India Office for examination by the Board, but, in special cases, particularly if he be residing at a distance of more than 60 miles from London, a certificate, in a form to be obtained from the India Office, from two medical practitioners, may be accepted. On the required evidence of fitness being furnished, the Judge will receive from the India Office permission to return to India.

11. On urgent private affairs, furlough may be granted to a Judge before it is at credit under rule 6, and although three years of actual service have not been completed since the last return from furlough or extraordinary leave: provided that furlough under this rule shall not exceed six months, and shall be granted only once during the whole period of a Judge's service.

12. Furlough taken in India shall be reckoned from the date on which the Judge quits his office to the date of his resuming duty. Furlough taken out of India shall be reckoned from the date of embarkation at the port of departure from India to the date of debarkation on return to India, except in a case falling under rule 24.

13. If furlough be taken partly in India and partly out of India, the commencement and termination of the furlough shall be respectively determined under the provisions of rule 12, according as the furlough begins or ends in or out of India.

14. For the interval between the date of quitting his office and the commencement of furlough out of India and between the termination of furlough out of India and resuming his office, a Judge may be allowed a subsidiary leave not ordinarily exceeding 30 days, which in special cases may be extended.

15. A Judge, when on furlough, shall receive allowances, payable monthly at the rate of Rs. 1,111½ a month, if the furlough be taken in India, and at the rate of 1,000l. a year, if the furlough be taken out of India, and payment be made in England. A Judge, when on subsidiary leave, shall receive allowances at the rate of Rs. 1,111½ a month.

16. Except under medical certificate, the number of furloughs to be granted at any one time and the grant of furlough to individual Judges, shall be subject to and limited by the exigencies of the service, which exigencies shall be determined exclusively by the authority with whom rests the question of granting the furlough.

17. Applications for furlough not supported by medical certificate shall be granted usually in the following order :—

The Judge who has the greatest amount of furlough to his credit under rule 6 shall have the preference. If two or more applicants are on an equality in this respect, preference shall be given to the applicant whose actual service in a High Court is longest, reckoning in the case of a Judge who has not taken furlough or extraordinary leave, from the date of the commencement of his service in the High Court, and in the case of a Judge who has taken furlough subsidiary, or extraordinary leave from the date of his last return from such furlough or extraordinary leave. If two or more applicants are equal in both the above-mentioned respects, the preference shall be given to the senior in the Court.

18. Subject to the exigencies of the public service, a Judge who has completed 11 months' continuous duty, including the vacation, may take privilege leave for one month in each year, but except as provided in clause (a), his salary will cease during such leave. A Judge may not take privilege leave in instalments or more than a month at a time; and, except as provided in clause (b), privilege leave may not be combined with vacation.

(a) A Judge who has been detained on duty as Vacation Judge may provided that he has not in the meantime had any furlough or leave of any kind, during his next subsequent privilege leave, draw his salary for any period not exceeding one month in the whole, by which his vacation may by reason of his being on duty have fallen short of one month.

(b) Once in three years, and not oftner, privilege leave may be prefixed or affixed to the vacation.

19. Every Judge applying for privilege leave must sign a declaration that he intends to return to duty on the expiration of the leave applied for, and that he has no intention of resigning his office or retiring from the service or taking leave of any kind within three months after his return to duty. Such declaration shall not be held absolutely to debar the person making it from applying for permission to resign his office, or to retire from the service, or to take leave within three months after his return to duty; but every such application must be accompanied by an explanation of the special circumstances under which it is made, and it shall be in the absolute discretion of the Government to grant or withhold the permission sought.

20. Privilege leave may be prefixed but not affixed to furlough.

21. Applications for leave shall in all cases be submitted in such manner as the Government shall from time to time prescribe.

22. No substantive appointment shall be vacated merely by reason of leave being granted under the rules.

23. If a Judge overstays any leave, he shall forfeit all salary during the time of his remaining so absent; and if he overstays his leave for more than one week, his office shall be liable to be declared vacant. But a Judge on leave (other than leave under rule 18) is not obliged to return to duty on an authorised holiday, unless another officer is officiating as Judge in consequence of his absence.

24. A Judge may be allowed to combine vacation on full pay with leave as shown in (a) and (b) below, provided that no acting allowance is sanctioned or additional expense is incurred by the State in consequence of his absence during the vacation:—

(A) Where the vacation of the High Court consists of one period, a Judge may be allowed to combine vacation on full pay with leave, either at the beginning or end thereof but not both.

(B) Where the annual long vacation is not continuous, but is divided into two separate portions, a Judge may be allowed either:—

(a) To combine one part of a vacation on full pay with leave, either at the beginning or end thereof, but not both; or

(b) To combine both parts of one annual vacation on full pay with leave for the intervening period.

25. No leave except privilege leave and leave subsidiary to furlough shall count as service for pension.

26. If the Government in its discretion deems it necessary, in any special instance, to grant to any Judge leave of absence which is not expressly provided for in the foregoing rules, such leave shall be without pay; provided always that in no case shall such leave exceed six months, or be granted more than once in the whole course of the Judge's service.

### Section III.—Pension.

27. Subject to the proviso hereinafter set out, a Judge of a High Court shall receive, according to the length of his actual service, a pension corresponding to the rates specified in the table that follows:—

Length of actual Service.	If SERVICE INCLUDES SERVICE AS CHIEF JUSTICE.					Judge who is not a member of the Indian Civil Service.	Judge who is a member of the Indian Civil Service.
	Not less than 8½ years.		Not less than 2½ years but less than 8½ years.				
	As Chief Justice, Calcutta High Court.	As Chief Justice in any other High Court.	As Chief Justice, Calcutta High Court (when previous service has been as Chief Justice in other High Courts).	As Chief Justice, Calcutta High Court (when previous service has been as Puisne Judge).	As Chief Justice in any other High Court.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
(a) 8½ years but less than 10 years ...	800	750	800	700	650	600	100
(b) 10 years but less than 11 years ...	1,075	900	950	850	780	730	130
(c) 11 years but less than 12½ years ...	1,450	1,300	1,350	1,150	1,050	950	150
(d) 12½ years and over ...	1,600	1,500	1,600	1,400	1,300	1,200	200

Provided that no Judge shall receive such pension who has not attained the age of 60 years, unless he either retires on medical certificate or has had an actual service of at least 11½ years.

28. Except in the case of a member of the Indian Civil Service, a Judge receiving a pension under the preceding rules will not be entitled to any other pension or retiring allowance.

29. When a Judge, who at the time of his appointment to a High Court was a member of one of the Government Services in India, is permitted to retire without a pension under the preceding rules, he shall receive such a pension as he might receive under the rules applicable to the branch of the service to which he belonged when so appointed, reckoning the period of his service as a Judge of a High Court towards service for that pension.

30. If a Judge who, at the time of his appointment to a High Court was a member of one of the Government Services in India, is permitted to retire after six years and nine months of actual service as Judge, he shall have the option of taking his pension or retiring allowance either under these rules or under the rules applicable to the branch of the service to which he belonged when appointed.

31. The words "a member of one of the Government Services in India" in rules 29 and 30 include an acting member, and for the purpose of these rules acting service in the appointment held at the time of appointment as a Judge of the High Court shall be regarded as substantive.

32. In the event of the appointment to be a Judge of a High Court of a retired Judge who is in receipt of a pension under the preceding rules, the Secretary of State in Council shall decide in each case whether his salary shall be reduced by the amount of such pension, or by any part of such amount.

33. No Judge, selected from the Indian Civil Service, shall receive any pension under these rules unless he shall have fully complied with all the rules and regulations in force for the time being as to payments to be made by him as a member of the Indian Civil Service on account of the provision for his own pension or retiring allowance, and for pensions to his wife and children.

34. If a Judge is transferred from one High Court to another, the period he has served in each Court shall count towards his qualification for pension.

35. A Judge appointed under Statute 5 and 6 Geo. V, Chapter 61, section 105, to perform the duties of Chief Justice is not a Chief Justice within the meaning of these rules as to pension; provided that, if such Judge be afterwards appointed to be a Chief Justice, the period during which he performed the duties of Chief Justice as aforesaid shall count as service for pension according to the table in rule 27; provided also that the period during which a Judge performs (under Statute 5 and 6 Geo. V, Chapter 61, section 105) the duties of Chief Justice of the High Court at Calcutta shall not count towards pension at a rate exceeding 1,500/ a year, unless such Judge is subsequently appointed to the office of Chief Justice of the said High Court at Calcutta.

36. The above rules shall apply to every Judge now holding office, as well as to those who may be hereafter appointed.

#### *Section IV.—Expenses for Equipment and Voyage.*

37. For the purpose of defraying the expenses of equipment and voyage from Europe on first appointment, there shall be allowed—

To a Chief Justice or Judge of any High Court, 300/.

But no such allowance shall be made to any person who, being in India, is appointed to the office of Chief Justice or Judge, or who, having been in India, is in Europe at the time of his appointment with the intention of returning to India.

H. D. CRAIK,

*Offg. Addl. Secy. to the Govt. of India.*

The following notifications, issued by the Government of India in the Department of Commerce and Industry, published in the *Gazette of India* dated the 14th February 1920, are republished for general information.

H. L. STEPHENSON,

*Offg. Chief Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.*

## NOTIFICATIONS.

### CIVIL AVIATION.

*Delhi, the 14th February 1920.*

*No. 117-C.A.*—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 7 of the Indian Aircraft Act, 1911 (XVII of 1911), and in supersession of the notification of the Government of India in the Commerce and Industry Department No. 69-C.A., dated the 31st January 1920, the Governor General is pleased to prohibit the navigation of all aircraft over the areas specified in the Schedule hereto annexed.

### SCHEDULE.

#### PROHIBITED AREAS.

##### *Places.*

#### (1) All territory lying trans-Indus except—

- (a) *Peshawar district.*—An area bounded on the east by the river Indus (right bank) from its junction with the river Kabul (but excluding Attock and the Attock railway bridge) to its point of exit from the hills; on the south by a line running parallel to the North-Western Railway to Badliher; on the west by a line running through Charsadda to Dargai; and on the north by a line following the Machai Canal to the Indus. The Indus (right bank) to be crossed at any point between its exit from the hills and a point five miles above Attock railway bridge.
- (b) *Derajat.*—The country within a ten-mile radius of Dera Ismail Khan; the Indus to be crossed within that radius.
- (c) *Baluchistan.*—A "corridor" 20 miles wide from Sukkur (exclusive) to Quetta following the general line of the North-Western Railway. The Indus (right bank) to be crossed between its junction with the Sind Wah and a point five miles above Sukkur railway bridge.
- (d) *Sind.*—The triangular area enclosed between the Karachi-Kotri Railway and the River Indus (right bank) below Kotri; the Indus to be crossed anywhere southward of a point five miles below Kotri railway bridge.
- (e) *Mekran.*—A corridor 20 miles wide along the Mekran Coast.

(2) All territory lying within 3 miles of the Arsenal at Quetta.

(3) All territory lying within 5 miles of the lighthouse at Manora (near Karachi).

(4) All territory lying within 3 miles of the Arsenals at :—

- (i) Rawalpindi.
- (ii) Ferozepore.

(5) All territory lying within 1 mile of Viceregal Lodge, Delhi.

(6) All territory lying within 3 miles of—

- (i) The Arsenal at Kirkee;
- (ii) The south point of Colaba promontory (Bombay).

(7) The Kidderpore docks (Calcutta).

(8) The site of the New King George's docks (Calcutta).

(9) The jetties (Calcutta).

(10) The River Hooghly between the Botanical Gardens and Howrah Bridge (Calcutta).

(11) The petroleum depôt at Budge Budge.

(12) The powder magazine at Moyapore.

- (13) All territory lying within 3 miles of Fort Chingri Khal (near Diamond Harbour, Calcutta).  
 (14) All territory lying within 7 miles of the Syriam Pagoda, Rangoon.  
 (15) The oil refineries at Syriam on the Pegu River (Burma).  
 (16) The oil refineries at Seikkyi on the Rangoon River (Burma).  
 (17) The oil refineries at Thilawa on the Rangoon River (Burma).  
 (18) The Singu and Yenangyaung oilfields in the Magwe district bounded on the west by the Irrawaddy River and on the east by an imaginary line 3 miles to the east and parallel to a line drawn from Singu to Sadaing, both being on the Irrawaddy River (Burma).

## CUSTOMS DUTIES.

*The 14th February 1920.*

No. 1167-D.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 7 (I) of the Cotton Duties Act, 1896 (II of 1896), and in supersession of the notification in this department No. 1632-D., dated the 22nd February 1919, the Governor General in Council is pleased to fix, for the descriptions of cotton goods hereunder specified, tariff values as follows, with effect from the 1st March 1920:—

*Grey goods, plain or bordered.*

	Tariff value per lb.		
	Rs.	A.	P.
1. Chadars and bedsheets, plain, or having only borders not over $\frac{1}{4}$ "	1	10	0
2. Dangari and Khadi cloth	1	7	0
3. Dhuties, cholas, dupattas, lungis, and gumchas plain, or having only borders not over $\frac{1}{4}$ "	1	12	6
4. Dhuties, cholas, dupattas, lungis and gumchas having only borders over $\frac{1}{4}$ " but not over $\frac{1}{2}$ "	2	0	0
5. Dhuties, cholas, dupattas, lungis, and gumchas having only borders over $\frac{1}{2}$ " but not over 2"	2	2	6
6. Domestics, T cloths, shirtings, longcloth, sheetings, having borders not over $\frac{1}{4}$ "	1	12	0
7. Drills and jeans, plain	1	9	6
8. Fents	1	4	0
9. Patals and saris with headings over 4" wide and only coloured borders not over $\frac{1}{4}$ "	2	2	6
10. Printers, sadlapat and bhagavad	1	9	0
11. Shirtings, twilled, unbleached	1	12	0
12. Tent, sail, commissariat and double threaded cloth (dosuti)	1	7	0
13. Zanzibar cloth	1	12	0

Provided that for calendered grey goods 3 pies shall be added to the above values.

*Figured or coloured goods.*

	Tariff value per lb.		
	Rs.	A.	P.
14. Bedcovers, twilled sheets, quilts, and table cloths with borders not over $\frac{1}{4}$ "	1	15	0
15. Bedcovers, quilts, table-cloths, twilled or plain wove sheets, and chadars, coloured warp or weft	2	0	0
16. Bedcovers, quilts, table-cloths, twilled or plain wove sheets, and chadars, coloured warp and weft	2	1	6
17. Bed ticking, plain or drilled	1	13	0
18. Check gumchas and check cholas	2	0	0
19. Cholis and saris (coloured)	2	4	0
20. Cotton tweed, commonly called hunting cloth, plain or striped, including leheria, Thana susi, Thana drill, Thana twill, and Thana check	1	13	0



				Tariff value per lb.		
				Rs.	A.	P.
21.	Drills, striped	...	...	1	11	6
22.	" checked	...	...	1	12	6
23.	" dyed	...	...	1	13	6
24.	English patterned checks, trouserings and coatings	...	...	2	2	3
25.	Fancy dobby pattern checks, coloured warp and weft	...	...	2	4	0
26.	Fents	...	...	1	6	0
27.	Flannel pattern susi and dobby susi, grey weft	...	...	1	14	0
28.	Flannel pattern susi and dobby susi, coloured weft	...	...	1	15	0
29.	Lungis, coloured	...	...	2	0	0
30.	Lungis, grey with coloured stripes and borders.	...	...	1	13	0
31.	Napkins, grey	...	...	1	14	0
32.	" bleached	...	...	2	2	0
33.	Shirtings twilled, bleached	...	...	2	0	0
34.	Susi, check, English, grey ground	...	...	2	4	0
35.	" checks, ordinary, grey ground	...	...	2	0	0
36.	" " " coloured warp or weft	...	...	2	2	0
37.	" checksheets, ordinary grey ground	...	...	2	0	0
38.	" ordinary, coloured stripes, grey ground	...	...	1	12	0
39.	" " " weft	...	...	1	14	0
40.	Tent cloth, blue and red	...	...	1	14	0
41.	" " khaki	...	...	1	14	0
42.	Towels, Turkish grey	...	...	2	6	0
43.	" " bleached	...	...	2	4	0
44.	" honeycomb and other sorts, grey	...	...	1	13	0
45.	" " bleached	...	...	2	1	0
46.	Zephyr cloth	...	...	1	14	0
47.	" striped and checked	...	...	2	0	0

Provided that any goods specified in the foregoing lists shall, when woven with borders of silk, be assessed to duty *ad valorem*.

#### CUSTOMS—WAR.

The 14th February 1920.

No. 1109-D.—The following extract from the "Board of Trade Journal," dated the 8th January 1920, is published for general information:—

#### GOVERNMENT NOTICES AFFECTING TRADE.

##### EXPORT SECTION.

##### *Alteration to Export Prohibitions.*

The Board of Trade (Licensing Section) announce that the present heading "Coal Tar, all products obtainable from and derivatives thereof, etc." on List "A," has been deleted, and the following substituted:—

- (a) Coal tar, all products obtainable therefrom and derivatives thereof, whether actually so obtained or derived from other sources (including all mixtures and preparations containing such products and derivatives), suitable for use in the manufacture of dyes or explosives.

##### EMIGRATION.

The 14th February 1920.

No. 1222-D.—In pursuance of section 116-A, sub-section (4) of the Assam Labour and Emigration Act, 1901, as amended by the Assam Labour and Emigration (Amendment) Act, 1915, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to approve, with effect from the 2nd January 1920, of the election of Mr. A. J. G. Cresswell to be a member of the Assam Labour Board as a representative of the Surma Valley Branch of the Indian Tea Association, *vice* Mr. J. Henderson, resigned.

A. H. LEY,  
Secretary to the Govt. of India.

The following orders issued by the Government of India in the Army Department, published in the *Gazette of India* dated the 14th February 1920, are republished for general information.

H. L. STEPHENSON,  
*Offg. Chief Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal*

## PART A.

### PROMOTIONS.

#### INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE.

*Delhi, the 13th February 1920.*

No. 278.—The following promotions are made, subject to His Majesty's approval:—

#### *Captains to be Majors.*

•	•	•	•	•	•
•	James Alfred Shorten, M.B.	•	•	•	•
•	Reginald Broughton Lloyd, M.B.	•	•	•	•
•	•	•	•	•	•

} Dated 1st February 1920.

### RESIGNATIONS.

#### INDIAN DEFENCE FORCE.

##### *3rd Calcutta Light Horse.*

No. 298.—Second Lieutenant W. R. Coraik is permitted, subject to His Majesty's approval, to resign his commission. Dated 12th June 1919.

##### *44th Calcutta Scottish.*

No. 299.—The undermentioned gentlemen are permitted, subject to His Majesty's approval, to resign their commissions:—

Captain Sir F. Carter. Dated 28th October 1919.  
Major J. S. McDonald. Dated 22nd November 1919.

A. H. BINGLEY, *Major-General,*  
*Secretary to the Govt. of India.*

The following notification, issued by the Government of India in the Home Department, published in the *Gazette of India* dated the 14th February 1920, is republished for general information.

H. L. STEPHENSON,  
*Offg. Chief Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.*

### NOTIFICATION.

#### MEDICAL.

*Delhi, the 10th February 1920.*

No. 125.—Lieutenant-Colonel J. C. H. Leicester, M.D., F.R.C.S., I.M.S., is appointed permanently as Professor of Midwifery, Medical College, and Obstetric Physician and Surgeon of the Medical College Hospitals, Calcutta, with effect from the afternoon of the 5th September 1919.

The Home Department notification No. 469, dated the 19th September 1919, is hereby cancelled.

H. D. CRAIK,  
*Offg. Addl. Secretary to the Govt. of India.*



# The Calcutta Gazette

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 25, 1920.

## PART IA.

### **Orders and Notifications by the Government of India.**

The following notifications issued by the Government of India in the Department of Commerce and Industry, and published in the *Gazette of India* dated 21st February 1920, are republished for general information.

H. L. STEPHENSON,  
*Offg. Chief Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.*

### NOTIFICATIONS.

#### CUSTOMS—WAR.

*Delhi, the 21st February 1920.*

**No. 1370D.**—The following Board of Trade list, dated the 16th January 1920, on the subject of prohibitions of export from the United Kingdom, is published for general information:—

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS LICENSING SECTION,  
BOARD OF TRADE,  
22, CARLISLE PLACE,  
WESTMINSTER, S. W.-1.

#### LIST OF EXPORT PROHIBITED GOODS, &c., 16TH JANUARY 1920.

This list cancels all similar lists and supplements issued by the Export Licence Department prior to the above date.

List A and B.

List C.

Open General Licence for Exports—Appendix No. 1.

General Information with regard to Export Regulations to certain countries in Europe and on the Mediterranean.

Transhipment in the United Kingdom.

This consolidated "List of Export Prohibited Goods" is amended and issued fortnightly. Exporters who desire to have copies of each list posted to them during the current year can do so on payment of a registration fee of 2s. 6d. for one copy of each issue. Should more than one copy of each issue be required an additional payment should be made at the rate of 2d. per copy for each month up to the end of the current year.

Exporters, who desire to have their names placed on the register, should make application to the Stationery Clerk, Import and Export Licensing Section, enclosing Money Orders payable to the Import and Export Licensing Section Board of Trade.

Applications for licences and all correspondence should be addressed to:—

The Director, Import and Export Licensing Section,  
Board of Trade,  
22, Carlisle Place,  
Westminster, S. W.-1.

#### List A and B.

List of goods the export of which is prohibited from the United Kingdom by Royal Proclamations or by order of Council.

A licence is required to export goods marked (A) to any destination abroad.

A licence is required to export goods marked (B) to any destination abroad, except British Possessions and Protectorates, to which goods marked (B) can be exported without licence, providing the goods are not transhipped at foreign ports.

- (B) Aeroplane engines and their component parts.
- (B) Aircraft, other than balloons, of all kinds, and their component parts, together with accessories and articles suitable for use in connection with aircraft.
- Alumina, *see* Phosphate Rock.
- (A) Ammonia, sulphate of, and mixtures containing sulphate of ammonia.
- (A)\* Animals, living, for food (other than horses).
- Apatites, *see* Phosphate Rock.
- (A) Apparatus which can be used for the storage or projection of compressed or liquefied gases, flame, acids or other destructive agents capable of use in warlike operations and their component parts.
- (A) Armour plates, armour quality castings, and similar protective material.
- (A) Armoured motor cars.
- (A) Arms, not being Fire-arms and their component parts.
- Bacon, *see* Meat.
- Banknotes, *see* Notes.
- (A) Barley, barley flour and barley meal.
- (A) Basic slag.
- (A) Bayonets and their component parts.
- (A) Boats and craft.
- Bran, *see* Offals of Corn.
- (A) Bread.
- Brewers' grains, *see* Grains.
- Bullion, *see* Gold and Silver.
- (A) Butter.
- (A) Cakes and Meals (which may be used as forage or food for animals), the following :—
- Cotton seed cake and cotton seed meal.
- Husk meal.
- Linseed cake and meal.
- Maize germ meal.
- Maize meal and flour.
- (A) Calfskins.
- (A) Cannon and other ordnance, and their component parts.
- (A) Carriages and mountings for cannon and other ordnance and their component parts.
- (A) Cartridges, charges of all kinds, and their component parts, and tools, appurtenances and accessories for the filling and repair of rifles and shot-gun cartridges.
- Castings, *see* Armour Plates.
- Cattle foods, *see* Cakes and Meals.
- Cattle foods, patent and proprietary, *see* Patent.
- Cattle Hides, *see* Hides.
- Caustic potash, *see* Potash.
- (A) Cheese.
- (A) Coal, except coal allowed by the Commissioners of Customs and Excise to be shipped as bunker coal.
- (A) † Coal tar, all products obtainable therefrom and derivatives thereof whether actually so obtained or derived from other sources (including all mixtures and preparations containing such products or derivatives), suitable for use in the manufacture of dyes or explosives.
- (A) Cocaine and its salts and preparations.
- (A) Cocoa, raw.
- (A) Cod liver oil and preparations containing cod liver oil.
- Coin, *see* Gold, silver.
- (A) Coke and manufactured fuel.
- Combings, *see* Malt.
- Compound cakes and meal, *see* Cakes and Meals.
- (A) Confectionery manufactured wholly or partly of sugar.
- (C) Copra.
- Corn offals, *see* Offals.
- Cotton seed cake and cotton seed meal, *see* Cakes and Meal.
- Cows, bulls, etc., *see* Animals.
- Craft, *see* Boats.
- Culms, *see* Malt.
- (A) Dari.
- Distillers' grains, *see* Grains, etc.
- (B) Docks, floating, and their component parts.
- (A) Dried figs.
- Dyes and dye-stuffs, synthetic and intermediates for the manufacture thereof, *see* Coaltar, &c.
- (A) Eggs in shells.
- Engines, *see* Aeroplane.
- (A) Ergot of rye, and the liquid extract of ergot.
- (A) Explosives.
- Fats, edible, *see* Oils.
- (A) Figs, dried.
- (A) Fire-arms and their component parts.
- (A) Fish except the following—tinned, preserved or frozen fish, chinchards, sprats, herrings, crayfish, prawns and lobsters.
- (A) Salmon, tinned.
- (A) Flax, raw.
- Flour, *see* Barley, Maize, Rice, Rye, Wheat.
- Foodstuffs, *see* specific headings.
- Forage and food which may be used for animals, *see* specific headings as, e.g., Cakes; Hay; Oats, etc.
- (A) Forage, green.
- Fuel, manufactured, *see* Coke.
- (A) Fruit, dried, the following :—
- Figs.

\* Application for licence to export livestock should be made on Application Form "L" copies of which can be obtained from the Stationery Clerk, Export Licence Department.

† The following proprietary dyes may, however, be exported without licence to all destinations with which trading is permitted :—

Dolly dyes	Drummer dyes.
Diamond dyes.	Dixon's home dyes.
Maypole dyes.	

- Raisins (except Californian seeded raisins).  
Sultanas.
- (A) Fruit, preserved.
- (A) Game.
- (A) Gold, coin and bullion.
- (A) Grains, Brewers' and Distillers'.
- (A) Green forage.
- (A) Grenades and component parts thereof.
- (C) Ground nuts.
- (A) Guanos, except whale guano.
- Guns, *see* Cannon, Fire-arms, Machine-guns.
- (A) Hay.
- (A) Hides, British and Irish, cattle.
- Husk meal, *see* Cakes and Meals.
- (A) Implements and apparatus designed exclusively for the manufacture of munitions of war or for the manufacture or repair of arms or of war material for use on land or sea.
- (A) Indigo, synthetic.
- Jam, *see* Fruit, preserved.
- (A) Lard, except imitation (compound) lard and neutral lard.
- (A) Lime phosphate, *see* Phosphate Rock.
- (A) Linseed.
- Linseed cake, and meal, *see* Cakes and Meals.
- Livestock, *see* Animals.
- (A) Machine guns, mountings for machine guns, and component parts thereof.
- (A) Maize.
- (A) Maize germs.
- Maize germ meal, *see* Cakes and Meals.
- Maize meal and flour, *see* Cakes and Meals.
- (A) Malt dust, culms, sprouts or combings.
- (A) Manures, compound, containing either sulphate of ammonia, superphosphate of lime, or potash.
- Marmalade, *see* Fruit preserved.
- Meals, *see* Barley, Cakes, Rye, Wheat.
- (A) Meat of all kinds, except turtle meat, horse-flesh and except tinned or potted meat, other than tinned bacon and tinned ham.
- Middlings, *see* Offals of Corn.
- (B) Milk, condensed or preserved.
- Mill dust and screenings, *see* Offals of Corn.
- (B) Mines and their component parts.
- (A) Nicotine and its compounds.
- \* Notes of the Bank of France.
- (A) Notes, Russian rouble.
- (A) Oats.
- Offals of corn and grain which may be used as food for animals, the following:—
- (A) Bran.
- (A) Middlings.
- (A) Mill dust and screenings.
- (A) Pollard.
- (A) Rice meal (or bran) and dust.
- (A) Sharps.
- (C) Oils and fats, edible, the following:—
- Cocanut oil.
- Groundnut oil.
- Palmkernel oil.
- Oil, cod liver, *see* Cod Liver Oil.
- (A) Onions.
- (A) Opium and its preparations.
- (A) Opium alkaloids and their salts and preparations.
- Ordnance, *see* Cannon, Carriages.
- (C) Palm Kernels.
- (A) Phosphate rock, namely:—Apatites; Phosphates of lime and alumina.
- Pistols, *see* Fire-arms.
- Pollard, *see* Offals of Corn.
- (A) Potash, caustic, and articles containing caustic potash.
- (A) Potash, muriate, sulphate and crude manurial potash salts, and mixtures containing any of these substances.
- (A) Potassium carbonate and mixtures containing potassium carbonate.
- (B) Potassium permanganate.
- (A) Potatoes.
- (A) Poultry.
- Preserves, *see* Fruit, etc.
- (A) Projectiles of all kinds and their component parts.
- (A) Quinine sulphate.
- (A) Raisins (except Californian seeded raisins).
- Rice meal (or bran) and dust, *see* Offals of Corn.
- (A) Rice and rice flour.
- Rifles, *see* Fire-arms.
- Russian rouble notes, *see* Notes.
- (A) Rye, rye flour and meal.
- Salmon, tinned, *see* Fish.
- (A) Sausages, except tinned sausages.
- Screenings, *see* Offals of Corn.
- Seeds, *see* Cereals mentioned by name.
- (A) Semolina.
- Sharps, *see* Offals of Corn.
- Sheep, *see* Animals.
- (A) Silver bullion, specie and British coin.
- Skins, *see* Calf, Hides.
- Spirits, *see* Whisky.
- (A) Sugar, cane and beet, *see also* Confectionery.
- (A) Sultanas.
- (A) Superphosphates.
- (A) Tea other than green tea.
- (B) Torpedoes and their component parts.
- (B) Torpedo tubes.
- (A) Uniform clothing, naval, military and Air Force.
- Vegetables, *see* Onions; Potatoes.
- Venison, *see* Game.
- (A) Vessels.
- (A) Whalebone, raw.
- (A) Whale fins.
- (A) Wheat, wheat flour and wheat meal, and all articles, mixtures and preparations containing wheat, wheat flour, or wheat meal.
- (A) Whisky.
- \* Wool and Woollen Goods:—
- (See also Appendix No. 1 for camel hair, cashmere, alpaca and mohair.)
- (A) Wool tops and mixtures thereof.
- (A) Woollen and worsted yarn and mixtures thereof.
- Yarns, *see* Wool.
- (A) Yeast.

\* Notes of the Bank of France are prohibited to all destinations except to destinations in France.



## LIST C.

LIST C comprises ALL GOODS not included in List A or B.  
Goods on List C may be exported without licence to all destinations with which trading is allowed.

## APPENDIX No. 1.

## GENERAL LICENCES FOR EXPORT.

An open General Licence has been issued, permitting the exportation of the following goods (without application to the Export Licence Department) to all destinations except those foreign destinations to which goods on List C (*see above*) are prohibited from export.

Alpaca, and noils, waste and yarns thereof.  
Bird seed.  
Blanc-mange powder.  
Cake mixture.  
Camel hair, and noils, waste and yarns thereof.  
Cashmere, and noils, waste and yarns thereof.  
Cement for building and engineering purposes.  
Chillies.  
Cocoa and milk, coffee and milk, chocolate and milk, sweetened or unsweetened, in tins.  
Custard powder.  
Gloy.  
Koffio.

Lactol.  
Lactogol.  
Mango chutney, tomato chutney, and tomato ketchup.  
Marmite.  
Minced meat and mince pies.  
Mixtures and preparations containing not more than 10 per cent. aniline colour, not otherwise prohibited.  
Mohair and noils, waste and yarns thereof.  
Paisley flour.  
Paint, other than gold paint.  
"Phosto" animal food.  
Pudding powder.  
Puddings.  
Restorine.  
Vanilla custard.

## SAMPLES.

An Open General Licence has been issued which permits the free export of all bona-fide samples of prohibited goods to all destinations with which trade is now permitted. Samples exported under this licence may be used only for genuine sample purposes, i.e., for obtaining orders from foreign buyers, and may not be sold except with the written consent of the Export Licence Department, but such consent may be dispensed with when it is desired to sell the articles in the country of destination after they have fulfilled their purpose as samples. Exporters will be required to satisfy the Customs Authorities that the goods presented for export under this licence are bona-fide samples, and to make a declaration to that effect on the relative shipping documents.

This notice only applies to samples of goods which require licences for export to the particular destination concerned.

In addition, the consent of the Export Licence Department is not required for the sale of samples which, though within this scheme at the actual time they were exported, could be exported outside the scheme at the actual time of the proposed sale.

## OPEN GENERAL LICENCE FOR COAL EXPORTS.

An Open General Licence has been issued, with effect from Thursday, 1st January 1920, permitting the export of coal, coke and manufactured fuel to all destinations abroad except Russia, Germany, Hungary, Austria, Turkey and Bulgaria, subject always to the approval, previously obtained, of the Controller of Coal Mines or his duly authorised representative, and subject to shipment being made in a vessel approved by the Commissioners of Customs and Excise or their Officers.

The Customs Authorities will require pre-entry to be made in all cases; and at ports where there is a duly authorised local representative of the Controller of Coal Mines (*see list below*), the approval referred to above will be signified by his endorsement on the pre-entry form, which must be presented to him for the purpose before shipment.

Where shipment is proposed to be made from a port not included in the list given below, it will be necessary for application for the Controller's approval to be made to the Export Branch of the Coal Mines Department in London. Shipments from all ports in the United Kingdom to the destinations excluded from the purview of the general licence must still be covered by an export licence from the Coal Mines Department.

The following are the ports shipments from which will be covered by the local representative's endorsement on pre-entry :—

District.	Controller's Representative.
All Scottish ports ... ..	Mr. W. D. Fuller, 4, Dunlop Street, Glasgow.
From Amble to Middlesborough inclusive ...	Mr. W. R. Fisher, Guildhall Chambers, Quayside, Newcastle-on-Tyne.
Humber ports (Hull to Grimsby inclusive) ...	Mr. A. D. Upton, 120, Alfred Gelder Street, Hull.
Mersey ports ... ..	Mr. J. Melrandi, Dock Board Offices, Liverpool.
From Burry Port to Newport inclusive ...	Mr. L. R. Lewis, Cymric Buildings, Cardiff.

#### OPEN GENERAL LICENCE FOR THE EXPORT OF INDUSTRIAL EXPLOSIVES, SMOOTH-BORE GUNS, AND MUNITIONS FOR USE THEREWITH.

An Open General Licence has been issued for the export of industrial explosives, smooth-bore guns and munitions for use therewith, to the destinations given below, to which, therefore, exports may be made subject to the usual Customs formalities without applications for specific licences to the Export Licence Department :—

British Possessions and Protectorates (*see note below*).  
 French Possessions and Protectorates (*see note below*).  
 United States of America.  
 South America.  
 Japan and Korea.  
 Asiatic Russia.  
 France, Belgium, Spain, Portugal, Greece, Italy, Serbia, Roumania, Norway,  
 Sweden, Denmark, Holland, and Switzerland.

In accordance with article 6, Chapter 2, of the "Arms Convention," all destinations in the prohibited areas set out in article 6 are excepted from this Open General Licence and will still require a specific export licence for all arms, ammunition and industrial explosives.

#### OPEN GENERAL LICENCE FOR THE EXPORT OF AIRCRAFT, ETC.

An Open General Licence has been issued for the export of the undermentioned goods to all destinations except Russia, Germany, Hungary, Austria, Turkey and Bulgaria. Applications are no longer to be made to the Export Licence Department in respect of the export of these goods to countries other than those mentioned :—"Aeroplane engines and their component parts. Aircraft, other than balloons of all kinds, and their component parts, together with accessories and articles suitable for use in connection with aircraft."

#### OPEN GENERAL LICENCE FOR THE EXPORT OF PARCELS CONTAINING MISCELLANEOUS FOODSTUFFS.

An Open General Licence has been issued for the export by parcel post of parcels containing miscellaneous foodstuffs (for the personal use of the addressee and *not* for trading purposes) to all destinations with which trading is allowed. Applications need, therefore, no longer be submitted to the Export Licence Department in respect of the export of such parcels by parcel post.

#### GENERAL INFORMATION WITH REGARD TO EXPORT REGULATIONS TO CERTAIN COUNTRIES IN EUROPE AND ON THE MEDITERRANEAN, ETC.

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Exporters are warned that there are import prohibitions in some foreign countries information regarding which can be obtained from the Department of Overseas Trade, 35, Old Queen Street, Westminster, S. W. 1, and 73, Basinghall Street, London, E. C. 2. The issue of an export licence implies no guarantee that the goods will be admitted into the country of destination.

#### Albania.

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B. Any available route may be adopted at the option of the exporter.

#### Alsace-Lorraine.

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B. Goods may be exported by any available route at the option of the exporter.

#### Arabia.

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B.

#### Asia Minor (*see* Turkey).

#### Austria, Hungary.

Trade is now permitted with all portions of the late Austro-Hungarian Empire.

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B.

Goods may be exported *via* any available route.

Parcels will now be accepted by the Post Office for transmission to Austria (States of Upper and Lower Austria, Styria, Carinthia, Salzburg, Northern Tyrol, Vorarlberg and Liechtenstein, Trentino, Istria and Dalmatia).

For the portions of the late Austro-Hungarian Empire now incorporated in Italy, Czechoslovakia, Poland and Jugo-Slavia, *see* notes applicable to those countries.

#### Belgium.

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B.

#### Bulgaria.

Licences are required for goods on Lists A and B.

Any available route may be adopted at the option of the exporter.

#### Czechoslovakia (*including any portions of Silesia and Galicia allotted to Czechoslovakia*).

This territory consists, broadly speaking, of the former Austrian provinces of Bohemia and Moravia, and the northern part of Hungary-Slovakia.

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B.

Goods may be exported *via* Hamburg and the Elbe, provided they are consigned to the Czechoslovak Government's Trade Office, Welserhaus 12, Schaarsteinwegsbrücke, Hamburg, for further transhipment to the actual consignee in Czechoslovakia. Czechoslovak Import Licences should reach the Hamburg Office from the consignee previous to the shipment of goods. A duplicate set of shipping documents should be forwarded in advance to that office. Goods may also be exported *via* any other available route.

#### Denmark.

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B.

#### Estonia (principal port—Reval).

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B.

There is no parcel post service at present.

#### Finland.

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B.

Any available route may be adopted at the option of the exporter.

#### France.

Licences for exports are only required for goods on Lists A and B.

**Germany.**

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B.

Goods may be exported by any available route at the option of the exporter.

Gift parcels sent by parcel post may enter Germany without import licence and also free from duty and taxes provided they do not contain more than 2 kilos (70 ozs.) of tobacco.

**Greece.**

Licences are only required for goods on List A or B. Any available route may be adopted at the option of the exporter.

**Holland.**

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B.

**Italy.**

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B.

Any available route to Italy may be adopted at the option of the exporter.

**Jugo-Slavia.**

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B.

Any available route may be adopted at the option of the exporter.

There is no parcel post service at present, except to Dalmatia.

**Letland (Latvia) (principal port—Libau).**

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B. Applications to export goods on Lists A and B will be considered in the usual way.

There is no parcel post service at present.

**Lithuania (principal port—Riga).**

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B. Applications to export goods on Lists A and B will be considered in the usual way.

There is no parcel post service at present.

**Luxembourg.**

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B.

Goods may be exported by any available route at the option of the exporter.

**Montenegro (*see* Jugo-Slavia).****Norway.**

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B.

**Palestine.**

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B. Any available route may be adopted at the option of the exporter.

**Poland (*including any portions of Silesia and Galicia allotted to Poland.*)**

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B.

There is no parcel post service at present.

**Portugal.**

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B. Any available route may be adopted at the option of the exporter.

**Roumania.**

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B. Any available route may be adopted at the option of the exporter.

**Russia (Asiatic).**

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B. Any available route may be adopted at the option of the exporter.

**Russia (European).**

(a) *Northern District*—approached via Archangel or the Murman Coast.

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B.

(b) *Southern District*—approached via the Black Sea and Taganrog on the Sea of Azov.

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B.  
There is no parcel post service at present.

(c) *Other Districts.*

No licences are being granted at present.

**Serbia.**

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B. Any available route may be adopted at the option of the exporter.

There is no parcel post service at present.

**Spain.**

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B. Any available route may be adopted at the option of the exporter.

**Sweden.**

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B.

**Switzerland.**

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B.  
Any available route may be adopted at the option of the exporter.

**Syria** (as far north as a line from Alexandretta to Aleppo inclusive, and as far east as the Hedjaz railway inclusive).

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B. Any available route may be adopted at the option of the exporter.

A Parcel Post Service is in operation as far north as Alexandretta, but not east of Aleppo.

**Turkey (including Asia Minor).**

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B.

Any available route may be adopted at the option of the exporter.

Parcels for civilians in European Turkey (Constantinople) are accepted if they are addressed "Poste Restante, British Army Post Office, Constantinople," and parcels for civilians in Smyrna are accepted if they are addressed "Poste Restante, British Post Office, Smyrna."

**URGENT ORDERS.**

The Board of Trade, Import and Export Section, announces that, in collaboration with the Department of Overseas Trade, an arrangement has been made whereby firms receiving orders which require immediate acceptance may telegraph details of any such order to the Department of Overseas Trade in order to ascertain whether a licence will be granted for the export of the goods if the order is accepted.

In the event of an applicant being promised a licence he will be enabled to deal with the order straightaway with the knowledge that upon application being made in the proper form to the Export Licence Department the licence will be granted.

The telegrams should be addressed to "Orders, care of Advantage, Stock, London." They should give in each case in addition to the name and postal or telegraphic address of the applicant the quantity and description of the goods comprised in the order and the name and address of the ultimate consignee if the goods are destined for a neutral country. In the case of orders from Allied or British Territory or from Territory in the occupation of troops of the Associated Governments, the consignee need not be stated; and it will be sufficient merely to give the country of destination. A reply of 24 words (1-3) must be prepaid.

Applicants are requested in their own interest to confine their enquiries to orders needing a very urgent decision, since the fewer the enquiries the more promptly can answers be given.

Any subsequent correspondence that is necessary in connection with the telegraphic enquiries should be addressed to the Comptroller-General, Department of Overseas Trade (Export Facilities Section), 35, Old Queen Street, Westminster, S. W.-1.



## TRANSHIPMENT IN THE UNITED KINGDOM.

The provisional approval of the Import and Export Section, Board of Trade, should be obtained before the following goods are brought to this country for transhipment :—

- Bacon, ham and lard of all kinds.
- Butter and cheese.
- Cereals on Section "A" of the list of prohibited exports.
- Animal feeding stuffs on Section "A" of the list of prohibited exports.
- Seeds, oils and fats on Section "A" of the list of prohibited exports.

It is not now necessary to make application to the Collector of Customs at the transhipment ports on Form S.-90 for the transhipment of any goods except those specified in the following list :

- Foodstuffs for animal or human consumption which are on Section "A" or "B" of the list of prohibited exports (including tea and cocoa).
- Seeds, oils and fats on Section "A" of the list of prohibited exports.
- Synthetic dyestuffs.
- Ergot.
- Quinine sulphate.
- Caustic potash.
- Potassium carbonate.
- Wool-tops and mixtures thereof.
- Woollen and worsted yarn and mixtures thereof.

No. 1368-D.—The following extract from the "Board of Trade Journal," dated the 15th January 1920, is published for general information :—

## GOVERNMENT NOTICES AFFECTING TRADE.

## EXPORT SECTION.

## CONDITION UNDER WHICH TRADING IS PERMISSIBLE WITH CERTAIN COUNTRIES.

The Board of Trade have issued the following instructions (Cmd. 512, price 1d.), dealing with trading conditions with certain countries as a result of the ratification of the Peace Treaty :—

The following notes on trading conditions as affected by the raising of the blockade, the authorisation of the resumption of trade with Germany and other countries, and the removal of United Kingdom import restrictions, are published for the information of British traders. These notes supersede those published in July and September last as Parliamentary Returns "Cmd. 274" and "Cmd. 350."

During the war it was necessary to prohibit all trading with the enemy, but the necessity for this prohibition has now ceased. It is no part of the policy of His Majesty's Government to discourage British traders from competing in the markets of the late enemy countries, and it is desirable that British traders should make every effort to secure a proper footing in Central Europe.

## I.—GERMANY.

*Exports.*—Any goods may be sent to Germany without licence, except goods on Lists "A" and "B" of prohibited exports. Applications for export licences in respect of goods included in those Lists should be addressed to the Imports and Exports Licensing Section, 22, Carlisle Place, Westminster, S. W. 1.

*Imports.*—Any goods may be imported from Germany, and paid for, without licence except goods whose importation from all foreign countries is prohibited. The import prohibitions established during the war by means of Royal Proclamations issued under Section 43 of the Customs Consolidation Act, 1876, a list of which, so far as they remained in force after 1st September 1919, was published in Parliamentary Paper Cmd. 454, have been temporarily suspended pending either reversal of Mr. Justice Sankey's judgment or legislative action to secure powers to impose a limited number of restrictions. Importers, however, should clearly understand that, in the event of these

powers being conferred by Parliament, or in the event of the judgment being reversed on appeal, licences to import restricted goods will not be granted merely on the ground that the goods had been ordered between the date of the judgment and that of the re-establishment of the restrictions, but will be based solely on consideration of the reasonable requirements of the country.

*Other transactions.*—Other transactions of a commercial or financial nature with firms in Germany are permissible without further licence, provided they do not involve any of the following matters, namely :—

- (a) The payment or receipt of money arising out of pre-war transactions ;
- (b) The delivery of or dealing with property held in this country for persons in Germany since before the outbreak of war ;
- (c) The transfer of securities by or on behalf of a person in Germany ;
- (d) The allotment or transfer of securities issued by a Company to or for the benefit of a German subject ;
- (e) The transfer of any debt or other obligation due to a person in Germany, arising out of pre-war transactions.

It should, of course, be understood that, as regards the financing of transactions, traders must make the best arrangements they can, and, in the case of uncertainty as to the best mode of procedure, they should consult their bankers.

Money due to or property acquired by German nationals as a result of transactions entered into since the resumption of trade with Germany was authorised are not liable to sequestration in this country.

## II.—TURKEY, BULGARIA AND THE TERRITORIES PREVIOUSLY INCLUDED IN THE AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN DOMINIONS.

The British regulations are the same as those set out above in the case of Germany except that the collection of debts owed by persons or firms in these territories is allowed.

## III.—NORWAY, SWEDEN, DENMARK, HOLLAND AND SWITZERLAND.

It is no longer necessary to obtain certificates from Importing Associations in these countries, or to procure other forms of guarantee, or to consign goods to such Associations Export licences, for which application should be made to the Imports and Exports Licensing Section at the address given above, are required only for goods on Lists "A" and "B" of prohibited exports.

## IV.—POLAND, FINLAND, ESTHONIA, LETTLAND, LITHUANIA.

So far as British regulations are concerned, there are no special restrictions on trade with these countries, but as in the case of other foreign countries, export licences are required for goods on Lists "A" and "B" and general prohibitions of import apply to these as to other countries.

*Consular Certificates of Origin and Interest.*—These certificates are no longer required for goods imported into this country.

*Declarations of Ultimate Destination and Disclosure of Names of Consignees.*—These declarations will no longer be required to be made in respect of exports from the United Kingdom, and disclosure of the name of the consignee on Bills of Lading or Shipping Manifests is unnecessary, except in a limited number of cases where the Imports and Exports Licensing Section may continue to specify on an export licence the name of the consignee.

**NOTE.**—The above statements deal only with such regulations as are in force in the United Kingdom. Traders should also have regard to the restrictions on imports and exports in operation in foreign countries. Information on this subject may be obtained from the Department of Overseas Trade, 35, Old Queen Street, Westminster, S.W.1. and 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C.2, and is published from time to time, as received, in the "Board of Trade Journal."

## POST OFFICE.

*The 21st February 1920.*

No. 1537D.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 46 (2) (b) of the Indian Post Office Act (Act No. VI of 1898), the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that the following amendment shall be made in the rules published with the notification of the Government of India in the Department of Commerce and Industry, No. 2883-45, dated the 26th April 1913, as subsequently amended, namely :—

For rule 122 (2) of the said rules under the head *Foreign Money Orders*, the following shall be substituted :—

In the case of foreign sterling money orders, the rates of commission shall be the following, namely :—

On any sum not exceeding £10	... Rs. 0-6-0 per £1 or fraction of £1.
On any sum exceeding £10	... Rs. 0-8-0 per £1 or fraction of £1 in excess of £10.

A. H. LEY,

*Secretary to the Govt. of India.*



# The Calcutta Gazette

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 3, 1920.

## PART IA.

### **Orders and Notifications by the Government of India.**

The following notification, issued by the Government of India in the Legislative Department, published in the *Gazette of India* dated the 28th February 1920, is republished for general information.

H. L. STEPHENSON,  
*Offg. Chief Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.*

### NOTIFICATION.

*Delhi, the 26th February 1920.*

No. 26.—The following Statutes are published for general information :—

### ALIENS RESTRICTION ACT, 1914.

[4 & 5 GEO. 5, CH. 12.]

AN ACT TO ENABLE HIS MAJESTY IN TIME OF WAR OR IMMINENT NATIONAL DANGER OR GREAT EMERGENCY BY ORDER IN COUNCIL TO IMPOSE RESTRICTIONS ON ALIENS AND MAKE SUCH PROVISIONS AS APPEAR NECESSARY OR EXPEDIENT FOR CARRYING SUCH RESTRICTIONS INTO EFFECT.

[5th August 1914.]

BE it enacted by the King's most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows :—

1.—(1) His Majesty may at any time when a state of war exists between Powers with respect to aliens in case of national emergency. His Majesty and any foreign power, or when it appears that an occasion of imminent national danger or great emergency has arisen, by Order in Council impose restrictions on aliens, and provision may be made by the Order—

- (a) for prohibiting aliens from landing in the United Kingdom, either generally or at certain places, and for imposing restrictions or conditions on aliens landing or arriving at any port in the United Kingdom; and
- (b) for prohibiting aliens from embarking in the United Kingdom, either generally or at certain places, and for imposing restrictions and conditions on aliens embarking or about to embark in the United Kingdom; and

- (c) for the deportation of aliens from the United Kingdom; and
- (d) for requiring aliens to reside and remain within certain places or districts; and
- (e) for prohibiting aliens from residing or remaining in any areas specified in the Order; and
- (f) for requiring aliens residing in the United Kingdom to comply with such provisions as to registration, change of abode, travelling, or otherwise as may be made by the Order; and
- (g) for the appointment of officers to carry the Order into effect, and for conferring on such officers and on the Secretary of State such powers as may be necessary or expedient for the purposes of the Order; and
- (h) for imposing penalties on persons who aid or abet any contravention of the Order, and for imposing such obligations and restrictions on masters of ships or any other persons specified in the Order as appear necessary or expedient for giving full effect to the Order; and
- (i) for conferring upon such persons as may be specified in the Order such powers with respect to arrest, detention, search of premises or persons, and otherwise, as may be specified in the Order, and for any other ancillary matters for which it appears expedient to provide with a view to giving full effect to the Order; and
- (k) for any other matters which appear necessary or expedient with a view to the safety of the realm.

(2) If any person acts in contravention of, or fails to comply with, any provisions of any such Order, he shall be liable on conviction under the Summary Jurisdiction Acts to a fine not exceeding one hundred pounds or to imprisonment with or without hard labour for a term not exceeding six months, and the court before which he is convicted may, either in addition to, or in lieu of, any such punishment, require that person to enter into recognizances with or without sureties to comply with the provisions of the Order in Council or such provisions thereof as the court may direct.

If any person fails to comply with an order of the court requiring him to enter into recognizances the court, or any court of summary jurisdiction sitting for the same place, may order him to be imprisoned with or without hard labour for the same term not exceeding six months.

(3) Any provision of any Order in Council made under this section with respect to aliens may relate either to aliens in general or to any class or description of aliens.

(4) If any question arises on any proceedings under any such Order, or with reference to anything done or proposed to be done under any such Order, whether any person is an alien or not, or is an alien of a particular class or not, the onus of proving that that person is not an alien, or as the case may be, is not an alien of that class, shall lie upon that person.

(5) His Majesty may by Order in Council revoke, alter, or add to any Order in Council made under this section as occasion requires.

(6) Any powers given under this section, or under any Order in Council made under this section, shall be in addition to, and not in derogation of, any other powers with respect to the expulsion of aliens, or the prohibition of aliens from entering the United Kingdom or any other powers of His Majesty.

Short title and application.

2. (1) This Act may be cited as the Aliens Restriction Act, 1914.

(2) In the application of this Act to Scotland the expressions "the court" and "any court of summary jurisdiction" mean the sheriff; and the expressions "enter into recognizances with or without sureties" and "enter into recognizances" mean "find caution."

## ALIENS RESTRICTION (AMENDMENT) ACT, 1919.

[9 & 10 GEO. 5. CH. 92.]

### ARRANGEMENT OF SECTIONS.

#### *Continuance and extension of emergency powers.*

#### Section.

1. Continuance of emergency powers.
2. Extension of powers.



*Further restrictions of aliens.*

3. Incitement to sedition, etc.
4. Pilotage certificates.
5. Employment of aliens in ships of the mercantile marine.
6. Appointment of aliens to the Civil Service.
7. Restriction of change of name by aliens.
8. Provisions as to aliens on juries.

*Special provisions as to former enemy aliens.*

9. Deportation of former enemy aliens.
10. Admission of former enemy aliens.
11. Temporary restriction on acquisition by former enemy aliens of certain kinds of property.
12. Employment of former enemy aliens in British ships.

*General.*

13. Offences and penalties.
14. Saving for diplomatic persons, etc.
15. Definitions.
16. Short title and repeal.

AN ACT TO CONTINUE AND EXTEND THE PROVISIONS OF THE ALIENS  
REGISTRATION ACT, 1914.

[23rd December 1919.]

BE it enacted by the King's most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows:—

*Continuance and Extension of Emergency Powers.*

1.—(1) The powers which under sub-section (1) of section one of the Aliens Restriction Act, 1914 (which Act, as amended by this Act, is hereinafter in this Act referred to as the principal Act), are exercisable with respect to aliens at any time when a state of war exists between His Majesty and any foreign power or when it appears that an occasion of imminent national danger or great emergency has arisen, shall, for a period of one year after the passing of this Act, be exercisable, not only in those circumstances, but at any time; and accordingly that sub-section shall, for such period as aforesaid, have effect as though the words "at any time when a state of war exists between His Majesty and any foreign power, or when it appears that an occasion of imminent national danger or great emergency has arisen" were omitted.

(2) Any order made under the principal Act during the currency of this section shall be laid before each House of Parliament forthwith, and, if an Address is presented to His Majesty by either House of Parliament within the next subsequent twenty-one days on which that House has set after any such order is laid before it praying that the order may be annulled, His Majesty in Council may annul the order, and it shall thenceforth be void, but without prejudice to the validity of anything previously done thereunder.

Provided that this provision shall not apply in the case of an order the operation of which is limited to a time when a state of war exists between His Majesty and any foreign power, or when it appears that an occasion of imminent national danger or great emergency has arisen.

2.—(1) Sub-section (1) of section one of the principal Act shall be amended by the addition at the end thereof of the following paragraph:—

(1) for determining what nationality is to be ascribed to aliens in doubtful circumstances, and for disregarding, in the case of any person against whom a deportation or expulsion order has been made, any subsequent change of nationality.

(2) For the purpose of enforcing the provisions of any Treaty of Peace concluded or to be concluded between His Majesty and any Power with which His Majesty was at war in the year nineteen hundred and eighteen, His Majesty may by Order in Council under the principal Act make regulations requiring information to be given as to the property, liabilities, and interests of former enemy aliens, and for preventing (without notice or authority) the transfer of or other dealings with the property of such aliens.

*Further Restrictions of Aliens.*

**3.—**(1) If any alien attempts or does any act calculated or likely to cause sedition or disaffection amongst any of His Majesty's Forces or the forces of His Majesty's allies, or amongst the civilian population, he shall be liable on conviction on indictment to penal servitude for a term not exceeding ten years, or on summary conviction to imprisonment for a term not exceeding three months.

(2) If any alien promotes or attempts to promote industrial unrest in any industry in which he has not been *bond fide* engaged for at least two years immediately preceding in the United Kingdom, he shall be liable on summary conviction to imprisonment for a term not exceeding three months.

**4.** No alien shall hold a pilotage certificate for any pilotage district in the United Kingdom; except that the provisions of section twenty-four of the Pilotage Act, 1913, shall continue to apply to the renewal and issue of certificates entitling a master or mate of French nationality to navigate his ship into the ports of Newhaven or Grimsby.

**5.** (1) No alien shall act as master, chief officer, or chief engineer of a British merchant ship registered in the United Kingdom, or as skipper or second hand of a fishing boat registered in the United Kingdom, except in the case of a ship or boat employed habitually in voyages between ports outside the United Kingdom:

Provided that this prohibition shall not apply to any alien who has acted as a master, chief officer, or chief engineer of a British ship, or as skipper or second hand of a British fishing boat, at any time during the war, and is certified by the Admiralty to have performed good and faithful service in that capacity.

(2) No alien shall be employed in any capacity on board a British ship registered in the United Kingdom at a rate of pay less than the standard rate of pay for the time being current on British ships for his rating:

Provided that, where the Board of Trade are satisfied that aliens of any particular race (other than former enemy aliens) are habitually employed afloat in any capacity, or in any climate, for which they are specially fitted, nothing in this section shall prejudice the right of aliens of such race to be employed upon British ships at rates of pay which are not below those for the time being fixed as standard rates for British subjects of that race.

(3) No alien shall be employed in any capacity on board a British ship registered in the United Kingdom unless he has produced to the officer before whom he is engaged satisfactory proof of his nationality.

(4) Any person who engages an alien for employment on a British ship in contravention of the provisions of this section shall be guilty of an offence under this Act.

**6.** After the passing of this Act no alien shall be appointed to any office or place in the Civil Service of the State.

**7.** (1) An alien shall not for any purpose assume or use or purport to assume or use or continue after the commencement of this Act the assumption or use of any name other than that by which he was ordinarily known on the fourth day of August nineteen hundred and fourteen.

(2) Where any alien carries on or purports or continues to carry on, or is a member of a partnership or firm which carries on, or which purports or continues to carry on any trade or business in any name other than that under which the trade or business was carried on on the fourth of August

nineteen hundred and fourteen, he shall, for the purpose of this section, be deemed to be using or purporting or continuing to use a name other than that by which he was ordinarily known on the said date.

(3) A Secretary of State may, if it appears desirable on special grounds in any particular case, grant an exemption from the provisions of this section, but shall not do so unless he is satisfied that the name proposed to be assumed, used, or continued is in the circumstances of the case a suitable name.

(4) Nothing in this section shall—

- (a) affect the assumption or use or continued assumption or use of any name in pursuance of a Royal licence; or
- (b) affect the continuance of the use by any person of a name which he has assumed before the commencement of this Act if he has been granted an exemption under the Defence of the Realm Regulations or the Aliens Restriction Order in force on the first day of January nineteen hundred and nineteen; or
- (c) prevent the assumption or use by a married woman of her husband's name.

(5) A fee of ten guineas shall be paid by any alien on obtaining an exemption under this section; but the Secretary of State may remit the whole or any part of such fee in special cases.

(6) A list of the persons to whom the Secretary of State has granted an exemption under this section shall be published in the *Gazette* as soon as may be after the granting of the exemption.

(7) Any persons to whom any such exemption is granted shall, unless the Secretary of State shall expressly dispense with such publication, within one calendar month thereafter publish at his own expense, in some paper circulating in the district in which he resides, an advertisement stating the fact that the exemption has been granted.

8. No alien shall sit upon a jury in any judicial or other proceedings if challenged by any party to such proceedings.

*Provisions as to aliens on juries.*

#### *Special Provisions as to former Enemy Aliens.*

9.—(1) Every former enemy alien who is now in the United Kingdom and to whom this section applies shall be deported forthwith unless the Secretary of State on the recommendation of the advisory committee, to be constituted under this section, shall grant him a licence to remain.

*Deportation of former enemy aliens.*

(2) The Secretary of State may, if he is satisfied on the recommendation of the said advisory committee that there is no reason to the contrary, grant such licence, subject to such terms and conditions (if any) as he shall think fit.

(3) This section shall apply to any former enemy alien now in the United Kingdom (not being a former enemy alien exempted from internment or repatriation on the recommendation of any advisory committee appointed after the first day of January nineteen hundred and eighteen and before the passing of this Act), as to whom there shall be delivered to the Secretary of State, within two months after the passing of this Act, a statement in writing signed by any credible person to the effect that the continued residence in the United Kingdom of that alien is, for reasons relating to the alien, undesirable in the public interest and giving particulars of the allegations upon which such reasons are based.

(4) The Secretary of State shall refer all such statements to the advisory committee to be constituted under this section, and the committee shall thereupon require each alien affected to make to the committee within one month, in a form prescribed by the committee, an application to be allowed to remain in the United Kingdom, stating the general grounds on which the application is based, and the answer of the alien to the allegations made in

relation to him, and the committee shall examine into such allegations and in the result may—

- (a) recommend that the alien be immediately deported; or
- (b) if satisfied that the allegations are groundless or insufficient, and that the alien affected holds an exemption recommended by any advisory committee appointed in the year nineteen hundred and fifteen, recommend that such exemption be not disturbed; or
- (c) in any case in which it seems to them right and proper so to do, recommend that the alien be granted a licence to remain, subject to such terms and conditions (if any) as may appear to them to be fitting in the circumstances

(5) In granting a licence under this section, the Secretary of State may include in the licence the wife of the applicant and any child or children of his, and such inclusion shall, notwithstanding anything in this section, have the same effect as the grant of a licence.

(6) A list of the persons to whom such licence is granted shall as soon as may be, after the granting of the licence, be published in the *Gazette*.

(7) Any licence so granted may be at any time revoked by the Secretary of State.

(8) If such licence is not granted, or if, having been granted, it is revoked, the Secretary of State shall make an order (in this Act referred to as a deportation order) requiring the alien to leave the United Kingdom and thereafter to remain out of the United Kingdom so long as the order remains in force. The Secretary of State may, by a deportation order, require the alien to return to the country of which he is a subject or citizen.

(9) The provisions of this section shall be in addition to and not in derogation of any other provisions of the principal Act or this Act or any Order in Council made thereunder.

(10) The Secretary of State shall appoint an advisory committee for the purpose of this section, consisting of a chairman and such other persons including members of both Houses of Parliament, as the Secretary of State may think fit.

(11) This section shall not apply to any subject of the Ottoman Empire who holds a certificate issued by a police authority, or by or under the direction of the Secretary of State, granting exemption from any provisions of Part II of the Aliens Restriction Order in force on the first day of January nineteen hundred and nineteen, applicable to alien enemies.

**10.—(1)** No former enemy alien shall, for a period of three years after the passing of this Act, be permitted to land in the United Kingdom either from the sea or from the air, or, if he should land without permission, to remain in the United Kingdom, without the permission of the Secretary of State, to be granted only on special grounds, and such permission shall, save as hereinafter provided, be limited in duration to a period of three months, and may, upon special grounds, be renewed from time to time for a like period.

(2) A list of the persons to whom permissions are so granted during each month shall be published in the *London Gazette* as soon as practicable after the end of each such month.

(3) The requirement of this section that permission to remain in the United Kingdom shall be limited to a period of three months shall not apply to a former enemy alien who was resident in the United Kingdom at the date of the passing of this Act, and after a temporary absence abroad returns to the United Kingdom.

(4) Where any former enemy alien, formerly resident in the United Kingdom, and having a British-born wife or a British-born child under the age of sixteen, still resident in the United Kingdom, applies, within three months from the passing of this Act, to the Secretary of State for permission to land in the United Kingdom, the Secretary of State shall refer the application to the advisory committee constituted under the last foregoing section of this Act, and, if that committee recommends that he be permitted to land he shall be so permitted and the requirement of this section that permission to remain in the United Kingdom shall be limited to a period of three months shall not apply.

**11.—(1)** During a period of three years from the passing of this Act, it shall not be lawful for a former enemy alien, either in his own name or in the name of a trustee or trustees, to acquire property of any of the following descriptions; that is to say:—

Temporary restriction on acquisition by former enemy aliens of certain kinds of property.

- (a) Any land, or any interest in any land, in the United Kingdom; or
- (b) Any interest in a key industry, or any share or interest in a share in a company registered in the United Kingdom which carries on any such industry; or
- (c) Any share or interest in a share in a company owing a British ship registered in the United Kingdom.

(2) If any such property as aforesaid is acquired in contravention of this section, the Board of Trade may, on an application made to them for the purpose, by order, vest the property in the Public Trustee.

Any such order may contain provisions applying for the purposes of the order, with such modifications as the Board think necessary, any of the provisions of section 4 of the Trading with the Enemy Amendment Act, 1916, or any enactment referred to in that section.

5 & 6 Geo. 5, c. 10

(3) For the purpose of this section—

The expression "key industry" means any industry included in a list declared by the Board of Trade to be a list of key industries for the purposes of this section;

The expression "share" includes any stock forming part of the capital of a company and securities of any description issued by a company;

The expression "interest in land" does not include a tenancy for a period not exceeding three years at a rackrent.

(4) Any list of key industries prepared by the Board of Trade under this section shall be published as soon as it is made in the *London Gazette*, and may be varied or amended by the Board from time to time.

**12.** No former enemy alien shall be employed or shall act as master, officer or member of the crew of a British ship registered in the United Kingdom.

Employment of former enemy aliens in British ships.

#### General.

**13.—(1)** If any person acts in contravention of, or fails to comply with, the provisions of this Act or any order or rules made or conditions imposed thereunder, he shall be guilty of an offence against this Act.

Offences and penalties.

(2) If any person aids or abets any person in any contravention of this Act or knowingly harbours any person whom he knows or has reasonable ground for believing to have acted in contravention of this Act, he shall be guilty of an offence against this Act.

(3) Where a person lands in the United Kingdom in contravention of this Act, the master of the ship or the pilot or commander of the aircraft from which he lands shall, unless he proves to the contrary, be deemed to have aided and abetted the offence.

(4) A person who is guilty of an offence against this Act shall be liable on summary conviction to a fine not exceeding one hundred pounds or to imprisonment, with or without hard labour, for a term not exceeding six months, or, on a second or subsequent conviction, twelve months, or, in either case, to both such fine and imprisonment.

**14.—(1)** Nothing in this Act contained shall be construed as imposing any restriction or disability on any duly accredited head of a foreign diplomatic mission or any member of his official staff or household.

Saving for diplomatic persons, etc.

(2) The Secretary of State may exempt from any of the special provisions of this Act as to former enemy aliens any consul or vice-consul to whom His Majesty is pleased to grant an exequatur and the wife and child of any such consul or vice-consul.

**15.** The expression "former enemy alien" means an alien who is a subject or citizen of the German Empire or any component state thereof, or of Austria, Hungary, Bulgaria, or Turkey, or who, having at any time been such subject or citizen, has not changed his allegiance as a result of the recognition of new states or territorial re-arrangements, or been naturalised in any other foreign state or in any British Possession in accordance with the laws thereof and when

Definitions.



actually resident therein, and does not retain according to the law of his state of origin the nationality of that state:

Provided that the special provisions of this Act as to former enemy aliens, except the provisions of sub-section (2) of section two of this Act, shall not apply to any woman who was at the time of her marriage a British subject.

16.—(1) This Act may be cited as the Aliens Restriction (Amendment) Act, 1919, and the principal Act and this Act may be cited together as the Aliens Restriction Acts, 1914 and 1919.

Short title and repeal.

(2) The Aliens Act, 1905, is hereby repealed as from such date or dates as may be specified by Order in Council made under the principal Act, and any such order may fix different dates for the repeal of different provisions of the said Act, but an order under the principal Act may incorporate (with or without modifications) any of the provisions of the said Act:

Provided that any order or appointment made or action taken under the said Act shall, notwithstanding any such repeal as aforesaid, continue in force as though it had been made or taken under an Order in Council under the principal Act, subject, however, to any provisions of any such order.

A. P. MUDDIMAN,

Secretary to the Govt. of India.

The following notification, issued by the Government of India in the Home Department, published in the *Gazette of India* dated the 28th February 1920, is republished for general information.

H. L. STEPHENSON,

Offg. Chief Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

#### NOTIFICATION.

##### JUDICIAL.

Delhi, the 25th February 1920.

No. 400.—The Hon'ble Mr. Justice C. P. Beachcroft, I.C.S., a Judge of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, is granted furlough on urgent private affairs, with effect from the 3rd March 1920, or any subsequent date on which he avails himself of it, to the afternoon of the 2nd September 1920, both days inclusive.

H. D. CRAIK,

Offg. Addl. Secretary to the Govt. of India.

The following order, issued by the Government of India in the Army Department, published in the *Gazette of India* dated the 28th February 1920, is republished for general information.

H. L. STEPHENSON,

Offg. Chief Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

Delhi, the 27th February 1920.

#### RESIGNATION.

##### INDIAN DEFENCE FORCE.

No. 374.—The undermentioned gentlemen are permitted, subject to His Majesty's approval, to resign their commissions:—

5th Calcutta Battalion.

Second Lieutenant N. A. Damiano. Dated 12th May 1919.

44th Calcutta Scottish.

Major Sir F. H. Stewart, K.T., C.I.E. Dated 11th January 1920.

A. H. BINGLEY, Major-General,

Secretary to the Govt. of India.

The following Resolution issued by the Government of India in the Home Department, published in the Supplement to the *Gazette of India* dated the 14th February 1920, is republished for general information.

H. L. STEPHENSON,

*Offg. Chief Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.*

No. 286.

# RESOLUTION.

## ESTABLISHMENTS.

*Delhi, the 13th February 1920.*

His Majesty's Secretary or State for India has been pleased to sanction revised rates of pay for the Indian Civil Service as detailed in the following paragraphs. They will take effect from 1st December 1919:—

### (1) *Time-scale.*

Year of Service.	INFERIOR.			SUPERIOR.		
	Pay.	Overseas Allowance.	Total.	Pay.	Overseas Allowance.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Rupees per mensem.			Rupees per mensem.		
1st ... ..	450	150	600			
2nd ... ..	500	150	650			
3rd ... ..	550	150	700			
4th ... ..	600	150	750			
5th ... ..	650	150	800	1,000*	150	1,150
6th ... ..	700	150	850	1,050	150	1,200
7th ... ..	750	150	900	1,100	150	1,250
8th ... ..	800	200	1,000	1,150	200	1,350
9th ... ..	900	200	1,100	1,200	200	1,400
10th ... ..	1,000	200	1,200	1,275	200	1,475
11th ... ..	1,100	200	1,300	1,350	200	1,550
	Efficiency bar here.					
12th ... ..	1,200	250	1,450	1,425	250	1,675
13th ... ..	1,300	250	1,550	1,500	250	1,750
14th ... ..	1,300	250	1,550	1,600	250	1,850
15th ... ..	1,350	250	1,600	1,700	250	1,950
16th ... ..	1,350	250	1,600	1,800	250	2,050
17th ... ..	...	...	...	1,900	250	2,150
18th ... ..	...	...	...	2,000	250	2,250
19th ... ..	...	...	...	2,050	250	2,300
20th ... ..	...	...	...	2,100	250	2,350
21st ... ..	...	...	...	2,150	250	2,400
22nd ... ..	...	...	...	2,200	250	2,450
23rd ... ..	...	...	...	2,250	250	2,500
24th ... ..	...	...	...	2,250	250	2,500
25th ... ..	...	...	...	2,250	250	2,500

\* Or any earlier year.

(2) As there are no Commissionerships in Madras the following special rates have been approved for Collectors in that Presidency in lieu of those set out in columns 5, 6 and 7 above for the years mentioned below :—

Year of Service.		Pay.	Overseas Allowance.	Total.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
20th	...	2,150	250	2,400
21st	...	2,200	250	2,450
22nd	...	2,350	250	2,600
23rd	...	2,400	250	2,650
24th	...	2,500	250	2,750
25th	...	2,500	250	2,750

(3) The overseas allowances set out in columns 3 and 6 above (which will reckon as salary for all purposes of the Civil Service Regulations) will ordinarily be granted only to officers of non-Indian domicile; but as an exception to this general rule, all Indian officers now in the Indian Civil Service, as well as the Indian candidates selected at the Open Competitive Examination of 1919 who are now undergoing probation, and all Indian candidates selected at the next five Open Competitive Examinations beginning with the examination of 1920, will be regarded as eligible for the allowance. Thereafter the continuance of this concession will be further considered.

NOTE.—Overseas allowance will cease for officers holding appointments outside the time-scale and the pay sanctioned for such appointments will be the same for all incumbents.

(4) With the exception of 1st grade judges on Rs. 3,000 mentioned in paragraph 3 below, all officers on the general time-scale holding superior judicial appointments, including Legal Remembrancers, will draw a duty allowance of Rs. 150 a month in addition to their salary under that scale. Judicial officers serving in the Madras Presidency will draw this allowance in addition to the salary permissible under the general time-scale and not in addition to that admissible under the scale sanctioned for Madras Collectors.

(5) Officers will become eligible for the increment of Rs. 50 per mensem shown in the second and third years of the time-scale on passing the first and second departmental examinations respectively, and will remain on Rs. 700 per mensem (or Rs. 550, if not eligible for overseas allowance) until the completion of their third year of service.

(6) The time-scales set out above will take the place of the existing grade pay and will cover appointments now graded as Assistant Commissioners, Assistant Collectors and Joint Magistrates or Sub-Collectors, all of which (with the exception of 1st grade Sub-Collectors in Madras mentioned in paragraph 2 below) will be classed as inferior; and Deputy Commissioners or Magistrate-Collectors, and District and Sessions Judges or Divisional Judges, Additional Magistrates and Additional Judges and such appointments as are graded with Magistrates and Collectors or Deputy Commissioners and District and Sessions Judges, all of which will be classed as superior. The 1st grade judges on Rs. 3,000 and the other appointments on fixed rates of pay mentioned in paragraph 3 below will, however, be outside the time-scale.

(7) An officer holding an appointment classed as "inferior" will draw pay according to the inferior scale subject to the efficiency bar at the beginning of the twelfth year. An officer holding an appointment classed as "superior" will draw pay according to the superior scale for so long as he holds the appointment (whether appointed to it substantively or officiating in it).

2. Appointments, the pay of which is regulated by the time-scale subject to certain limitations or with certain additional allowances :—

NOTE.—The maxima indicated in the list below are exclusive of overseas allowance, except in the case of 1st grade sub-collectors in Madras.

## Appointments.

## Pay per mensem.

## (a) MADRAS.

1 Commissioner of Coorg	...	Pay under the superior time-scale subject to a maximum of Rs. 2,150.
2 Secretaries to Government	...	Pay under the superior time-scale for Madras Collectors with a duty allowance of Rs. 250.
1 Private Secretary to Governor	...	Pay under the superior time-scale subject to a maximum of Rs. 1,800. (Non-Indian Civil Service officers will draw a pay of Rs. 1,500.)
Sub-Collectors, 1st grade	...	Pay in accordance with the superior time-scale subject to a maximum of Rs. 2,050.
4 Under-Secretaries	...	Pay under the inferior time-scale with a duty allowance of Rs. 200.
1 Assistant Resident, Travancore	...	Pay under the inferior time-scale without any maximum.

## (b) BOMBAY.

1 Commissioner of Settlement and Director of Land Records	...	Pay under the superior time-scale with a duty allowance of Rs. 250.
1 Deputy Commissioner, Upper Sind Frontier	...	Pay under the superior time-scale subject to a maximum of Rs. 1,275 exclusive of existing local allowance of Rs. 300, which will continue.
1 Assistant Remembrancer of Legal Affairs	...	Pay under the superior time-scale subject to a maximum of Rs. 1,600, but no judicial allowance.
1 Assistant Commissioner in Sind	...	Pay under the superior time-scale subject to a maximum of Rs. 1,275; the existing local allowance will be withdrawn.
1 Deputy Commissioner, Salt and Excise	...	Pay under the superior time-scale with a duty allowance of Rs. 250 subject to a maximum of Rs. 1,600.
3 Assistant Judges exercising Appellate and Additional Sessions powers	...	Pay under the superior time-scale, subject to a maximum of Rs. 1,600 excluding the judicial allowance of Rs. 150.
1 Private Secretary to Governor	...	Pay under the superior time-scale subject to a maximum of Rs. 1,800. (Non-Indian Civil Service officers will draw Rs. 1,500.)
2 Under-Secretaries	...	Pay under the inferior time-scale with a duty allowance of Rs. 200.

## (c) BENGAL.

3 Secretaries...	...	Pay under the superior time-scale with a duty allowance of Rs. 250.
1 Private Secretary to Governor	...	Pay under the superior time-scale subject to a maximum of Rs. 1,800. (Non-Indian Civil Service officers will draw Rs. 1,500.)
4 Under-Secretaries	...	Pay under the inferior time-scale with a duty allowance of Rs. 200.

## Appointments.

Pay per mensem.

## (d) UNITED PROVINCES.

1 Commissioner, Kumaon Division	Pay under the superior time-scale with a duty allowance of Rs. 250.
1 Joint Secretary to the Board of Revenue ... ..	Pay under the superior time-scale subject to a maximum of Rs. 2,050.
1 Deputy Director of Land Records	Pay under the superior time-scale subject to a maximum of Rs. 2,150.
1 Superintendent, Debra Dun ...	Pay under the superior time-scale.
1 Deputy Commissioner, Naini Tal	Pay under the superior time-scale.
2 Deputy Commissioners, Garhwal and Almora ... ..	Pay under the superior time-scale subject to a maximum of Rs. 1,600.
3 Secretaries (now ranked at Collectors) ... ..	Pay under the superior time-scale with a duty allowance of Rs. 250, but without the daily allowance of Rs. 10 which they now draw while stationed at Lucknow.
3 Under-Secretaries ... ..	Pay under the inferior time-scale with a duty allowance of Rs. 200.
1 City Magistrate, Lucknow ...	Pay under the inferior time-scale with a duty allowance of Rs. 100.

## (e) PUNJAB.

1 Judge, Small Cause Court, Simla ...	Pay under the superior time-scale with the judicial allowance of Rs. 150, subject to a maximum of Rs. 1,275 exclusive of allowance.
2 Secretaries ... ..	Pay under the superior time-scale with a duty allowance of Rs. 250.
1 Senior Secretary to the Financial Commissioner ... ..	Pay under the superior time-scale subject to a maximum of Rs. 1,800.
3 Under-Secretaries ... ..	Pay under the inferior time-scale with a duty allowance of Rs. 200.
1 Junior Secretary to the Financial Commissioner ... ..	Pay under the inferior time-scale with a duty allowance Rs. 200.

## (f) BURMA.

1 President, Rangoon Municipality	Pay under the superior time-scale with a duty allowance of Rs. 250.
1 Director of Agriculture and Co-operation ... ..	Pay under the superior time-scale with a duty allowance of Rs. 150.
2 Secretaries ... ..	Pay under the superior time-scale with a duty allowance of Rs. 250.
1 Deputy Director of Land Records	Pay under the superior time-scale with a duty allowance of Rs. 200.
1 Secretary to the Financial Commissioner ... ..	Pay under the superior time-scale with a duty allowance of Rs. 200 subject to a maximum of Rs. 1,800.
2 Under-Secretaries (now graded as Assistant Commissioners) ...	Pay under the inferior time-scale with a duty allowance of Rs. 200.
1 Warden of the Yenang-Yaung Oilfield ... ..	Pay under the inferior time-scale with a duty allowance of Rs. 200.

## (g) BIHAR AND ORISSA.

2 Secretaries ... ..	Pay under the superior time-scale with a duty allowance of Rs. 250.
3 Under-Secretaries ... ..	Pay under the inferior time-scale with a duty allowance of Rs. 200.



## Appointments.

## Pay per mensem.

## (h) CENTRAL PROVINCES.

Second and Third Secretaries	...	Pay under the superior time-scale with a duty allowance of Rs. 250.
2 Under-Secretaries	...	Pay under the inferior time-scale with a duty allowance of Rs. 200.
3 Sub-Judges	...	Pay under the inferior time-scale.

## (i) ASSAM.

1 Chief Secretary	...	Pay under the superior time-scale with a duty allowance of Rs. 400.
1 Secretary	...	Pay under the superior time-scale with a duty allowance of Rs. 150.
2 Under-Secretaries	...	Pay under the inferior time-scale with a duty allowance of Rs. 200.

## (j) REGISTRARS OF HIGH AND CHIEF COURTS AND OF JUDICIAL COMMISSIONERS' COURTS.

Registrars of High Courts or Chief Courts, except Patna High Court.	...	Pay under the superior time-scale subject to a maximum of Rs. 1,600; judicial allowance will not be drawn. Local allowance of Rs. 100 should continue in case of Registrars, Punjab and Burma, as Secretary to Rule Committee.
Registrar, Patna High Court	...	Pay as District and Sessions Judge, subject to a maximum, including judicial allowance, of Rs. 2,400.
Registrar, Judicial Commissioner's Court, Oudh.	...	Pay under the inferior time-scale with existing duty allowance of Rs. 100.
Registrar, Judicial Commissioner's Court, Central Provinces.	...	Pay under the inferior time-scale with existing duty allowance of Rs. 100--50--200.

## (k) POSTS UNDER THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

## (i) HOME DEPARTMENT.

1 Deputy Secretary	...	Pay under the superior time-scale with a duty allowance of Rs. 400, subject to a maximum of Rs. 2,250, including duty allowance.
1 Deputy Commissioner, Delhi	...	Pay under the superior time-scale subject to a maximum of Rs. 2,200.
1 Personal Assistant to Chief Commissioner, Delhi	...	Pay under the inferior time-scale with a duty allowance of Rs. 100.
1 Assistant Commissioner, employed as Additional District Magistrate, Delhi	...	
1 Assistant Commissioner, employed as City Magistrate, Delhi	...	
1 Assistant Commissioner, employed as Secretary to the Delhi Municipality.	...	
1 Personal Assistant to the Director, Central Intelligence.	...	Pay under the inferior time-scale with a local allowance of Rs. 300 subject to a maximum of Rs. 1,350.
1 Under-Secretary	...	Pay under the inferior time-scale with a duty allowance of Rs. 300.

## (ii) FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

1 Deputy Secretary	...	Pay under the superior time-scale with a duty allowance of Rs. 400, subject to a maximum of Rs. 2,250, including duty allowance.
1 Under-Secretary	...	Pay under the inferior time-scale with a duty allowance of Rs. 300.

## Appointments.

## Pay per mensem.

## (iii) FOREIGN AND POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

2 Deputy Secretaries	...	...	Pay under the superior time-scale with a duty allowance of Rs. 400, subject to a maximum of Rs. 2,250, including duty allowance.
1 Under-Secretary	...	...	Pay under the inferior time-scale with a duty allowance of Rs. 300.

## (iv) LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

1 Deputy Secretary	...	...	Pay under the superior time-scale with a duty allowance of Rs. 400, subject to a maximum of Rs. 2,250, including duty allowance.
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## (v) DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

1 Under-Secretary	...	...	Pay under the inferior time-scale with a duty allowance of Rs. 300.
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## (vi) DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY.

2 Under-Secretaries	...	...	Pay under the inferior time-scale with a duty allowance of Rs. 300.
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## 3. Appointments above the time-scale on fixed rates of pay:—

## Appointments.

## Pay per mensem.

## (a) MADRAS.

				Rs.
1 Chief Secretary	...	...	...	3,750
1 Member, Board of Revenue	...	...	...	3,750
1 Member, Board of Revenue	...	...	...	3,500
2 Members, Board of Revenue	...	...	...	3,000
2 District and Sessions Judges (1st grade)	...	...	...	3,000
1 Secretary, Revenue Department	...	...	...	3,000

## (b) BOMBAY.

1 Chief Secretary	...	...	...	3,750
3 Commissioners	...	...	...	3,500
2 Commissioners	...	...	...	3,000
1 Judicial Commissioner, Sind	...	...	...	3,500
1 Secretary to Government, Revenue and Financial Departments	...	...	...	3,125
1 Additional Judicial Commissioner, Sind	...	...	...	3,000
1 District and Sessions Judge (1st grade)	...	...	...	3,000

NOTE.—The pay of Municipal Commissioner in Bombay will continue to be regulated by law as heretofore.

## (c) BENGAL.

1 Chief Secretary	...	...	...	3,750
1 Member, Board of Revenue	...	...	...	3,750
5 Commissioners	...	...	...	3,000
3 District and Sessions Judges (1st grade)	...	...	...	3,000

NOTE.—Pay of Chairman and Deputy Chairman, Calcutta Corporation, and Chairman, Calcutta Improvement Trust, will continue to be regulated by law as heretofore.

## Appointments.

## Pay per mensem.

Rs.

## (d) UNITED PROVINCES.

2 Members, Board of Revenue	...	...	...	3,500
1 Judicial Commissioner	...	...	...	3,500
1 Additional Judicial Commissioner	...	...	...	3,333½
1 Chief Secretary	...	...	...	3,000
9 Commissioners	...	...	...	3,000
2 District and Sessions Judges (1st grade)	...	...	...	3,000
1 Opium Agent	...	...	...	2,500—100—3,000

## (e) PUNJAB.

2 Financial Commissioners	...	...	...	3,500
1 Chief Secretary	...	...	...	3,000
5 Commissioners	...	...	...	3,000
2 District and Sessions Judges (1st grade)	...	...	...	3,000

## (f) BURMA.

1 Financial Commissioner	...	...	...	3,500
1 Judicial Commissioner, Upper Burma	...	...	...	3,500
1 Chief Secretary	...	...	...	3,000
9 Commissioners, including Commissioner of Settlements and Director of Land Records	...	...	...	3,000
1 Divisional Judge (1st grade)	...	...	...	3,000

## (g) BIHAR AND ORISSA.

1 Member, Board of Revenue	...	...	...	3,500
1 Chief Secretary	...	...	...	3,000
5 Commissioners	...	...	...	3,000
2 District and Sessions Judges (1st grade)	...	...	...	3,000

## (h) CENTRAL PROVINCES.

1 Financial Commissioner	...	...	...	3,500
1 Judicial Commissioner	...	...	...	3,500
2 Additional Judicial Commissioners	...	...	...	3,000
5 Commissioners	...	...	...	3,000
1 Chief Secretary	...	...	...	3,000

## (i) ASSAM.

2 Commissioners	...	...	...	3,000
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4. In bringing officers at present in service on to the revised rates of pay, articles 156 to 158 of the Civil Service Regulations will not be held to apply. Existing incumbents of offices will be protected against any immediate loss of pay due to the introduction of the revised rates.

2. Subject to the general proviso above that officers shall not receive less than they were drawing substantively at the time of the introduction of the time scale, their initial pay in the superior scale will be regulated according to the length of their total service counting from the date of commencement of service.

(3) The broken period of a year of service which an officer put in before the date of the introduction of the time-scale shall remain at his credit for the next increment.

5. Exchange compensation allowance is withdrawn with effect from the 1st December 1919.

6. The pay of appointments outside the time-scale which are not mentioned in this Resolution are under separate consideration and orders concerning them will be issued later.

*Order.*—Ordered that a copy of this Resolution be forwarded to all local Governments and Administrations, the several Departments of the Government of India (including the Financial Adviser, Military Finance) and the offices subordinate to this Department, for information and guidance.

Ordered also that it be published in the supplement to the *Gazette of India* for general information.

H. MCPHERSON,

*Secretary to the Govt. of India.*

The following notifications, issued by the Government of India in the Department of Commerce and Industry, and published in the *Gazette of India* dated the 28th February 1920, are republished for general information.

H. L. STEPHENSON,

*Offg. Chief Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.*

#### NOTIFICATIONS.

##### CUSTOMS—ESTABLISHMENT.

*Delhi, the 28th February 1920.*

No. 1763D.—Mr. J. R. Blair, I.C.S., has been appointed to officiate as an Assistant Collector in the Imperial Customs Service with effect from the forenoon of the 21st February 1920, and is posted to Bombay.

##### EXPLOSIVES.

*The 28th February 1920.*

No. 1784-D.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 5 of the Indian Explosives Act, 1884 (IV of 1884), the Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following amendment in the Indian Explosives Rules, 1914, published with the notification in this Department No. 4013-33, dated the 6th June 1914:—

After clause (iv) of rule 3 of the said rules the following clause shall be inserted, namely:—

“(v) to the possession, sale, transport and importation of di-nitro-phenol, when packed in watertight packages and mixed with water in the proportion of 85 parts by weight of di-nitro-phenol to not less than 15 parts by weight of water.”

##### POST OFFICE.

*The 28th February 1920.*

No. 1790-D.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 46 (2) (b) of the Indian Post Office Act (Act No. VI of 1898), the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that the following amendment shall be made in the rules published with the notification of the Government of India in the Department of Commerce and Industry, No. 2883-45, dated the 26th April 1913, as subsequently amended, namely:—

For rule 122 (2) of the said rules under the head *Foreign Money Orders*, the following shall be substituted:—

In the case of foreign sterling money orders, the rate of commission shall be the following, namely:—

Rupee 1-0-0 per pound or fraction of £1.

A. H. LEY,

*Secretary to the Govt. of India.*



# The Calcutta Gazette

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 10, 1920.

## PART IA.

### *Orders and Notifications by the Government of India.*

The following Resolution, issued by the Government of India in the Department of Commerce and Industry, published in the Supplement to the *Gazette of India* dated the 28th February 1920, is republished for general information.

H. L. STEPHENSON,

*Offg. Chief Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.*

No. 1711-D.

*Delhi, the 26th February 1920.*

### **RECONSTITUTION OF THE INDIAN MUNITIONS BOARD AS A BOARD OF INDUSTRIES AND MUNITIONS.**

#### **RESOLUTION.**

(INDUSTRIES.)

In accordance with the announcement made in Resolution No. 81-D., in the Department of Commerce and Industry, dated 15th November 1919, the Government of India have now decided to reconstitute the Indian Munitions Board as a Board of Industries and Munitions. The new Board will be a temporary organisation, designed to close the war commitments of the Indian Munitions Board, to take over from the Commerce and Industry Department and the Public Works Department certain items of work, and to undertake the initial work of industrial organisation and in particular to frame detailed proposals for a new Department of Industries.

2. The new Board will come into existence on 1st March 1920, and will consist of a President and two members. The following gentlemen have been appointed to these posts:—

#### *President:*

The Hon'ble Sir Thomas Holland, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E., F.R.S.

#### *Members:*

Thomas Ryan, Esq., C.I.E.,

A. C. Chatterjee, Esq., C.I.E., I.C.S.

As the Indian Munitions Board will be merged into the new Board all correspondence intended for the Indian Munitions Board should hereafter be addressed to the Secretary of the new Board. The Board of Industries and Munitions will take over at the same time the following heads of business:—

*From the Public Works Department—*

Electricity.



*From the Department of Commerce and Industry—*

1. Geology and Minerals, including the Geological Survey of India and the administration of the Indian Mines Act.
  2. Salt.
  3. The Indian Explosives Act and the Indian Petroleum Act.
  4. Stationery and Printing.
  5. Inventions and Designs.
  6. The Indian Factories Act.
  7. The administration of the various Acts relating to Steam Boilers.
  8. Industries.
3. The control of Ordnance Factories having been transferred to the Army Department, all correspondence relating to them and intended for the Government of India should be addressed to that Department instead of to the Indian Munitions Board as heretofore.
4. Upon the formation of the new Board the Government of India, Department of Commerce and Industry, will be known as the Department of Commerce.

ORDERED that a copy of this Resolution be forwarded to all Local Governments and Administrations, to all Departments of the Government of India and the Indian Munitions Board, to the Financial Adviser (Military Finance), to the Central War Controller and the Military Accountant-General, and to all heads of Departments subordinate to this Department; also that the Resolution be published in Part I of the *Gazette of India* for general information.

A. H. LEY,  
*Secretary to the Govt. of India.*

The following notification, issued by the Government of India, in the Department of Commerce and Industry and published in the *Gazette of India* dated 6th March 1920, is republished for general information.

H. L. STEPHENSON,  
*Offg. Chief Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.*

## NOTIFICATION.

## CUSTOMS—WAR.

*Delhi, the 6th March 1920.*

No. 1827-D.—The following Board of Trade list, dated the 30th January 1920, on the subject of prohibitions of export from the United Kingdom, is published for general information:—

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS LICENSING SECTION,  
BOARD OF TRADE,  
GT. GEORGE STREET,  
S. W.-I.

LIST OF EXPORT PROHIBITED GOODS, ETC.,  
30TH JANUARY 1920.

This list cancels all similar lists and supplements issued by the Export Licence Department prior to the above date.

List A and B.

List C.

Open General Licences for Exports:

APPENDIX. NO. 1.

General information with regard to Export Regulations to certain countries in Europe on the Mediterranean.

Transshipment in the United Kingdom.

This consolidated "List of Export Prohibited Goods" is amended and issued fortnightly. Exporters who desire to have copies of each list posted to them during the current year can do so on payment of a registration fee of 2s. 6d. for one copy of each issue. Should more than one copy of each issue be required an additional payment should be made at the rate of 2d. per copy for each month up to the end of the current year.

Exporters who desire to have their names placed on the register should make application to the Stationery Clerk, Import and Export Licensing

Section, enclosing Money Orders payable to the Import and Export Licensing Section, Board of Trade.

Applications for licences and all correspondence should be addressed to—

The Director, Import and Export Licensing Section,  
Board of Trade,  
Gt. George Street,  
S. W. 1.

## LIST A AND B.

List of goods the export of which is prohibited from the United Kingdom by Royal Proclamations or by Order of Council.

A licence is required to export goods marked (A) to any destination abroad.

A licence is required to export goods marked (B) to any destination abroad, except British Possessions and Protectorates, to which goods marked (B) can be exported without licence, providing the goods are not transhipped at foreign ports.

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| <p>(B) Aeroplane engines and their component parts.</p> <p>(B) Aircraft, other than balloons, of all kinds, and their component parts, together with accessories and articles suitable for use in connection with aircraft.</p> <p>Alumina, <i>see</i> Phosphate Rock.</p> <p>(A) Ammonia, sulphate of, and mixtures containing sulphate of ammonia.</p> <p>(A) *Animals, living, for food (other than horses).</p> <p>Apatites, <i>see</i> Phosphate Rock.</p> <p>(A) Apparatus which can be used for the storage or projection of compressed or liquefied gases, flame, acids or other destructive agents capable of use in warlike operations and their component parts.</p> <p>(A) Armour plates, armour quality castings, and similar protective material.</p> <p>(A) Armoured motor-cars.</p> <p>(A) Arms, not being Fire-arms and their component parts.</p> <p>Bacon, <i>see</i> Meat.</p> <p>Banknotes, <i>see</i> Notes.</p> <p>(A) Barley, barley flour, and barley meal.</p> <p>(A) Basic slag.</p> <p>(A) Bayonets and their component parts.</p> <p>Bran, <i>see</i> Offals of Corn.</p> <p>(A) Bread.</p> <p>Brewers' grains, <i>see</i> Grains.</p> <p>Bullion, <i>see</i> Gold and Silver.</p> <p>(A) Butter.</p> <p>(A) Cakes and meals (which may be used as forage or food for animals), the following :—</p> <p>Husk meal ;</p> <p>Linseed cake and meal ;</p> <p>Maize germ meal ;</p> <p>Maize meal and flour.</p> <p>(A) Calf-skins.</p> <p>(A) Cannon and other ordnance, and their component parts.</p> | <p>(A) Carriages and mountings for cannon and other ordnance and their component parts.</p> <p>(A) Cartridges, charges of all kinds, and their component parts, and tools, appurtenances and accessories for the filling and repair of rifle and shot-gun cartridges.</p> <p>Castings, <i>see</i> Armour Plates.</p> <p>Cattle foods, <i>see</i> Cakes and Meals.</p> <p>Cattle hides, <i>see</i> Hides.</p> <p>Caustic potash, <i>see</i> Potash.</p> <p>(A) Cheese.</p> <p>(A) Coal, except coal allowed by the Commissioners of Customs and Excise to be shipped as bunker coal.</p> <p>(A) †Coal tar, all products obtainable therefrom and derivatives thereof, whether actually so obtained or derived from other sources (including all mixtures and preparations containing such products or derivatives), suitable for use in the manufacture of dyes or explosives.</p> <p>(A) Cocaine and its salts and preparations.</p> <p>(A) Cocoa, raw.</p> <p>(A) Cod liver oil and preparations containing cod liver oil.</p> <p>Coin, <i>see</i> Gold ; Silver.</p> <p>(A) Coke and manufactured fuel.</p> <p>Combings, <i>see</i> Malt.</p> <p>Compound cakes and meal, <i>see</i> Cakes and Meals.</p> <p>(A) Confectionery manufactured wholly or partly of sugar.</p> <p>Corn offals, <i>see</i> Offals.</p> <p>Cows, bulls, etc., <i>see</i> Animals.</p> <p>Culms, <i>see</i> Malt.</p> <p>(A) Dari.</p> <p>Distillers' grain, <i>see</i> Grains, &amp;c.</p> <p>(B) Docks, floating, and their component parts.</p> <p>(A) Dried figs.</p> <p>(A) Dyes and dye-stuffs manufactured from coal tar products, and articles containing such dyes and dye-stuffs</p> |
|---|---|

\* A Application for licence to export live stock should be made on Application Form "L," copies of which can be obtained from the Stationery Clerk, Export Licence Department.

† The following proprietary dyes may, however, be exported without licence to all destinations with which trading is permitted :—

Dolly dyes. Drummer dyes.  
Diamond dyes. Dixon's home dyes.  
Maypole dyes.

- (A) Eggs in shells.  
Engines, *see* Aeroplane.
- (A) Ergot of rye, and the liquid extract of ergot.
- (A) Explosives.
- (A) Figs, dried.
- (A) Fire-arms and their component parts.
- (A) Fish except the following:—Tinned, preserved or frozen fish, chinchards, sprats, herrings, crayfish, prawns and lobsters.
- (A) Salmon, tinned.
- (A) Flax, raw.  
Flour, *see* Barley; Maize; Rice; Rye; Wheat.  
Foodstuffs, *see* specific headings.  
Forage and food which may be used for animals, *see* specific headings as, *e.g.*, Cakes; Hay, Oats, &c.
- (A) Forage, green.
- Fuel, manufactured, *see* Coke.
- (A) Fruit, dried, the following:—  
Figs.  
Raisins (except Californian seeded raisins).  
Sultanas.
- (A) Fruit preserved, other than dried fruits preserved in sugar.
- (A) Game.
- (A) Gold coin and bullion.
- (A) Grains, Brewers' and Distillers'.
- (A) Green forage.
- (A) Grenades and component parts thereof.
- (A) Guanos, except whale guano.  
Guns, *see* Cannon, Firearms, Machine guns.
- (A) Hay.
- (A) Hides, British and Irish, cattle.  
Husk meal, *see* Cakes and Meals.
- (A) Implements and apparatus designed exclusively for the manufacture of munitions of war or for the manufacture or repair of arms or of war material for use on land or sea.
- (A) Indigo, synthetic.  
Jam, *see* Fruit preserved.
- (A) Lard except imitation (compound) lard and neutral lard.
- (A) Lime phosphate, *see* Phosphate Rock.
- (A) Linseed.  
Linseed cake, and meal, *see* Cakes and Meals.  
Livestock, *see* Animals.
- (A) Machine gums, mounting for machine guns, and component parts thereof.
- (A) Maize.
- (A) Maize germs.  
Maize germ meal, *see* Cakes and Meals.  
Maize meal and flour, *see* Cakes and Meals.
- (A) Malt dust, culms, sprouts or combings.
- (A) Manures, compound, containing either sulphate of ammonia, superphosphate of lime, or potash.  
Marmalade, *see* Fruit preserved.  
Meals, *see* Barley, Cakes, Rye, Wheat.
- (A) Meat of all kinds, except offals, turtle meat, horseflesh tinned or potted meat, salt and pickled meat other than bacon and ham.  
Middlings, *see* Offals of Corn.
- (B) Milk, condensed or preserved (other than milk powder).  
Mill dust and screenings, *see* Offals of Corn.
- (B) Mines and their component parts.
- (A) Nicotine and its compounds.  
\*Notes of the Bank of France.
- (A) Notes, Russian rouble.
- (A) Oats.  
Offals of corn and grain which may be use as food for animals, the following:—  
(A) Bran.  
(A) Middlings.  
(A) Mild dust and screenings.  
(A) Pollard.  
(A) Rice meal (or bran) and dust.  
(A) Sharps.
- Oil, cod liver, *see* Cod Liver Oil.
- (A) Onions.
- (A) Opium and its preparations.
- (A) Opium alkaloids and their salts and preparations.  
Ordnance, *see* Cannon; Carriages.
- (A) Phosphate rock, namely:—Apatites; phosphates of lime and alumina.  
Pistols, *see* Firearms.  
Pollard, *see* Offals of Corn.
- (A) Potash, caustic, and articles containing caustic potash.
- (A) Potash, muriate, sulphate, and crude manurial potash salts, and mixtures containing any of these substances.
- (A) Potassium carbonate and mixtures containing potassium carbonate.
- (B) Potassium permanganate.
- (A) Potatoes.
- (A) Poultry.  
Preserves, *see* Fruit, etc.
- (A) Projectiles of all kinds and their component parts.
- (A) Quinine sulphate
- (A) Raisins (except Californian seeded raisins).  
Rice meal (or bran) and dust, *see* Offals of Corn.
- (A) Rice and rice flour.  
Rifles, *see* Firearms.  
Russian rouble notes, *see* Notes.
- (A) Rye, rye flour and meal.  
Salmon, tinned, *see* Fish.
- (A) Sausages, except tinned and pork sausages.  
Screenings, *see* Offals of Corn.  
Seeds, *see* Cereals mentioned by name.
- (A) Semolina.  
Sharps, *see* Offals of Corn.  
Sheep, *see* Animals.
- (A) Silver bullion, specie and British coin.  
Skins, *see* Oalf-skins; Hides.  
Spirits, *see* Whisky.
- (A) Sugar, cane and beet, *see also* Confectionery.
- (A) Sultanas.
- (A) Superphosphates.
- (A) Tea other than green tea.
- (B) Torpedoes and their component parts.
- (B) Torpedo tubes.

\*Notes of the Bank of France are prohibited to all destinations except to destinations in France.

Vegetables, *see* Onions; Potatoes.  
 Vension, *see* Game.

- (A) Vessels of 15 tons and over.
- (A) Wheat, wheat flour and wheat meal, and all articles, mixtures and preparations containing wheat, wheat flour, or wheat meal.
- (A) Whisky.

Wool and Woollen Goods:—

(*See also* Appendix No. 1 for camel hair, cashmere, alpaca and mohair.)

- (A) Wool tops and mixtures thereof.
- (A) Woollen and worsted yarn and mixtures thereof.  
 Yarns, *see* Wool.
- (A) Yeast.

#### LIST C.

List C comprises all goods not included in List A or B.

Goods on List C may be exported without licence to all destinations with which trading is allowed.

#### APPENDIX No. 1.

##### General Licences for exports.

An Open General Licence has been issued, permitting the exportation of the following goods (without application to the Export Licence Department) to all destinations except those foreign destinations to which goods on List C are prohibited from export.

Alpaca, and noils, waste and yarns thereof.  
 Bird seed.  
 Blanc-mange powder.  
 Cake mixture.  
 Camel hair, and noils waste and yarns thereof.  
 Cashmere, and noils, waste and yarns thereof.  
 Cement for building and engineering purposes.  
 Chillies.  
 Cocoa and milk, coffee and milk, chocolate and milk, sweetened or unsweetened, in tins.  
 Custard powder.  
 Gloy.  
 Horseflesh.  
 Koffio.

Lactol.  
 Lactogol.  
 Mango chutney, tomato chutney and tomato ketchup.  
 Marmite.  
 Minced meat and mince pies.  
 Mixtures and preparations containing not more than 10 per cent. aniline colour, not otherwise prohibited.  
 Mohair and noils, waste and yarns thereof.  
 Paisley flour.  
 Paint other than gold paint.  
 "Phosto" animal food.  
 Pudding powder.  
 Puddings.  
 Restorine.  
 Vanilla custard.

#### SAMPLES.

An Open General Licence has been issued which permits the free export of all *bona-fide* samples of prohibited goods to all destinations with which trade is now permitted. Samples exported under this licence may be used only for genuine sample purposes, *i.e.*, for obtaining orders from foreign buyers, and may not be sold except with the written consent of the Export Licence Department, but such consent may be dispensed with when it is desired to sell the articles in the country of destination after they have fulfilled their purpose as samples. Exporters will be required to satisfy the Customs Authorities that the goods presented for export under this licence are *bona-fide* samples, and to make a declaration to that effect on the relative shipping documents.

This notice only applies to samples of goods which require licences for export to the particular destination concerned.

In addition, the consent of the Export Licence Department is not required for the sale of samples which, though within this scheme at the actual time they were exported, could be exported outside the scheme at the actual time of the proposed sale.

##### Open General Licence for coal exports.

An Open General Licence has been issued, with effect from Thursday, 1st January, 1920, permitting the export of coal, coke and manufactured fuel to all destinations abroad except Russia, Germany, Hungary, Austria, Turkey

and Bulgaria, subject always to the approval, previously obtained, of the Controller of Coal Mines or his duly authorised representative, and subject to shipment being made in a vessel approved by the Commissioners of Customs and Excise or their Officers.

The Customs Authorities will require pre-entry to be made in all the cases; and at ports where there is a duly authorised local representative of the Controller of Coal Mines (*see* list below) the approval referred to above will be signified by his endorsement on the pre-entry form, which must be presented to him for the purpose before shipment.

Where shipment is proposed to be made from a port not included in the list given below, it will be necessary for application for the Controller's approval to be made to the Export Branch of the Coal Mines Department in London. Shipments from all ports in the United Kingdom to the destinations excluded from the purview of the general licence must still be covered by an export licence from the Coal Mines Department.

The following are the ports shipments from which will be covered by the local representative's endorsement on pre-entry :—

District.	Controller's Representative.
All Scottish ports ...	Mr. W. D. Fuller, 4, Dunlop Street, Glasgow.
From Amble to Middlesbrough inclusive.	Mr. W. R. Fisher, Guildhall Chambers, Quayside, Newcastle-on-Tyne.
Humber ports (Hull to Grimsby inclusive).	Mr. A. D. Upton, 120, Alfred Gelder Street, Hull.
Mersey ports ...	Mr. J. Melrandi, Dock Board offices, Liverpool.
From Burry Port to Newport inclusive...	Mr. L. R. Lewis, Cymrie Buildings, Cardiff.

#### **Open General Licence for the Export of Industrial Explosives, Smooth-Bore Guns, and Munitions for use therewith.**

An Open General Licence has been issued for the export of industrial explosives, smooth-bore guns, and munitions for use therewith, to the destinations given below, to which, therefore, exports may be made subject to the usual Customs formalities without applications for specific licences to the Export Licence Department :—

British Possessions and Protectorates (*see* note below).

French Possessions and Protectorates (*see* note below)

United States of America.

South America.

Japan and Korea.

Asiatic Russia.

France, Belgium, Spain, Portugal, Greece, Italy, Serbia, Roumania, Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Holland, Switzerland and Iceland.

In accordance with Article 6, Chapter 2, of the "Arms Convention," all destinations in the prohibited areas set out in Article 6 are excepted from this Open General Licence and will still require a specific export licence for all arms and ammunition.

#### **Open general licence for the export of Aircraft, &c.**

An Open General Licence has been issued for the export of the under-mentioned goods to all destinations except Russia, Germany, Hungary, Austria, Turkey and Bulgaria. Applications are no longer to be made to the Export Licence Department in respect of the export of these goods to countries other than those mentioned :—"Aeroplane engines and their component parts. Aircraft, other than balloons of all kinds, and their component parts, together with accessories and articles suitable for use in connection with aircraft."



### Open general licence for the export of parcels containing miscellaneous foodstuffs.

An Open General License has been issued for the export by parcel post of parcels containing one or more varieties of foodstuffs (for the personal use of the addressee and *not* for trading purposes) to all destinations with which trading is allowed, provided that any such parcel may not contain more than two pounds of sugar or more than one pound of butter. Applications need, therefore, no longer be submitted to the Import and Export Licensing Section in respect of the export of such parcels by parcel post.

### General Information with regard to Export Regulations to certain countries in Europe and on the Mediterranean, etc.

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Exporters are warned that there are import prohibitions in some foreign countries, information regarding which can be obtained from the Department of Overseas Trade, 35, Old Queen Street, Westminster, S. W. 1, and 73, Basinghall Street, London, E. C. 2. The issue of an export licence implies no guarantee that the goods will be admitted into the country of destination.

#### Albania.

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B. Any available route may be adopted at the option of the exporter.

#### Alsace-Lorraine.

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B. Goods may be exported by any available route at the option of the exporter.

#### Arabia.

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B.

#### Asia Minor (*see* Turkey).

#### Austria, Hungary.

Trade is now permitted with all portions of the late Austro-Hungarian Empire.

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B.

Goods may be exported *via* any available route.

Parcels will now be accepted by the Post Office for transmission to Austria (States of Upper and Lower Austria, Styria, Carinthia, Salzburg, Northern Tyrol, Vorarlberg and Liechtenstein, Trentino, Istria and Dalmatia).

For the portions of the late Austro-Hungarian Empire now incorporated in Italy, Czechoslovakia, Poland and Jugo-Slavia, see notes applicable to those countries.

**Belgium.**

Licences are only required for goods on lists A and B.

**Bulgaria.**

Licences are required for goods on Lists A and B.

Any available route may be adopted at the option of the exporter.

**Czechoslovakia (including any portions of Silesia and Galicia allotted to Czechoslovakia).**

This territory consists, broadly speaking, of the former Austrian provinces of Bohemia and Moravia, and the northern part of Hungary-Slovakia.

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B.

Goods may be exported *via* Hamburg and the Elbe, provided they are consigned to the Czechoslovak Government's Trade Office, Welserhaus 12, Schaarsteinwegsbrücke, Hamburg, for further transhipment to the actual consignee in Czechoslovakia. Czechoslovak Import. Licences should reach the Hamburg Office from the consignee previous to the shipment of goods. A duplicate set of shipping documents should be forwarded in advance to that office. Goods may also be exported *via* any other available route.

**Denmark.**

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B.

**Esthonia (principal port—Reval).**

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B.

There is no parcel post service at present.

**Finland.**

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B.

Any available route may be adopted at the option of the exporter.

**France.**

Licences for exports are only required for goods on Lists A and B.

**Germany.**

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B.

Goods may be exported by any available route at the option of the exporter.

Gift parcels sent by parcel post may enter Germany without import licence and also free from duty and taxes provided they do not contain more than 2 kilos (70 ozs.) of tobacco.

**Greece.**

Licences are only required for goods on List A or B. Any available route may be adopted at the option of the exporter.

**Holland.**

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B.

**Italy.**

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B.

Any available route to Italy may be adopted at the option of the exporter.

**Jugo-Slavia.**

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B.

Any available route may be adopted at the option of the exporter.  
There is no parcel post service at present, except to Dalmatia.

Lettland (Latvia) (principal port—Libau).

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B. Applications to export goods on Lists A and B will be considered in the usual way.  
There is no parcel post service at present.

Lithuania (principal port—Riga).

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B. Applications to export goods on Lists A and B will be considered in the usual way.  
There is no parcel post service at present.

Luxembourg.

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B.  
Goods may be exported by any available route at the option of the exporter.

Montenegro (*see* Jugo-Slavia.)

Norway.

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B.

Palestine.

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B. Any available route may be adopted at the option of the exporter.

Poland (*including any portions of Silesia and Galicia allotted to Poland*).

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B.  
There is no parcel post service at present.

Portugal.

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B. Any available route may be adopted at the option of the exporter.

Roumania.

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B. Any available route may be adopted at the option of the exporter.

Russia (Asiatic).

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B. Any available route may be adopted at the option of the exporter.

Russia (European).

(a) *Northern District—approached via Archangel or the Murman Coast.*

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B.

(b) *Southern District—approached via the Black Sea and Taganrog on the Sea of Azov.*

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B.  
There is no parcel post service at present.

(c) *Other Districts.*

No licenses are being granted at present.

Serbia.

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B. Any available route may be adopted at the option of the exporter.  
There is no parcel post service at present.

**Spain.**

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B. Any available route may be adopted at the option of the exporter.

**Sweden.**

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B.

**Switzerland.**

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B.  
Any available route may be adopted at the option of the exporter.

**Syria** (as far north as a line from Alexandretta to Aleppo inclusive, and as far east as the Hedjaz railway inclusive).

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B. Any available route may be adopted at the option of the exporter.

A Parcel Post Service is in operation as far north as Alexandretta, but not east of Aleppo.

**Turkey (including Asia Minor).**

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B.  
Any available route may be adopted at the option of the exporter.

Parcels for civilians in European Turkey (Constantinople) are accepted if they are addressed "Poste Restante, British Army Post Office, Constantinople," and parcels for civilians in Smyrna are accepted if they are addressed "Poste Restante, British Post Office, Smyrna."

**Urgent Orders.**

The Board of Trade, Import and Export Licensing Section, announces that, in collaboration with the Department of Overseas Trade, an arrangement has been made whereby firms receiving orders which require immediate acceptance may telegraph details of any such order to the Department of Overseas Trade in order to ascertain whether a licence will be granted for the export of the goods if the order is accepted.

In the event of an applicant being promised a licence he will be enabled to deal with the order straightaway with the knowledge that upon application being made in the proper form to the Export Licence Department the licence will be granted.

The telegrams should be addressed to "Orders, c-o Advantage, Stock, London." They should give in each case in addition to the name and postal or telegraphic address of the applicant the quantity and description of the goods comprised in the order and the name and address of the ultimate consignee if the goods are destined for a neutral country. In the case of orders from Allied or British Territory or from Territory in the occupation of troops of the Associated Governments, the consignee need not be stated; and it will be sufficient merely to give the country of destination. A reply of 24 words (1s.-3d.) must be prepaid.

Applicants are requested in their own interest to confine their enquiries to orders needing a very urgent decision, since the fewer the enquiries the more promptly can answers be given.

Any subsequent correspondence that is necessary in connection with the telegraphic enquiries should be addressed to the Comptroller General, Department of Overseas Trade (Export Facilities Section), 35, Old Queen Street, Westminster, S. W. 1.

**Transshipment in the United Kingdom.**

The provisional approval of the Import and Export Section, Board of Trade, should be obtained before the following goods are brought to this country for transshipment —

Bacon, ham and lard of all kinds.

Butter and cheese.

Cereals on Section "A" of the list of prohibited exports.

Animal feeding stuffs on Section "A" of the list of prohibited exports.

Seeds, oils and fats on Section "A" of the list of prohibited exports.

It is not now necessary to make application to the Collector of Customs at the transshipment ports on Form S. 90 for the transshipment of any goods except those specified in the following list:—

- Foodstuffs for animal or human consumption which are on Section "A" or "B" of the list of prohibited exports (including tea and cocoa).
- Seeds, oils and fats on Section "A" of the list of prohibited exports.
- Synthetic dyestuffs.
- Ergot.
- Quinine sulphate.
- Caustic potash.
- Potassium carbonate.
- Wool-tops and mixtures thereof.
- Woollen and worsted yarn and mixtures thereof.

#### CUSTOMS DUTIES.

*The 6th March 1920.*

*No. 1927-D.*—In exercise of the power conferred by section 23 of the Sea Customs Act, 1878 (VIII of 1878), the Governor-General in Council is pleased to exempt nitrate of ammonia from import duty leviable thereon under item No. 93 of schedule II, Part IV, of the Indian Tariff Act, 1894 (VIII of 1894), as subsequently amended.

#### CUSTOMS—ESTABLISHMENT.

*The 6th March 1920.*

*No. 1852-D.*—Mr. J. A. E. Burrup, O.B.E., I.S.O., an Assistant Collector of Customs at Calcutta, has been granted privilege leave for one month and twenty-four days, with effect from the 18th February 1920, preparatory to retirement from the 11th April 1920.

*No. 1853-D.*—Mr. W. H. Carter, I.C.S., an officiating Assistant Collector in the Imperial Customs Service, has been granted privilege leave for four months and fifteen days with effect from the 21st January 1920, in combination with furlough for five months and sixteen days.

A. H. LEY,

*Secretary to the Govt. of India.*

The following notifications, issued by the Government of India in the Legislative Department, and published in the *Gazette of India* dated the 6th March 1920, are republished for general information.

H. L. STEPHENSON,

*Offg. Chief Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.*

#### NOTIFICATIONS.

*Delhi, the 2nd March 1920.*

*No. 27.*—In exercise of the power conferred by sub-section (6) of section 63 of the Government of India Act, 1915 (5 & 6 Geo. 5, Ch. 61), the Governor General in Council, with the approval of the Secretary of State for India in Council, is pleased to make the following amendment in the Regulations for the nomination and election of Additional Members of the Legislative Council of the Governor General (in the said Act referred to as the Indian Legislative Council) published under Notification No. 61 of the



Government of India in the Legislative Department, dated the 14th November 1912, as subsequently amended, namely:—

For the second proviso to Regulation X (1) the following shall be substituted, namely:—

“Provided further that the Governor General may, by notification as aforesaid, extend the term of office of Additional Members or any Additional Member of the Council up to such date as the Governor General in Council may, under section 47 (2) of the Government of India Act, 1919, appoint for the coming into operation of the provisions of the said Act constituting the Council.”

No. 29.—In exercise of the power conferred by sub-section (4) of section 74 of the Government of India Act, 1915 (5 & 6 Geo. 5, Ch. 61), the Governor General in Council, with the approval of the Secretary of State for India in Council, is pleased to make the following amendment in the Regulations for the nomination and election of Additional Members of the Legislative Council of the Governor of Fort William in Bengal, published under notification No. 65 of the Government of India in the Legislative Department, dated the 21st November 1912, as subsequently amended, namely:—

For the second proviso to Regulation X (1) the following shall be substituted, namely:—

“Provided further that the Governor may, by notification as aforesaid, extend the term of office of Additional Members or any Additional Member of the Council up to such date as the Governor General in Council may, under section 47 (2) of the Government of India Act, 1919, appoint for the coming into operation of the provisions of the said Act constituting the Council.”

A. P. MUDDIMAN,

*Secretary to the Govt. of India.*

The following notifications, issued by the Government of India in the Home Department, published in the *Gazette of India* dated the 6th March 1920, are republished for general information.

H. L. STEPHENSON,

*Offg. Chief Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.*

#### NOTIFICATIONS.

##### MEDICAL.

*Delhi, the 5th March 1920.*

No. 196.—Lieutenant-Colonel D. McCay, M.D., I.M.S., officiating Professor of Materia Medica and Clinical Medicine, Medical College, Calcutta, and Second Physician, Medical College Hospitals, is granted, with effect from the 15th March 1920 or any subsequent date he avails himself of it, combined leave for eight months, viz., privilege leave for five months and thirteen days, under article 260 of the Civil Service Regulations, and the Government of India, Finance Department, letter No. 168C.S.R., dated the 24th February 1919, and thereafter furlough under article 308 (b) of the Civil Service Regulations and the Government of India Resolution No. 1514C.S.R., dated the 29th December 1919.

No. 197.—Major J. D. Sandes, M.B., I.M.S., Surgeon to His Excellency the Governor of Bengal, is appointed to officiate as Professor of Materia Medica and Clinical Medicine, Medical College, Calcutta, and Second Physician, Medical College Hospitals, during the absence, on leave, of Lieutenant-Colonel McCay, M.D., I.M.S., until further orders.

H. MCPHERSON,

*Secretary to the Govt. of India.*

The following notification, issued by the Government of India in the Foreign and Political Department, published in the *Gazette of India* dated 6th March 1920, is republished for general information.

H. L. STEPHENSON,  
*Offg. Chief Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.*

## NOTIFICATION.

*Delhi, the 1st March 1920.*

*No. 865 Est. A.*—The Honourable Sir John Wood, K.C.L.E., C.S.I., Political Secretary to the Government of India, was granted privilege leave for four months and seventeen days, combined with commuted furlough for four months and ordinary furlough for one month and ten days, under articles 233 and 308 (b) of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 22nd February 1919.

Notification No. 869-Est. A., dated the 12th March 1919, is hereby cancelled.

H. R. C. DOBBS,  
*Secretary to the Govt. of India.*

The following notification, issued by the Government of India in the Finance Department, and published in the *Gazette of India* dated the 6th March 1920, is republished for general information.

H. L. STEPHENSON,  
*Offg. Chief Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.*

## NOTIFICATION.

SEPARATE REVENUE.  
EXCESS PROFITS DUTY.

*Delhi, the 5th March 1920.*

*No. 740-F.*—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 18, sub-section (1) of the Excess Profits Duty Act, 1919 (X of 1919), the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that the following amendments shall be made in the Excess Profits Duty Rules, 1919, namely:—

In sub-rule (1) of rule 18 of the said rules, before the words "the Board" in both places where they occur, the words "the Chief Revenue Authority or" shall be inserted.

J. E. C. JUKES,  
*Joint Secretary to the Govt. of India.*

The following notification, issued by the Board of Industries and Munitions, published in the *Gazette of India* dated the 6th March 1920, is republished for general information.

H. L. STEPHENSON,  
*Offg. Chief Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.*

## NOTIFICATION.

*Delhi, the 3rd March 1920.*

*No. E.-261.*—The services of Mr. G. H. W. Davies, I.C.S., Controller (Industrial Intelligence), Delhi, are replaced at the disposal of the Government of Bengal, with effect from the afternoon of the 1st March 1920.

F. R. R. RUDMAN,  
*Secretary, Board of Industries and Munitions.*



# The Calcutta Gazette

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 17, 1920.

## PART IA.

### ***Orders and Notifications by the Government of India.***

The following notification, issued by the Government of India in the Home Department, published in the *Gazette of India* dated the 28th February 1920, is republished for general information.

H. L. STEPHENSON,  
*Offg. Chief Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.*

### NOTIFICATION.

#### POLICE.

*Delhi, the 27th February 1920.*

No. 377.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 17 of the Indian Arms Act, 1878 (XI of 1878), the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that the following amendments shall be made in the Indian Arms Rules, 1920, namely:—

1. For sub-rule (2) of rule 29 the following shall be substituted, namely:—

2. Licenses granted under sub-rule (1) may be made valid by the licensing authority as follows:—

- (a) in Burma throughout the Province or any specified part thereof, subject to any restrictions which may be imposed by general or special order of the Local Government;
- (b) in Assam, throughout the Province or any specified part thereof, or throughout British India, except Burma and the North-West Frontier Province;
- (c) in the North-West Frontier Province, throughout the Province or any specified part thereof, or throughout British India except Burma and Assam; and
- (d) in any other Province, throughout the Province in which it is granted or any specified part thereof, or throughout British India, except Burma, Assam and the North-West Frontier Province.

3. Any such licence having effect outside the Province in which it is granted shall be granted subject to any restrictions which may be imposed by any general or special order of a Local Government in regard to its own Province.



# The Calcutta Gazette

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 17, 1920.

## PART IA.

### **Orders and Notifications by the Government of India.**

The following notification, issued by the Government of India in the Home Department, published in the *Gazette of India* dated the 28th February 1920, is republished for general information.

H. L. STEPHENSON,  
*Offg. Chief Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.*

### NOTIFICATION.

#### POLICE.

*Delhi, the 27th February 1920.*

**No. 377.**—In exercise of the power conferred by section 17 of the Indian Arms Act, 1878 (XI of 1878), the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that the following amendments shall be made in the Indian Arms Rules, 1920, namely:—

1. For sub-rule (2) of rule 29 the following shall be substituted, namely:—
2. Licenses granted under sub-rule (1) may be made valid by the licensing authority as follows:—
  - (a) in Burma throughout the Province or any specified part thereof, subject to any restrictions which may be imposed by general or special order of the Local Government;
  - (b) in Assam, throughout the Province or any specified part thereof, or throughout British India, except Burma and the North-West Frontier Province;
  - (c) in the North-West Frontier Province, throughout the Province or any specified part thereof, or throughout British India except Burma and Assam; and
  - (d) in any other Province, throughout the Province in which it is granted or any specified part thereof, or throughout British India, except Burma, Assam and the North-West Frontier Province.

3. Any such licence having effect outside the Province in which it is granted shall be granted subject to any restrictions which may be imposed by any general or special order of a Local Government in regard to its own Province.

II. In Schedule VII appended to the said Rules—

- (i) in condition 4 of Form XIII and condition 3 of Form XIV, the words "into a railway carriage or" and
- (ii) in condition 3 of Form XVI, the words "in a railway carriage or" shall be omitted.

H. D. CRAIK,

*Offg. Addl. Secretary to the Govt. of India.*

The following notification issued by the Government of India, in the Home Department, published in the *Gazette of India* dated the 13th March 1920, is republished for general information.

G. N. ROY,

*Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.*

NOTIFICATION.

JUDICIAL.

*Delhi, the 11th March 1920.*

No. 501.—The Hon'ble Sir Lancelot Sanderson, Kt., K.C., Barrister-at-Law, Chief Justice of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, is granted furlough, with effect from the 25th March 1920, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it, to the 1st July 1920, inclusive.

H. D. CRAIK,

*Offg. Addl. Secretary to the Govt. of India.*

The following notifications, issued by the Government of India in the Home Department, published in the *Gazette of India*, dated the 13th March 1920, are republished for general information.

H. L. STEPHENSON,

*Offg. Chief Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.*

NOTIFICATIONS.

*Delhi, the 3rd March 1920.*

No. 452.—The Home Department notification No. 1487-Judicial, dated the 21st October 1919, appointing Mr. E. B. H. Panton, I.C.S., to act as a Judge of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, during the absence of the Hon'ble Mr. Justice G. C. Rankin, Barrister-at-Law, on deputation, is hereby cancelled, with effect from the 3rd March 1920, or the subsequent date on which the Hon'ble Mr. Justice C. P. Beachcroft proceeds on leave.

No. 453.—The Hon'ble Mr. Justice C. P. Beachcroft, I.C.S., having been granted furlough, with effect from the 3rd March 1920, or any subsequent date on which he avails himself of it, to the afternoon of the 2nd September 1920, both days inclusive, the Governor General in Council is pleased, under the provisions of the Government of India Act, 1915 (5 and 6 Geo. 5, Ch. 61), section 105, sub-section (2), to appoint Mr. E. B. H. Panton, I.C.S., to act as a Judge of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal during the absence of the Hon'ble Mr. Justice C. P. Beachcroft, or until further orders.

MEDICAL.

*The 12th March 1920.*

No. 228.—Lieutenant-Colonel R. P. Wilson, F.R.C.S., D.P.H., I.M.S., Professor of Clinical and Operative Surgery, Medical College, Calcutta, and Surgeon to the College Hospitals, is appointed permanently to be Professor of Surgery, Medical College, Calcutta, and Surgeon to the College Hospitals, *vice* the late Lieutenant-Colonel C. R. Stevens, M.D., F.R.C.S., I.M.S.



No. 229.—Lieutenant-Colonel F. P. Connor, D.S.O., F.R.C.S., I.M.S., officiating Professor of Surgery, Medical College, Calcutta, and Surgeon to the College Hospitals, is appointed permanently to be Professor of Clinical and Operative Surgery, Medical College, Calcutta, and Surgeon to the College Hospitals, *vice* Lieutenant-Colonel R. P. Wilson.

H. D. CRAIK,  
*Offg. Addl. Secretary to the Govt. of India.*

The following notifications, issued by the Government of India in the Department of Commerce and Industry, published in the *Gazette of India*, dated the 13th March 1920, are republished for general information.

H. L. STEPHENSON,  
*Offg. Chief Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.*

#### NOTIFICATIONS.

##### CIVIL AVIATION.

*Delhi, the 13th March 1920.*

No. 218C.A.—In exercise of the powers conferred by the Indian Aircraft Rules, 1920, the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that the powers conferred on the Secretary, Air Board, by the notification of the Government of India in the Department of Commerce and Industry, No. 67C.A., dated the 31st January 1920, shall be exercised by Captain H. Gunning, Chief Inspector to the Air Board.

##### CUSTOMS—ESTABLISHMENTS.

*The 13th March 1920.*

No. 2196D.—In consequence of the death of Mr. R. F. L. Whitty, I.C.S., a Collector, Class I, in the Imperial Customs Service, the following promotions in the service are notified with effect from the 14th December 1919:—

Name.	From	To
Mr. A. H. Lloyd, I.C.S. (then on furlough) ...	Assistant Collector ...	Collector, Class III, substantive. He acts as Collector, Class II, with effect from the 27th January 1920, the date on which he returned from leave.

##### POST OFFICE.

*The 13th March 1920.*

No. 2085D.—In exercise of the powers conferred by the Indian Post Office Act, 1898 (VI of 1898), the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that the following amendment shall be made in sub-rule (3) of rule 27 of the rules issued with the notification of the Government of India in the Department of Commerce and Industry, No. 2883—45, dated the 26th April 1913, as subsequently amended, namely:—

After the word "post" the words "to or" shall be inserted.

##### TRADE AFTER THE WAR—DYES.

*The 13th March 1920.*

No. 2055-D.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 3 of the Import and Export of Goods Act, 1916 (XI of 1916), the Governor General in Council is pleased to cancel the notification in the Department of Commerce and Industry, No. 6993, dated the 6th September 1919.

A. H. LEY,  
*Secretary to the Govt. of India.*

The following orders issued by the Government of India in the Army Department published in the *Gazette of India* dated the 13th March 1920, are republished for general information.

H. L. STEPHENSON,

*Offg. Chief Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.*

*Delhi, the 12th March 1920.*

#### RESIGNATIONS.

##### VOLUNTEER FORCE.

##### *Northern Bengal Mounted Rifles.*

No. 477.—Captain Hugh Gordon Cotton, V.D., resigns his commission, and is granted, on retirement, the honorary rank of Major with permission to retain his rank and wear the uniform of the Corps. Dated 31st March 1917.

##### *2nd (Presidency) Battalion, Calcutta Volunteer Rifles.*

No. 478.—Second Lieutenant Harold Henry Rivett resigns his commission. Dated 31st March 1917.

A. H. BINGLEY, Major-General,

*Secretary to the Govt. of India.*

The following notification, issued by the Government of India in the Board of Industries and Munitions, published in the *Gazette of India*, dated the 13th March 1920, is republished for general information.

H. L. STEPHENSON,

*Offg. Chief Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.*

#### NOTIFICATION.

##### EXPLOSIVES.

*Delhi, the 13th March 1920.*

No. 3011-M.—The following draft of amendments which in exercise of of the powers conferred by section 5 of the Indian Explosives Act, 1884 (IV of 1884), it is proposed to make in the Indian Explosives Rules, 1914, published with the notification of the Government of India in the Department of Commerce and Industry, No. 4013-33, dated the 6th June 1914, is published as required by section 18 of the said Act for the information of all persons likely to be affected thereby, and notice is hereby given that the said rules will be taken into consideration on or after the 13th of May 1920. Any objection or suggestion which may be received from any person with respect to the draft before the date specified will be considered by the Governor General in Council.

##### *Draft amendments.*

1. In sub-rule (2) of rule 51 of the said rules, the words "to the District authority" shall be omitted and after the words "the reasons for it" the words "to the District authority, or, if the license was granted by a Sub-divisional or other Magistrate to such Magistrate" shall be inserted.

2. In Schedule II to the said rules, in column 5 against items 8 and 12 after the words "The District authority" the words "or any Sub-divisional Magistrate specially empowered by the Local Government in this behalf" shall be added.

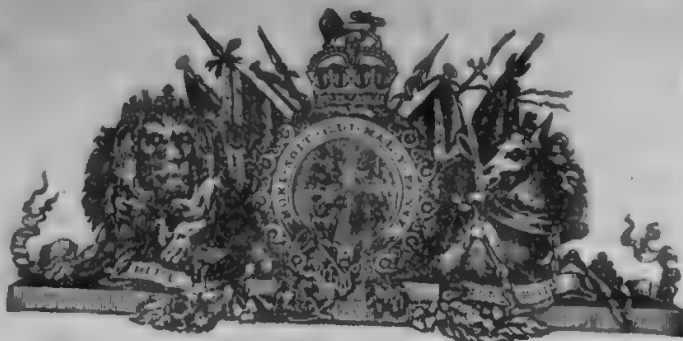
3. In Schedule III to the said rules—

- (i) in the first sentence of the note to the heading of Form E, and
- (ii) in the note to the heading of Form F,

after the words "District Magistrate" the words "or any Sub-divisional Magistrate specially empowered by the Local Government in this behalf" shall be inserted.

F. R. R. RUDMAN,

*Secretary, Board of Industries and Munitions.*



# The Calcutta Gazette

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 24, 1920.

## PART IA.

### *Orders and Notifications by the Government of India.*

The following order, issued by the Government of India in the Army Department, published in the *Gazette of India Extraordinary*, dated the 15th March 1920, is republished for general information.

H. L. STEPHENSON,

*Offg. Chief Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.*

### NOTIFICATION.

*Delhi, the 15th March 1920.*

#### FIELD OPERATIONS.

No. 486.—The following despatch by His Excellency General Sir Charles Carmichael Monro, G.C.B., G.C.S.I., G.C.M.G., A.-D.-C., Commander-in-Chief in India, on operations during the Third Afghan War, May to August 1919, is published for general information:—

Dated Simla, the 1st November 1919.

From—GENERAL SIR CHARLES CARMICHAEL MONRO, G.C.B., G.C.S.I., G.C.M.G., A.-D.-C., Commander-in-Chief in India,

To—The Secretary to the Government of India, Army Department.

I have the honour to submit herewith, for the information of the Government of India, an account of the recent operations against Afghanistan.

#### INTRODUCTORY.

2. For the proper consideration of these operations, it is necessary to refer briefly to the conditions prevailing in India at the time hostilities broke out. As the Government of India are aware, the standard of military preparation in this country was regulated by the instructions of the War Committee of the Cabinet received through the Secretary of State for India in 1916, viz., that operations on the Indian Frontier were to be of a defensive nature, and that, should the offensive be forced upon us, it was to be strictly limited in scope. The Field Army maintained for this purpose, namely, four divisions, three frontier brigades and four cavalry brigades, had necessarily suffered from the demands made upon it to supply additional units and draft reinforcements for overseas theatres, and this had to a certain

extent affected its efficiency; moreover, many of its best qualified officers were employed out of India, and there was considerable deficiency in medical and engineer personnel which could not be made good from home. Since the commencement of the war in 1914, India had been engaged in providing personnel, material and munitions of war to many overseas theatres. As a result of this drain upon her resources, stocks of electrical and railway plant and other stores, only procurable from the United Kingdom, had been reduced to the lowest ebb, and, owing to shortage of shipping, deficiencies could not be replaced. Thus the signing of the Armistice in November 1918 found India grappling with the problem of meeting urgent demands on her greatly reduced resources, and with the machinery for carrying on her internal administration weakened by the withdrawal from all her civil departments of large numbers of officers for military duty.

3. Following on the Armistice came the demand for demobilisation. Every effort was made to release such men as were urgently required either at home or in India, and this necessitated a considerable reduction in establishments and imposed a severe strain on all branches of the service, especially in those employing skilled artisans and mechanics.

4. Such was the military situation when the outbreak of internal disturbances supervened in April 1919. To quell these disturbances and to protect communications, it was found necessary to divert large bodies of troops from their normal peace-stations, to detain others which were awaiting demobilisation or embarkation to the United Kingdom, and to recall a large number of Indian troops who had proceeded to their homes on leave. We were particularly fortunate in having at hand so valuable a reinforcement as the British troops *ex-Mesopotamia* awaiting demobilisation. It was only with great reluctance that I sanctioned their retention at a time when they had every reason and right to expect their early release from military service; but my confidence in the loyalty of the British soldier was not misplaced, and I take this opportunity of expressing my appreciation of the fine military spirit he displayed in shouldering this additional burden. It was a keen and natural disappointment also to the Indian soldier to be deprived of the furlough which he had earned so well, but he too accepted this burden in a spirit of cheerful resignation for which we owe him a deep debt of gratitude; his conduct, throughout this period, has been worthy of the highest praise.

5. Before passing on to a narrative of the operations, I propose briefly to review the work of the various administrative services and departments, for the campaign was essentially one in which administrative organisation played the leading part. At one time the strength of the force employed *trans-Indus* amounted to 340,000 men and 158,000 animals, and it will readily be understood that the maintenance of these numbers, with depleted means of transportation, was a problem of considerable difficulty. Fortunately, much attention had been paid in recent years to the improvement of frontier communications; new mechanical transport roads at a cost of approximately one million sterling had been constructed in the North-West Frontier Province alone during the past four years. Considerable improvements had also been effected in existing roads, the most important being those between Jamrud and Landi-Kotal, Kohat and Parachinar, Bannu and Miranshah, Dera Ismail Khan and Tank, and the Bolan road from Sibi to Quetta, on each of which a large number of girder bridges had been provided, spanning the main waterways. With the exception of the Bolan these roads have all been subjected to heavy and continuous motor traffic throughout the operations, and have stood the test well.

6. As regards railways, the situation was somewhat abnormal when concentration was ordered. Civil traffic had been considerably curtailed and serious damage caused at certain outlying stations during the internal disturbances in the Punjab. Nevertheless, thanks to the efforts of the North-Western and other railways, military requirements were fully met, and though the protection of Peshawar necessitated some divergence from the schedule, concentration was completed in advance of the pre-arranged timetable. During the month of May, 637 military special trains were run over the North-Western Railway system. Early in the concentration period a number of specially fitted ambulance trains were located at convenient forward stations such as Peshawar and Rawalpindi, and special services were arranged for the conveyance of ice, fruit, and vegetables in insulated railway vans, both to hospitals and the troops in the field.

7. Major-General H. F. E. Freeland, C.B., D.S.O., M.V.O., R.E., who was at this time a member of the Railway Board, earned the gratitude of the army by his zealous and unremitting efforts in developing the capacity of the railways in respect of military requirements. His wide and varied experience in dealing with military traffic problems proved of inestimable value. I had also the advantage of obtaining the valuable services of Brigadier-General C. L. Magniac, C.M.G., C.B.E., R.E., who had recently returned from France and was appointed Director of Movements.

8. The position of the Supply and Transport Services had been influenced considerably by the calls made upon them from overseas during the course of the great war. The resources of India in animal transport had been exploited to the utmost and the reserve of animals left in the country was reduced to the lowest ebb; indeed, the supply of mules had been completely exhausted and recourse was had to ponies. These latter, though they proved themselves a fairly satisfactory substitute, were greatly inferior to the mule in general utility and endurance. The ravages of *surra*, combined with continued and heavy demands made by the operations in Persia, had seriously crippled the supply of camels; and the liability of the bullock transport to epidemic diseases limited the degree of reliability which could be placed upon it. In spite of these difficulties, the animal transport available on the outbreak of war was sufficient to equip and maintain the Field Army under the conditions referred to in paragraph 2 above.

9. The mechanical transport at my disposal was employed at the outset on convoy work through the Khaibar; but later, when reinforced by locally purchased vehicles and a number of Ford chassis received from America in March and equipped locally with van bodies, it was used to supplement the animal transport with units and field formations and for the transportation of such perishable commodities as ice, milk, fresh fruit and vegetables. The British ranks of the Heavy Mechanical Transport companies were considerably below establishment and the proper complement of drivers could not be provided for the vehicles available. In spite of the strain on their endurance, these men carried out their duties with a fortitude and efficiency which deserves unstinted praise, and proved themselves equal to the task of moving all the tonnage required for the maintenance of the forces in the field. It may here be mentioned that upwards of 500 tons of supplies and stores were transported daily from Peshawar and Jamrud through the Khaibar, a figure which was only reduced during the period of the Afghan threat on the Kurram, when a portion of the mechanical transport was diverted to that area from the Khaibar.

10. The reserves of supplies in position on the outbreak of war proved ample for the needs of the army; the standard laid down was sixty days' stocks, of which half had been placed in forward positions west of the Indus, and half in the base depôt at Lahore and at the ports of Bombay and Karachi. Within three days of mobilisation being ordered, the reserves at the ports had been despatched, according to a pre-arranged schedule, to Lahore and the forward areas. New field service scales of rations were introduced in this campaign and have proved highly satisfactory from a dietetic point of view; the items additional to the old scale include condensed milk, tinned or dried fruit, fresh fruit, cigarettes and sweets for British troops; and fresh meat, condensed milk, tobacco, cigarettes, sweets, and ground nuts for Indian soldiers.

11. In previous frontier campaigns, units had been left to make their own arrangements for canteen supplies; but the system of relying on *bunniahs* and the peace canteen contractors of British units was unsatisfactory. The War Office were unable, however, to accede to my request that the Expeditionary Force Canteen organization should take the matter in hand, and a general contract was therefore made with a Calcutta firm of large experience and reputation, to whom special railway and transport facilities were given. This arrangement proved satisfactory on the whole and was certainly an improvement on the former arrangement; but I hope that in future a system may be devised which will enable us to ensure the provision on mobilisation of Field Force Canteens fully equipped with personnel and supplies.

12. In order to provide rest and refreshment for troops moving by rail and to mitigate the hardships inseparable from a journey across India during the summer months, rest camps were established at Peshawar,



Nowshera, Rawalpindi, Lahore, Ambala, Quetta and Chaman, and the number of "Monro Soldiers' Canteens" (which had been established at all the principal railway stations) was increased to meet the additional demands made upon them. Tea-rooms were also opened for the special use of Indian troops, not only at the chief railway stations, but also at all standing camps within the forward areas. Messes for British officers and for warrant and non-commissioned officers travelling in small parties or independently of their units, were organised and equipped at seventeen of the main halting places, in advance of railheads on the various lines of communication.

13. The requirements of the Veterinary Service necessitated the formation of three Camel Veterinary Hospitals for 500 camels each, a Camel Convalescent Depot and Horse Convalescent Depot for 1,000 animals each, as well as additional Field and Mobile Veterinary Sections and Base Depôts of Veterinary Stores. The creation of these units imposed a severe tax on available sources of recruitment, and some difficulty was experienced in obtaining personnel of the right stamp. But, on the whole, the existing organisation stood the test well. The mortality among animals was never excessive, amounting to a weekly average of .2 per cent. in the case of horses and ponies, .04 in the case of mules, .3 in the case of bullocks and .3 in the case of camels, as compared with .2, .06, 1.6, and .1 per cent. respectively during the period May to September, 1918, in Mesopotamia. The evacuation of sick animals was on the whole well carried out, but there was a tendency to maintain too many ineffective animals with units; this fault was corrected in course of time. Considerable inefficiency was caused by the incidence of foot-and-mouth disease and rinderpest in bullocks. The organisation of the Remount Service stood the test well and calls for no comment.

14. I was fortunate in obtaining two Ordnance Mobile Workshops, complete with personnel, from Mesopotamia. These were pushed up to Peshawar to supplement the heavy workshops established in the Ordnance depot there immediately on the outbreak of war. A number of R. A. O. C. personnel were obtained from among the troops awaiting demobilisation, and these rendered invaluable service in the Ordnance depôts in the forward areas. In other respects the existing Ordnance organisation proved sufficient for the needs of the army. An ample reserve had been provided of special stores such as heavy tents, hand fans, mosquito nets, sun goggles, etc., which experience has shown to be necessary for the health and comfort of the troops during a summer campaign.

15. As regards the Medical Service, the number of regular R. A. M. C. and I.M.S. officers available in India was short of our requirements for complete mobilisation. The source of recruitment of these categories in India is small and it had been found impossible to make good the deficiency from home. I was fortunate, however, in obtaining the services of 107 officers and 1,280 other ranks of the R. A. M. C. who happened to be in India *en route* from Mesopotamia to the United Kingdom. The field medical units of the Field Army were already partially mobilised with personnel when the outbreak of war occurred and the equipment of other field medical units and of 21 General Hospitals was held ready for issue in medical mobilisation stores. The number of mobilised medical units employed during the campaign amounted to 29 Field Ambulances, 12 Casualty Clearing Stations, 53 Staging Sections, 15 Sanitary Sections, 8 Advanced Depôts of Medical Stores, 14 Base Depot Medical Stores and 16,000 beds in General Hospitals, i.e., 5,000 for British and 11,000 for Indians. The General Hospitals were established at Landi Kotal, Peshawar, Nowshera, Rawalpindi, Gharial, Kuldana, Kohat, Bannu, Dardoni, (near Miranshah), Dera Ismail Khan, Tank, Manzai, and Quetta. In addition to these, convalescent camps provided accommodation in the Murree Hills for 1,200 British at Upper Topa and Lower Gharial, and for 3,000 Indians at Kohat and Rawalpindi. Medical transport included two British and eight Indian broad gauge ambulance trains, one combined British and Indian narrow gauge ambulance train and over a hundred specially fitted railway ambulance coaches for use with the ordinary passenger services.

16. The two outstanding features of the campaign from the medical point of view were, firstly, an outbreak of cholera of unusual severity, and, secondly, the abnormal climatic conditions under which the troops were called upon to operate. An epidemic of cholera seldom equalled in extent and severity during the past ten years was raging among the civil population of the Punjab and North-West Frontier Province during the period of the

operations. It first made its appearance among the troops in the forward areas at Hangu on June 1st, and at Jamrud on June 4th, but though it spread rapidly in both the Kohat and Khaibar areas and for a time gave rise to grave anxiety, it was successfully stamped out by June 20th, an achievement for which the Medical Service deserves the greatest credit. A severe epidemic also occurred in Derajat and the Tochi Valley and cases continued intermittently from the middle of June till the close of the operations.

17. Shortly after the outbreak of hostilities, a heat wave of remarkable severity occurred over the whole of the Punjab and North-West Frontier Province, the daily shade temperatures registered at Peshawar in May, June and July being 5 to 7 degrees Fahrenheit above the daily average of the past 20 years. The Government of India will appreciate how great a strain was imposed on the troops when called upon to operate under these conditions in such areas as the Khaibar, the Kurram, the Derajat and Waziristan.

18. In spite of these conditions, the incidence of sickness was not excessive. The total admissions during the period 5th May to 9th August amounted to 10,882 British and 45,774 Indians, giving a daily admission ratio per thousand of 4.98 British and 2.97 Indians. This compares not unfavourably with admission ratios in Mesopotamia which, in 1917, were 5.04 and 2.11 and, in 1918, 3.48 and 2.27 respectively.

19. The foregoing brief review of the administrative problems presented by this campaign will, I hope, serve to illustrate some of the chief difficulties with which we had to contend. India, and especially the frontier region, is a country ill-provided with those amenities of civilization which in Western Europe, go so far to mitigate the discomforts of a campaign; and, coming as it did at the hottest season of the year and at a time when the army was sorely in need of rest and recreation, this campaign inevitably imposed severe hardships on the troops employed. Nevertheless, from personal inspection, I am able to assure the Government of India that everything possible was done with the means at our disposal to alleviate the discomfort of the troops, and I desire to place on record my high appreciation of the work of the administrative services and departments which contributed so largely to that end.

20. I now turn to the conduct of the operations. The distribution of the Afghan army at the end of April is believed to have been as follows. On the northern line, including Kabul, were stationed 7½ regiments of cavalry (2,800 sabres), 29 battalions (16,500 rifles), and 110 guns, of which about 2,000 rifles and 4 guns were located between Kunar and Asmar on the Chitral border. On the central line, including Ghazni, were 3 cavalry regiments (1,100 sabres), 17 battalions (9,150 rifles) and 60 guns; and, on the southern line, 1 cavalry regiment (460 sabres), 10 battalions (5,250 rifles) and 24 guns. The Afghan garrisons in Herat, Farah, and Mazar-i-Sharif, and in the Maimana and Badakshan districts, are not included in the above, and amounted to about 2,700 sabres, 11,100 rifles and 70 guns. The force at the Amir's disposal thus comprised about 7,000 sabres, 42,000 rifles and 260 guns; but it should be noted that at least half of his guns were either immobile or obsolete.

21. But the Amir's real strength lay, not in his regular army (which, of itself, is of small account), but in the potential fighting value of the frontier tribes on either side of the border. Expert in all forms of guerilla warfare and amounting in the aggregate to some 120,000 men, armed with modern rifles many of which are provided from Kabul, these tribes are the outstanding factor in the Indian frontier problem, and it was on their co-operation that the Afghan plan of campaign was based. As far as can be judged, this plan contemplated operations on three fronts, viz.:—

- (a) From Jalalabad on the Khaibar and Mohmand sector;
- (b) From Gardez on the Kurram and Waziristan border, utilizing the Khost salient;
- (c) From Kandahar on the Chaman border.

A secondary operation from Asmar on Chitral, supported by a demonstration made by the Badakshan garrison, was to be supplementary to (a) above, while, subsidiary to the action on the Kandahar front, troops were to be moved up from Girishk and Farad to threaten the Seistan border and our communications in East Persia. Each of the above fronts formed a separate command, and the general idea appears to have been to push forward in the first instance detachments of Afghan regular troops, whose function was to

raise the tribes on both sides of the border with the cry of *Jehad*. Arms and ammunition were to be distributed amongst the tribesmen, and the detachments of Afghan regulars would serve as a stiffening to the tribal lashkars and as an earnest of the Amir's support. On the Khaibar sector, which was evidently looked upon as the main battle front, the intention appears to have been to hold back the bulk of the regular troops until the tribal offensive had developed. This tribal offensive was, in fact, the basis of the whole plan; and the line of action to be taken by the main Afghan army depended entirely on the extent to which the tribes consented to co-operate and on the subsequent success of their operations. It was probably realised that both as regards command and maintenance, the Afghan regular army was, of itself, incapable of undertaking sustained operations and that their best and only chance of success lay in securing the co-operation of the tribes and in co-ordinating their efforts. The looseness of our political control over a large portion of the border territory makes it a promising field for such an enterprise. The Amir appears to have anticipated that the presence of bodies of tribesmen on the flanks and rear of our main forces would compel us to dissipate our strength and create a favourable opportunity for striking a blow with his regular troops.

22. Our plan of campaign was to undertake the offensive towards Jalalabad with our main striking force, our object being to divide the Mohmands and Afridis (two of the most influential tribes upon our border) and to cut them off from Afghan influence and support; to strike at any Afghan concentration within reach; and to induce the withdrawal of Afghan forces from our tribal borders elsewhere, for the purpose of covering Kabul. It was proposed to maintain an active defence on other portions of our front. In the Tochi and Derajat areas we were prepared, if necessary, to evacuate temporarily those portions of the country which lay between the administrative and political borders and which were held by militia garrisons; for their retention in the face of opposition would have involved us in a series of sieges, necessitating measures for their relief and consequent dissipation of transport.

23. To carry out this plan, the army was originally organised in two forces, viz., the North-West Frontier Force, commanded by General Sir A. A. Barrett, G.C.B., K.C.S.I., K.C.V.O., A.D.C., and the Baluchistan Force, commanded by Lieutenant-General R. Wapshare, C.B., C.S.I., the latter including the troops allotted to the defence of the Nushki extension railway and our line of communication through East Persia to Meshed. As the operations developed, however, it was decided to effect a further decentralisation, and on May 30th the troops allotted to the Bannu and Derajat areas were separated from the North-West Frontier Force, and placed under the command of Major-General S. H. Clime, C.B., D.S.O. This new command was designated the Waziristan Force. The force at Meshed under Major-General W. Malletson, C.B., C.I.E., must also be considered as part of the general organisation, for though charged with no offensive rôle in relation to the operations on the Indian frontier, the duty fell upon it of intervening, if necessary, in any attempt by the Turkistan Bolsheviks to send armed assistance into Afghanistan.

24. As constant references would be made to the Government of India and to Army Headquarters regarding the conduct and direction of the operations, and as in any case officers of sufficient status were not available to form a separate General Headquarters, it had been decided in advance that the functions of the latter were to be performed by Army Headquarters.

25. I need refer but briefly to the sequence of events which precipitated the outbreak of war. Towards the end of April, Saleh Muhammad Khan, the Afghan Commander-in-Chief, arrived at Dakka with an escort of two companies of infantry and two guns for the ostensible purpose of inspecting the Afghan frontier. On May 3rd, the usual militia escort to the caravan proceeding through the Khaibar was confronted by piquets of armed Afghans on the disputed zone between Tor Khan and Landi Khana, and that night five coolies employed at the water-works were killed by tribesmen. On May 4th large numbers of copies of a *farman*, signed by the Amir and concluding with an unmistakable exhortation to *Jehad*, were distributed in Peshawar city through the agency of the Afghan Post-office there; and on the same day the Afghan postmaster arrived from Jalalabad with a motor car load of leaflets printed at Kabul, announcing that the Germans had resumed war and that India and Egypt had risen. On May 5th, the Field Army received orders for mobilisation.

26. The operations which followed fall naturally under three heads, viz., those of the North-West Frontier Force, the Waziristan Force, and the Baluchistan Force, respectively, and I propose to deal with them in three separate narratives. The chief features of the operations, viewed as a whole, can be summarised as follows. Our main effort was directed to the Khaibar front, with Dakka as the first objective. After defeating the Afghan covering troops in the vicinity of Landi Khana, our troops occupied Dakka on May 13th, i.e., within eight days of mobilisation being ordered; and, following a successful action on May 17th the Afghan main army dispersed, and, for the time being, practically ceased to exist as an organised force. A pause was now necessary for the purpose of accumulating supplies preparatory to a further advance. All arrangements for the advance had been completed and the troops were ready to move when the Amir's request for negotiations rendered any further forward movement politically inexpedient. On the Waziristan front, we were prepared, as explained above, to evacuate certain positions with the object of reducing detachments, avoiding embarrassing commitments, and concentrating as large a force as possible at the decisive point. The evacuation became necessary and was carried out under arrangements concerted between General Sir A. A. Barrett and the Chief Commissioner of the North-West Frontier Province. Suitable dispositions were made to meet the situation thus created. On the Baluchistan front, the only operation of importance was the attack and capture of Fort Spin Baldak. The close proximity of this fort to the Baluchistan border was a threat to our position at Chaman and it served as a screen behind which the enemy could concentrate preparatory to an attack on Chaman itself, or against the flank of our position at Bogra. It was accordingly carried by assault on May 27th.

27. During the course of the war our troops were engaged on a front extending along the whole length of the Afghan frontier from Chitral on the north-east to Seistan on the south-west, a total distance of about 1,000 miles; indeed, the fighting front may be said to have extended still further, for our line of communication defence troops on the 300 miles of road between Robat and Rui Khaf were kept constantly on their guard against raids from across the border, and were at one time directly threatened by a small Afghan force which was detached from Herat towards the Persian frontier. Never before have simultaneous operations been undertaken on the frontier of India which have covered so wide an extent of front.

28. There are other important points of difference between this and previous campaigns on the Indian frontier. In the first and second Afghan wars and in the Tirah campaign, the initiative lay with the Government of India; India was enjoying internal tranquillity, and the Government was able to mature its plans and move in its own time during the cool season of the year. On the present occasion, Afghanistan was the aggressor, certain districts of internal India were still under martial law, the time chosen was the hottest season of the year, and the invasion contemplated a rising in Beshawar. In 1878 and 1897, eight weeks elapsed between the issue of orders to concentrate and the advance of our forces up the Khaibar and into Tirah respectively; in 1919, two weeks only elapsed between the receipt of information of the impending Afghan attack and the disposal of the main Afghan army on the Jalalabad plain and within four weeks Amir Amanullah had sued for an armistice. The promptitude of this advance through the Khaibar and the consequent menace to Jalalabad, prevented an Afghan-tribal combination against us, and saved India the long and costly war which would have resulted from the loss of the Khaibar.

29. Two other features of the campaign may be mentioned as exercising an appreciable influence on the course of the operations. The first is the failure of the system of tribal militias. With certain notable exceptions (which are referred to in their place) the outbreak of war was followed almost immediately by wholesale desertions from militia units, necessitating the complete disbandment of one and the reduction of others to a small fraction of their proper establishment. The defection of these units at a time when the Field Army was concentrating in rear of them constituted a grave danger and this danger is one which, in my opinion, we cannot afford to accept in the future.

The other feature to which I refer is the great disadvantage from which the troops suffered as the result of the political situation. From the granting of the armistice at the beginning of June to the signing of peace on



August the 8th, the Amir failed to exercise complete control over his own tribesmen and the agents whom he had deputed to raise the tribes within the British border. Consequently, throughout this period, the whole length of the frontier was threatened and constant raiding occurred.

30. The formations at my disposal at the outbreak of war (excluding units allotted to area defence) comprised two divisions and two cavalry brigades on the Khaibar line, one brigade in the Kohat-Kurram area, two brigades in Waziristan, and one division and one cavalry brigade on the Baluchistan front, with one division, one cavalry brigade and two mixed brigades in central reserve. During the course of the operations, seven additional brigades and one cavalry brigade were formed, increasing the total force employed at the signing of peace to the equivalent of about seven divisions and four cavalry brigades, with one cavalry and five infantry brigades in reserve.

#### OPERATIONS OF THE NORTH-WEST FRONTIER FORCE.

31. News of the proclamation of *Jehad* by the Amir of Afghanistan, together with the move of Afghan troops towards the Khaibar and Kurram, reached Peshawar on the 3rd May. I immediately ordered General Sir A. A. Barret, who was at that time on inspection duty in Delhi, to proceed at once to Peshawar to control the military measures necessary in the North-West Frontier Province. He was directed to assume command of the North-West Frontier Force, the troops at his disposal comprising the 1st and 10th Cavalry Brigades, the 1st and 2nd Divisions, the Internal Security Troops of the Peshawar area and the Kohat, Bannu and Derajat Brigades, together with Corps Troops and Frontier Militia. In view of the paramount importance of safeguarding the Peshawar district, which was already threatened by Afghan forces and which is surrounded by powerful independent tribes, General Sir A. A. Barret directed the 2nd Division into the Peshawar area in support of the 1st Division.

32. Prior to his arrival in Peshawar, the situation on the Khaibar line had developed rapidly. On the morning of the 4th May, Afghan troops supported by large bodies of tribesmen, were reported to have taken possession of the Bagh and Tangi springs, near Landi Khana, and to be on the Spinatsuka and Tor Sappar ridges to the north of Landi Kotal. On the following day a small column, which had been ordered to hold itself in readiness at Peshawar, was despatched by the General Officer Commanding, 1st Division, in motor lorries to Landi Kotal to support the Khaibar Rifles. It was essential that the Afghans should be driven from the springs as quickly as possible, as on one of them depended the principal water-supply of Landi Kotal, and until the springs were in our possession no large force could be concentrated at that place. Troops were therefore pushed up the Khaibar as rapidly as possible, and on the 8th the 1st Infantry Brigade with one battalion of the 2nd Infantry Brigade and 14 field and mountain guns, under the command of Brigadier-General G. D. Crocker, were concentrated at Landi Kotal, other troops of the 1st Division moving up the Khaibar in support. Troops of the 2nd Division were meanwhile arriving continuously in the Peshawar area.

33. On the morning of the 9th General Crocker, reinforced by another battalion of the 2nd Infantry Brigade, attacked the enemy and secured the Tangi springs and water-works; but he encountered stubborn opposition, and the force at his disposal was insufficient to drive the Afghans from their strong position, in difficult mountainous country, covering the Bagh springs. Next day the remainder of the 2nd Infantry Brigade, together with a mountain battery and a machine gun company, reinforced the troops at Landi Kotal, where Major-General C. A. Fowler, C.B., D.S.O., commanding the 1st Division, had assumed command.

34. On the 11th May, the headquarters and one and a half battalions of the 3rd Infantry Brigade reached Landi Kotal, and an entirely successful attack was made on the Afghans on the Khargali heights dominating the Bagh springs. Infantry, guns, machine guns, and aeroplanes worked in close co-operation, and the enemy, who again resisted stubbornly, fled in disorder, leaving behind him six guns which fell into our hands. Our casualties were happily slight. The Royal Air Force not only co-operated in the action, but also systematically bombed Dakka, where the Afghan transport had been collected. The material and moral effect of this bombing



was very great. Major-General Fowler brings to notice the excellent work of the 2nd Battalion, North Staffordshire Regiment, the 1st Gurkha Rifles, and No. 8 Mountain Battery, R. G. A., on this occasion. On the following day a reconnaissance disclosed the Afghans still holding Spinatsuka and a hill near Tor Sappar, but these localities were found evacuated on May 13th.

35. On May 10th, I authorised General Sir A. A. Barrett to advance to the vicinity of Dakka in order the more effectively to deter the tribes from hostilities by threatening their rear and preventing their maintenance from Kabul with arms and ammunition. On the 13th May a cavalry force, consisting of the 1st Cavalry Brigade and one regiment of the 10th Cavalry Brigade, which had been concentrated in readiness at Jamrud, advanced through the Khaibar and occupied Dakka without opposition. This force was followed next day by the headquarters and two battalions of the 1st Infantry Brigade, and on the 16th, by the remaining two battalions of the 1st Infantry Brigade, a mountain battery and a company of sappers and miners. A reconnaissance on the morning of this date from Dakka towards Hazarnao disclosed the Afghans in large numbers and our troops were closely followed up during their withdrawal to camp. Fighting took place at close quarters, the British squadrons executing several charges before the enemy was successfully beaten off. The enemy now established himself on the hills above Robat Fort to the west of the camp, but was unable to advance into the plain. On the following morning, Brigadier-General Crocker attacked with the 1st Infantry Brigade, supported by aeroplanes and the fire of horse artillery, mountain, and machine guns. As in the previous actions, the enemy held stoutly to his position along the crest of precipitous hills. During the action, two battalions of the 3rd Infantry Brigade with field and mountain howitzers arrived from Landi Kotal under the command of Major-General A. Skeen, C.M.G., and finally forced the enemy to retreat with heavy loss. The manner in which the attack was carried out reflects great credit on the Commander and troops employed, and the results of the action were far-reaching; for the enemy retreated in great disorder, losing large numbers by desertion, and it was long before he was able to reorganise his units. The value of high explosive shell, and particularly of the 3.7 inch mountain howitzer, in dislodging an enemy from an inaccessible position in mountainous country, was well demonstrated in this action; indeed, these weapons have been of the greatest service throughout the operations.

36. While these operations had been taking place, the state of unrest prevailing in the Peshawar area had given cause for much concern. On the 5th May, Peshawar city was quickly and successfully surrounded by a cordon of troops, and several leaders of the anti-British party, including the Afghan Postmaster, were arrested. It was found necessary to institute martial law and to keep a large body of infantry permanently on duty in the city. Raiding into the Peshawar Cantonment and in the district was at this time very prevalent, and communications up the Khaibar, particularly in the neighbourhood of Ali Masjid, were subjected to constant sniping and attacks by tribesmen. The Khaibar Rifles in whose hands the guarding of the road through the Pass had at first been left, became unreliable, and after frequent desertions had occurred they were replaced by regular troops, the corps being disbanded. Additional posts were also established in the lower Khaibar, and this, and other measures taken by Major-General Sir C. M. Dobell, K.C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., Commanding the 2nd Division, quickly resulted in the security of the communications. On the 15th and 16th May, the 6th Infantry Brigade carried out operations near Ali Masjid to secure the heights south of the Khaibar stream and inflicted heavy casualties on the enemy. By the 19th May the 2nd Division was holding the line from Landi Kotal to Peshawar, with the 1st Division, less two field batteries, concentrated at Dakka and Landi Khana, two of the three Infantry Brigades being at the former place, where the force was temporarily under the command of Major-General Skeen. On May 12th I placed the 16th Division from the Central Reserve at General Sir A. A. Barrett's disposal, and on the 14th I directed him to make preparations for a forward move of four marches from Dakka.

37. In the north, successful operations had been carried out by the Chitral garrison in conjunction with the Chitral Scouts and His Highness the Mehtar's Bodyguard. On the 12th May, the Afghans occupied Arnawai in the Chitral Valley and advanced rapidly up the river. On the 14th the

Chitral Scouts drove back the enemy's advanced parties near Kauti. On the 20th Lieutenant-Colonel F. C. S. Sanborne-Palmer, Commanding at Chitral, moved down the Chitral River with a small mobile column, and on the 23rd the column and scouts attacked and drove the enemy from Arnawai, destroying the force opposed to them and capturing four guns. The 11th Rajputs particularly distinguished themselves in this action. The mobile column returned to Drosh on 5th June. During the remainder of this month successful raids into Afghan territory were made by the Chitralis, resulting in the capture of a large quantity of live-stock.

38. For some days prior to the 20th May, reports had been received of the presence of Afghan troops on the Mohmand-Afghan border, and on the evening of that day they were reported to have reached Ghalanai in Mohmand country to the west of Shabkadr. A brigade of the 16th Division, with some of the divisional troops of the 2nd Division under the command of Brigadier-General W. M. Southey, C.M.G., was despatched from Peshawar to Shabkadr and Michni for the defence of that portion of the frontier. The Afghans did not advance, nor did the Mohmand gathering assume large proportions; and after being bombed on two days by aeroplanes the enemy withdrew.

39. The 31st Squadron, Royal Air Force, under the direction of Lieutenant-Colonel F. F. Minchin, D.S.O., M.C., Commanding the 52nd Wing, carried out concentrated bombing raids on Jalalabad on the 17th, 20th and 24th May with marked effect; large portions of the military quarter of the town were burnt out, including the Afghan headquarters, and on one occasion a parade of 2,000 Afghan troops was bombed with good results. In the panic which followed these raids the neighbouring tribesmen entered the town and secured large quantities of loot in the shape of arms, ammunition and treasure. On the 24th Captain Halley, R.A.F., in a Handley-Page machine, performed a notable feat by bombing Kabul; and there is little doubt that this raid was an important factor in producing a desire for peace at the headquarters of the Afghan Government.

40. Meanwhile, preparations for an advance from Dakka were nearing completion, but unofficial overtures, begun on May 15th, for a cessation of hostilities, culminated on May 31st in a formal request from the Amir for the conclusion of an armistice. The Government of India were desirous of avoiding any action which might serve to prejudice the negotiations, and I therefore issued orders that, though preparations for an advance on Jalalabad were to continue without interruption, no further advance was to be made without previous reference to me. The period of inaction which followed was one of great hardship to the troops, for the success of their efforts had led them to expect an early termination of the war, and they were looking forward eagerly to their long delayed leave or demobilisation. The situation was met, however, in that spirit of willing self-sacrifice which we have learnt to expect from the British and Indian Armies, and I desire to express here my appreciation of the high sense of duty they displayed during this period.

41. Turning now to the operations of the force in the Kohat-Kurram area (which, as explained above, formed part of General Sir A. A. Barrett's command), the situation had remained quiet during the first fortnight of May: there had been no unusual raiding from tribal territory and no information was received of any Afghan concentration in Khost. On May 5th, Major-General A. H. Eustace, C.B., D.S.O., Commanding the Kohat area, ordered a column of all arms to proceed from Thal to Parachinar in support of the Kurram Militia. On the 14th, information was received that two Afghan battalions had arrived at Peiwar Kotal, and that there were three battalions with guns at Ali Khel. A detachment of the Kurram Militia, with two guns, was accordingly moved to Peiwar, and four additional battalions and a mountain battery to Kohat. As units became available at Kohat, they were moved up to Thal and Parachinar, and on the 26th the force at the latter place consisted of two battalions, one squadron and four mountain guns. Having regard to the requirements of the Khaibar line, it was impossible at this time to despatch aeroplanes to the Kohat and Waziristan areas; arrangements were, however, made to despatch a flight to Bannu from which the bombing of Matun in Khost could be undertaken.

42. On the evening of the 24th May information was received at Thal that General Nadir Khan, the Afghan Commander in Khost and ex-Commander-in-Chief of the Afghan Army, intended to advance either into the

Tochi or the Kurram and it was reported from Spinwan that Afghan troops were moving on that post. Major-General Eustace accordingly proceeded to Thal and ordered one more battalion and two more mountain guns to rail from Kohat to Thal. On the arrival of these units, the garrison of Thal comprised 4 battalions, 4 mountain guns, one squadron, and one company of sappers and miners. On the 27th a considerable force of Afghan troops with a large following of tribesmen advanced on Thal and occupied Thal city and the hills to the south-west of the posts. The enemy's guns and the majority of his regular troops were on the south bank of the Kurram river which, at this season, is liable to sudden floods. The fort and camp were subjected to considerable shelling, two of the guns used being German howitzers of 3·8" calibre. On the morning of the 28th, General Sir A. A. Barrett ordered the immediate despatch to Kohat by rail from Peshawar of a field battery of the 2nd Division, and a battalion of the 45th Infantry Brigade, to be followed by the remaining units of that brigade under the command of Brigadier-General R. E. H. Dyer, C.B. The headquarters of the 16th Division were also ordered to proceed to Kohat from Lahore, instead of to Peshawar as previously ordered. These troops began to arrive at Kohat on the morning of the 29th, and were followed in quick succession by two additional battalions and the 46th Brigade from Ambala which I had also ordered to Kohat.

By the afternoon of the 30th May, Brigadier-General Dyer had concentrated his force by rail and road at Togh from which place he marched 18 miles towards Thal on the early morning of the 31st. On the 1st June he entered Thal with little opposition. The hills to the south-east were then cleared of the enemy. The following day the operations were continued to the west of Thal but the enemy retreated hurriedly, leaving behind him his camp equipment and a large quantity of cordite ammunition. During the advance of General Dyer's column on Thal, the extreme heat had made the long marches exceedingly arduous and exhausting; but the march discipline and spirit of the men were excellent and the commander and troops deserve great credit for the manner in which the operation was carried out. A flight of aeroplanes based on Thal co-operated throughout, and contributed largely to the enemy's hasty retreat.

43. General Nadir Khan's enterprise was a move which, had it met with a greater measure of success, might have compromised our plan of campaign. The salient of Afghan territory which reaches out between the Tochi and Kurram valleys enabled him to concentrate on the flank of two of our main communications through tribal country. An attack on the Kurram undoubtedly promised more important results, for had Nadir Khan succeeded in raising the Orakzai and Afridi tribes against us the effect would have been felt in our operations in the Khaibar.

44. On the 2nd June the regular troops and Kurram Militia from Parachinar, where Brigadier-General E. A. Fagan, C.M.G., D.S.O., was in command, attacked the Afghan force near Kharlachi, captured the Afghan post at that place and destroyed six villages. The Kurram Militia also carried out several minor operations in which they were invariably successful. Throughout the whole period of the operations the behaviour of this corps has been deserving of the highest praise.

45. As already mentioned, cholera appeared at Hangu in the Kohat area on the 1st June and spread rapidly, appearing a few days later in the Khaibar also. As the transport drivers were chiefly affected, the movement of animal transport up the Khaibar was suspended; all camels from the stages up to Landi Kotal were withdrawn to Nowshera Thana, and did not return to the Khaibar until the end of June. Outbreaks of foot-and-mouth disease and glanders also seriously affected the Bullock Corps on the Khaibar line, so that it became necessary for some time to rely almost exclusively on mechanical transport.

46. After the operations in the neighbourhood of Thal, the troops in the Kohat area were reorganized, the 46th, 60th and 65th Infantry Brigades being located at Kohat, Parachinar and Thal respectively. The 16th Divisional Headquarters and the 45th Infantry Brigade were withdrawn to Nowshera, and the 66th Infantry Brigade was formed at Mardan as the third Infantry Brigade of the 16th Division. On the 19th and 20th of June our cavalry at Dakka succeeded in ambushing parties of Mohmands and inflicting on them considerable losses. The Dakka camp was sniped nightly from the left bank of the Kabul river and telegraph lines were constantly cut. Considerable raiding continued in the Peshawar area, and on the night of the

6th to 7th June the village of Baddher was surrounded by a column and several arrests made. A similar operation against Utmanzai village was carried out later in the month, and drives by columns of all arms, including armoured cars were carried out to clear the Kajuri plain of hostile gangs.

47. At the beginning of July the activities of the Afghan Commander at Asmar near the Chitral border and the arrival of reinforcements, indicated the probability of renewed Afghan attempts to invade Chitral, notwithstanding the Amir's orders to the contrary. To meet this threat the Officer Commanding Chitral made suitable dispositions, and, while retaining his regular troops at Drosh and Chitral, placed a central striking force of Chitral Scouts at Ayun. In the middle of the month Afghan troops occupied certain passes on the border, and an attack down the Bumboret valley was made by a mixed force of Afghan regulars and tribesmen. This was driven back in disorder by the Chitral Scouts, whose behaviour throughout the operations has been excellent. On July the 24th an enemy gathering of about 1,200 was reported to have assembled about six miles south of Ziarat near the Lowari pass with the object of attacking the post at that place. A force of Chitral Scouts, Bodyguard, and Levies delivered a most successful attack which drove the enemy from a series of positions. Heavy rain and sleet during the night completed his discomfiture, and he dispersed with a loss of 60 men killed alone, including a well-known leader. Towards the end of the month Afghan troops from Faizabad advanced towards the Dorah pass, but no attack was made from this direction.

48. On the 13th of July piqueting troops from Dakka experienced considerable opposition in taking up a position on the hills in the direction of Ghuzgai. The tribesmen were in strength and, offering favourable targets to our gun-fire, suffered severely. In spite of the armistice conditions, Afghan officials were everywhere busy endeavouring to incite the tribesmen to rise. This culminated on the 16th July in a large gathering in the Bazar valley, estimated to be 10,000 strong. On the 18th, Ali Masjid was threatened and attacks were made on piquets in the Khaibar, one of which was rushed after stubborn resistance. The following night determined but unsuccessful attacks were made on the piquet line from Ali Masjid to Shagai, and as a result of the losses he had suffered in this fighting the enemy retired into the Bazar valley where he was bombed by aeroplanes and finally dispersed on the 19th. The General Officer Commanding 2nd Division, brings to special notice the 1st Battalion, Royal Sussex Regiment, for their capture of a ridge to the south of Ali Masjid on the 16th May, and for their defence of the same ridge on this occasion, as well as for consistently good work. On the early morning of the 22nd July a drive was carried out by a force of all arms of the 2nd Division across the Kajuri plain, by which gangs of Afridis harbouring in the plain were driven into the hills. On the 23rd a small action against a tribal gathering west of Dakka resulted in considerable enemy casualties. During the month of July the strength of the Mohmand lashkars at Hazarnao and Busawal varied in strength, but rose at one time to as many as 6,000 men. After a flying bridge across the Kabul river to Lalpura had been established the sniping of Dakka camp practically ceased.

49. Major-General Skeen had assumed command of the Kohat-Kurram force on the 22nd of June. During July there was continuous sniping on the Peiwar front and parties of enemy, both regular and tribesmen, were constantly infringing the frontier. Occasional raids occurred in the Kurram and Miranzai valleys which were easily dealt with. These included an attack on a convoy near Sadda on the 9th, an attack on Shinawari post on the night of the 21st-22nd, and another on Badama on the 30th. In the Kurram area punitive operations were undertaken during the period 16th to 20th July by a column under Brigadier-General C. O. O. Tanner against the Kabul Khel villages near Shewa and Biland Khel. With a view to undertaking offensive operations against Khost, should the negotiations break down two additional battalions and a pioneer battalion were despatched into the Kohat-Kurram area during July, bringing the number of infantry units to 16. To meet the same eventuality, the field batteries of the 1st Division, which had hitherto not proceeded up the Khaibar, were sent to Dakka, where all the transport necessary for an advance was also concentrated. On the 24th July the Afghan peace delegates arrived at Dakka and left the same day for Rawalpindi. No operations of any importance occurred on the Khaibar line between that date and the 8th of August, when peace was signed.



## OPERATIONS OF THE WAZIRISTAN FORCE.

50. In the Waziristan area no movement of troops from their normal stations had taken place before 21st May, though information had been received prior to that date of movements of Afghan troops towards the Upper Tochi and in the direction of Wana, and of a concentration in Khost. Major-General N. G. Woodyatt, C. B., Commanding in Waziristan, had been directed not to despatch troops up the Gomal to Wana or to operate beyond Miranshah in the Upper Tochi valley, as the troops available in the area were considered insufficient for any widely extended operations.

51. Owing to the threatened approach of Afghan regular troops to the Upper Tochi and Wana, the probability of their presence resulting in a general rising of the Mahsuds and Wazirs, and the impossibility of despatching troops to support the militia posts in the Gomal, General Sir A. A. Barrett decided (in view of the uncertain behaviour of the Khaibar Rifles even when closely supported by regular troops) that it would not be possible to trust the Waziristan Militias when left unsupported. He therefore issued orders to Major-General Woodyatt on 21st May that, should Afghan regulars advance into the vicinity of Wana and be joined by the tribes, Wana and the Gomal posts were to be evacuated, the British officers withdrawing with such men as remained loyal. Similar orders applied to the garrisons in the Upper Tochi.

52. On May 24th, the General Officer Commanding the Bannu Brigade, desiring to reassure the tribes of the Upper Tochi, ordered the movable column which is held permanently in readiness at Dardoni (the new cantonment of Miranshah) to move to Muhammad Khel; but, in consequence of information received that General Nadir Khan in Khost was preparing to move either against Thal or Miranshah, General Sir A. A. Barrett ordered its return to Dardoni, where he considered it would be more suitably placed to meet the threatened attack. On receipt of this order, the General Officer Commanding the Bannu Brigade decided to evacuate the Upper Tochi posts, as in his opinion the withdrawal of the movable column would inevitably be followed by the defection of the militia. On learning of the evacuation of these posts, the Political Agent at Wana decided to evacuate the Southern Waziristan Militia posts as well, as he considered that a general rising of the Mahsuds would be the immediate outcome of events in the Tochi.

53. The withdrawal of these garrisons was an operation of extreme difficulty and danger. The loyal elements of the militia, led by a small but gallant band of British officers who carried their lives in their hands and paid dearly for their devotion, made their way by forced marches to Murtaza and into Zhob. The route was infested by tribesmen who clung to the rear of the party and made it impossible to give the men a rest on the way. Desertions to the enemy were numerous. It was not till the arrival of the party at Moghalkot, forty miles from Wana, that it was possible to call a halt, and by this time the men were utterly exhausted by heat, thirst, and their continued exertions. Up to this point casualties had been comparatively few but when issuing from Moghalkot in an attempt to reach Mir Ali Khel, the party was heavily attacked and lost four British officers killed and two wounded out of a total of eight. Marching continuously for a further twenty-four hours, the survivors reached Fort Sandeman in the early morning of the 31st. Regarded merely as a feat of endurance, the withdrawal of this party was, of itself, a fine achievement; but taking into consideration the almost insurmountable difficulties which beset them on the road and the dangers through which they emerged, the exploit stands out as one of the finest recorded in the history of the Indian frontier. The success of the operation was due in large measure to the personality of Major G. H. Russell, 126th Baluchistan Infantry, who conducted the withdrawal with remarkable skill, courage and endurance, and set a fine example to those under him. The steadfast fortitude of these men in circumstances before which most would have quailed, is a stirring example of the height to which the devotion of the British officer can rise.

54. On May 26th, I issued orders for the move of headquarters and two battalions of the 43rd Infantry Brigade and a mountain battery to Bannu. The troops of the Derajat Brigade were ordered to concentrate at Murtaza, where a squadron of cavalry successfully engaged a body of Mahsuds on the 30th. On May 27th, Major-General S. H. Climo, C.B., D.S.O., assumed command of the Waziristan Force (Major-General Woodyatt having been transferred to the command of the 4th Division), and on June 1st, the force



was separated from General Sir A. A. Barrett's command and came directly under my orders. The situation on this date was briefly as follows:—

55. (a) *Bannu Area*.—Communication by road between Bannu and Dardoni, which had been interrupted since 26th May, was not yet restored. A column under Brigadier-General J. G. Clarke, C.M.G., Commanding the 43rd Infantry Brigade, was assembled at Bannu to move up the Tochi. There were persistent reports of the presence of Afghan troops in the Upper Tochi and near Pai Makhmad, 8 miles north-west of Miranshah, and strong lashkars of Wazirs and Mahsuds, assisted by Daurs from the Upper Tochi, were reported to be in the neighbourhood of Miranshah and to be threatening Idak. Spinwam had been occupied by Afghan detachments after its evacuation by the militia, and the Bannu Movable Column had been moved out to Kurram Garhi to watch the approaches to Bannu from the north and north-west. On the 1st June, reliable information was received that the Afghan detachments had withdrawn and the Bannu Movable Column was accordingly recalled to Bannu.

(b) *Derajat*.—Consequent on the evacuation of the Gomal militia posts and the considerable quantity of booty which had fallen into the hands of the Wazirs, the Mahsuds had become very restless, and thinking probably that it was our intention to evacuate Jandola, had assembled in large numbers around that place. A force under Brigadier-General P. J. Miles, C.B., had begun to assemble at Kbirgi on the 29th May when it became known that communication with Jandola was interrupted. Other posts had also been threatened by Mahsud and Sheranni lashkars, notably Murtaza, Gomal, Manjhi and Zarkani, and many urgent demands for military assistance for posts held by frontier constabulary were received from the civil authorities.

56. There were therefore two problems which demanded immediate solution:—

(a) The opening up of the Tochi from Saidgi to Miranshah and the re-establishment of our posts evacuated by the North Waziristan Militia.

(b) The reinforcing of Jandola.

Major-General Climo decided to deal with the Tochi first, as with the troops at his disposal, he did not consider that both operations could be carried out simultaneously in view of a possible repetition of an Afghan concentration at Spinwam or in the Lower Tochi, of a Mahsud incursion into British territory from the Khaisora and Shaktu direction, and of the possibility of encountering strong opposition in the Shinki and Hinnis Tangi defiles. The troops available in Bannu for the first operation were three squadrons of cavalry, one section of Indian mountain artillery, one section of sappers and miners, two battalions of Indian infantry, and details of two other battalions which were at Dardoni. Major-General Climo therefore decided to await the arrival of the two battalions of the 43rd Infantry Brigade which were already *en route* for Bannu. Meanwhile, he strengthened the garrison at Saidgi (which was held by the North Waziristan Militia) with a detachment of Indian infantry.

57. On the 1st June, as considerable lashkars were found in occupation of the hills to the south and west of Miranshah, the Dardoni Movable Column moved out and fought a successful action. The enemy was put to flight with a loss of about 90; and certain towers, from which he had been sniping Miranshah post, were destroyed. On the 2nd June, the Tochi Column, under Brigadier-General J. G. Clarke, moved from Bannu to Saidgi without incident. On the 3rd it got through to Idak, accompanied by a large convoy, without any serious opposition, and on the 4th it opened up communication with Dardoni.

58. Punitive measures against the lower Daurs were then undertaken by columns operating from Dardoni under the orders of Brigadier-General F. G. Lucas, C.B., D.S.O. These operations were to some extent limited by the necessity of keeping the troops ready to concentrate rapidly for co-operation with the Kohat Kurram Force, but the villages of Spalga, Anghar, and Tughri were burnt, and fines were inflicted on others which had not been so deeply implicated in the looting of the Tochi posts. It is probable that, had there been any immediate military object in doing so, it would have been possible at this stage to have re-occupied the Upper Tochi posts with little opposition, as the tribes were thoroughly frightened.

59. Meanwhile the situation in the Derajat had not improved. A number of posts, including Manjhi, Gomal, Luni, and Zarkani, held by Frontier Constabulary, were seriously threatened and communication with Jandola was cut. Kulachi and Draband also reported lashkars of Sherannis and Wazirs in their vicinity. A force despatched to the relief of Gomal post succeeded, however, in evacuating the garrison, and Draband and Kulachi were occupied by mixed detachments on the night of 1st-2nd June. On the 3rd June a lashkar of about 400 was driven into the hills with a loss of 30 men, and on the same day Manjhi post was reinforced by a column from Tank after some fighting. On the 4th, a lashkar of 500 Mahsuds which was threatening Girni post was successfully dealt with and the garrison of the post reinforced. Jandola, though the water-supply had been cut and the post was surrounded by the enemy, had not been seriously assaulted. The garrison had supplies up to the 24th June and water storage for 15 days. Wholesale desertions had occurred from the Frontier Constabulary at Demandi, Moghalkot, Drazinda and Luni. Chaudhwan was attacked on the night of 4th-5th June and partially looted by about 200 Sherannis, and Bigwam Shumala near Paharpur was raided by a gang of Mahsuds.

60. With the arrival of three Indian infantry battalions from the Tochi, Major-General Climo ordered a column to march to Jandola on the 9th June to clear up the situation. No opposition was met with on the march, though the tribesmen attempted to prevent the restoration of the water-supply after the column had reached its destination. After re-victualling the post and changing the garrison, the column returned to Khirgi on the 11th June.

61. About the 9th June reports were received and were subsequently confirmed that, in spite of the terms of the armistice, an Afghan force of about 300 men with 2 guns had reached Wana. This detachment appears to have been given a purely passive rôle and to have confined its activities mainly to anti-British propaganda amongst the tribes.

62. On the 11th June, on receipt of reliable information that the village of Drazinda was serving the purpose of a supply depôt for the various raiding gangs in the vicinity, an air raid was carried out against it and a number of bombs dropped. The effect of this raid was considerable and for a time the activities of the tribesmen showed a marked decrease. On the 13th June, Raghza village was destroyed for complicity in attacks on Gomal and Manjhi posts, and a large amount of fodder removed to Murtaza. The following day Parwara, in the Sheranni country, was bombed. On the 18th June, arrangements were made for the re-establishment of the Luni and Zarkani posts with militia garrisons. These two posts had been partially destroyed by the tribesmen, but were repaired and occupied on the 28th June with the object of checking the recrudescence of cattle stealing in the neighbourhood and of enabling work to be resumed on the Gomal river head-works at Kotazam and Diwan Shah. On the 25th June, four squadrons of cavalry and a section of mountain artillery, with 2 aeroplanes co-operating, undertook punitive operations against Drazinda, on supplies from which the Sheranni and Wazir gangs of raiders were dependent. The village was destroyed and over 500 head of cattle captured.

63. Early in July, Major-General Climo concentrated a small force of all arms at Dardoni with the object of co-operating with the Kobat-Kurram force in an advance into Khost, should the peace negotiations fall through. The concentration of this force appears to have been interpreted by the tribes as preparatory to an advance into the Upper Tochi, and on the 7th July a lashkar, reported at over 1,200 Mahsuds and Wazirs, was seen entrenching and sangaring a position at Boya. Next day a half-hearted attack was made on the North Waziristan Militia piquets as they moved out from Isha, and on the 14th a cleverly organised attack on the aerodrome at Bannu was carried out by a band of 60 or 70 Shabi Khel Mahsuds. The aerodrome, which is situated about five miles out of Bannu on the Tochi road, was guarded by a platoon of Indian infantry. The enemy made a determined attempt to break into the hangar but were counter-attacked and driven off with loss. No damage was done to the machines.

64. On the 24th July, consequent upon the capture of one of our convoys at Kapip in Zhob, Major-General Climo concentrated at Murtaza a force of one squadron of cavalry, one section of mountain artillery, and one and a half battalions of Indian infantry, his intention being to give the impression that preparations were on foot for an advance up the Gomal, and thereby to draw the Wazir lashkars back to oppose him. The ruse was completely successful.

65. During the latter half of July, Vihowa was attacked several times by Wazirs; on the 18th July they succeeded in getting away with some loot, but otherwise did no important damage.

66. Several minor enterprises were carried out by the tribesmen against our piquets in the Tochi between 28th July and the 8th August. On the 29th July a North Waziristan Militia piquet at Khajuri was ambushed by about 70 Mahsuds; on the 3rd August piquets south of the road between Isha and Miranshah were engaged all day with tribal lashkars and suffered some casualties; on the 8th August our troops moving out to piquet the road between Saidgi and Shinki were ambushed by 200 Abdulai Mahsuds and suffered somewhat heavily. These incidents can be attributed to lack of experience in frontier warfare, and a failure to recognise the necessity for constant vigilance when dealing with expert enemies like the Mahsuds and Wazirs.

67. Although no major operations were carried out by the Waziristan Force during the period under review, there were few days on which troops on some part of this wide front were not engaged. The elusiveness of the enemy with whom they had to deal necessitated constant readiness and in many cases long and rapid marches. Escort duties were heavy; piqueting was continuous; and the troops were subjected to frequent sniping by night. The heat during June and July was abnormal even for that part of the frontier. I cannot speak too highly of the cheerful manner in which all hardships were borne. Whenever the tribesmen were met, all ranks shewed that desire to get to close quarters and use their bayonet, which is the true spirit of the offensive; and this is especially gratifying in troops who for the most part were young and without previous war experience. Major-General Climo brings to notice the following units as especially deserving of mention:—

27th Light Cavalry.

31st Duke of Connaught's Own Lancers.

41st Dogras.

55th Coke's Rifles (Frontier Force).

2-2nd King Edward's Own Gurkha Rifles (The Sirmoor Rifles).

#### OPERATIONS OF THE BALUCHISTAN FORCE.

68. When mobilization was ordered, the troops at the disposal of the General Officer Commanding the Baluchistan Force consisted of:—

- (a) the 4th Division (of which the two field batteries were located in their peace station at Hyderabad, Sind; one British battalion was temporarily employed at Lahore in connection with disturbances in the Punjab; and two Indian battalions were on detached duty at Chaman and Peshin respectively);
- (b) the 12th Mounted Brigade;
- (c) two Indian battalions and one regiment of Indian cavalry, and the Zhob Militia, in Zhob and Loralai;
- (d) a force of two squadrons, two companies of sappers and miners and three battalions, together with about 1,500 levies, allotted as line of communication defence troops on the Nushki extension railway, and the 650 miles of road between railhead and Meshed.

Only two aeroplanes were immediately available on mobilization, as the bulk of No. 114 Squadron was employed in connection with internal disturbances.

69. At the outbreak of war the enemy forces in southern and western Afghanistan were estimated at 16 battalions (of which one formed the garrison of Fort Spin Baldak), 11 batteries of artillery and 5 regiments of cavalry. The number of tribesmen which it was estimated could co-operate with these regular troops amounted to about 40,000 men.

70. On May 8th Lieutenant-General R. Wapshare, C.B., C.S.I., assumed command of the Baluchistan Force in addition to the command of 4th Division: on the 20th he handed over command of the latter to Major-General N. G. Woodyatt, C.B., transferred from Waziristan. Lieutenant-General Wapshare was informed that the policy of the Government of India in regard to the Baluchistan area was to show a bold front and, to carry out this policy,

I authorised him to make any reconnaissances which might be necessary. There was no indication at this time of any hostile force moving on Chaman, and the nearest enemy troops were those garrisoning Fort Spin Baldak. Reports were soon received, however, of large gatherings of Afghan troops at Wazikhwa on the Zhob border. These troops had arrived from Ghazni and Kabul and their probable intention was to overawe the Ghilzais and force them and other tribes to join in the *Jihad* with the object of attacking the Fort Sandeman area, or of invading the upper Zhob valley. The Achakzais, who live half in Afghan and half in British territory, were also becoming restless.

71. Lieutenant-General Wapshare considered that it would be strategically unsound to detach a force to reinforce the Zhob at this juncture, and that his best plan of action would be to take the offensive and attack Fort Baldak. The capture of Fort Baldak would have the immediate effect of diverting the attention of the troops threatening the Zhob, and a successful offensive from Chaman would have a great moral effect on the tribesmen, more especially on the Achakzais. On May 5th I authorised Lieutenant-General Wapshare to attack and destroy at his discretion any Afghan force which might advance to Spin Baldak, and directed that the fort should, if captured, be razed to the ground. Owing to shortage of rolling-stock, which delayed the arrival of the divisional howitzer battery from Hyderabad, the attack on the fort was postponed till the 27th. The troops employed consisted of the 4th Division (less 10th Infantry Brigade), assisted by some units of the 12th Mounted Brigade. To ensure secrecy, no preliminary reconnaissance was made by the cavalry, but the necessity of this was obviated to a great extent by the simplicity of the terrain; reconnaissances of the fort had also been carried out daily from the air. The attack involved considerable preliminary preparation. A large number of light scaling ladders were issued to the assaulting columns, as also were rafts for use in the event of the ditch being found to have been filled in. A train of water-kegs or camels was also organized, as the water-supply of Fort Baldak was derived from outside sources 12 miles distant and under the control of the enemy.

72. In the early morning of May 27th, the cavalry moved forward in two columns with the object of skirting both sides of the fort, forming a cordon in rear astride the two roads leading to Kandahar, and thus making the escape of the garrison impossible. A white flag was then sent from Chaman to demand the surrender of the fort, and, failing acceptance, to inform the Commander that if there were any women in the fort they could be sent out with an escort of twelve men under safe conduct. The white flag was fired on, and Lieutenant-General Wapshare therefore ordered the attack to proceed.

73. After a bombardment lasting two and a half hours, the artillery had reduced the towers of the fort to a crumbling condition, and the parapet had been breached in several places. While this bombardment was in progress, about two hundred of the enemy broke out of the fort and made for the hills to the north. They were caught under heavy rifle and machine gun fire, and also attacked by the cavalry; it is improbable that more than thirty of the party reached the hills. The fort was assaulted by the 1-22nd Punjabis, whose leading company entered the main gate, and by good use of their Lewis guns quickly secured the first foothold. The 4th Gurkha Rifles simultaneously stormed the south-east face by means of scaling ladders, and in a few minutes the fort was in our hands. The Duke of Wellington's Regiment captured the ridge and towers in a most gallant style, gaining their objectives a few minutes before the main defences had been scaled. The only organized resistance now remaining was from a *sangar* which held up the advance of the Royal West Kent Regiment. The Duke of Wellington's Regiment worked round in rear of the *sangar* with bombs, and not a single man escaped from it.

74. The enemy had shown the greatest bravery throughout the operation, and when the assaulting columns reached their objectives the survivors continued a hand-to-hand fight. The mopping up parties had to clear the numerous cellars with bombs and bayonets. Out of the garrison of about 600 men, 169 were taken prisoners, about 30 escaped, and the remainder were either killed or buried in the ruins. Daud Shah, the Commander, was among those who escaped, but he was severely wounded.



75. The fall of Fort Baldak had the desired effect of relieving the situation in Zhob, but the evacuation of the Tochi and the retirement of the remnants of the Wana garrison through Zhob produced an atmosphere of unrest among the tribesmen in the Fort Sandeman area. The Zhob Militia were employed to help the Wana garrison into Mir Ali Khel by piqueting a portion of the route between that place and Moghulkot, but the loss of a British Officer killed was the signal for wholesale desertions, and only about one-sixth of the corps could be counted on during the remainder of the operations. A mobile column was accordingly formed in Zhob, under the command of Brigadier-General de C. O'Grady, C.I.E., Commanding the 10th Infantry Brigade. While this column was concentrating, a detachment of 200 Gurkhas, proceeding as a reinforcement to Fort Sandeman and accompanied by a small detachment of Zhob Militia Cavalry, was attacked in the vicinity of Fort Sandeman and suffered heavy losses before reaching its destination. Communication with Fort Sandeman was interrupted and for a time attacks on the various posts on the Loralai-Fort Sandeman road were of frequent occurrence. Brigadier-General O'Grady reached Kapip, near Fort Sandeman, on the 20th June and remained in the area for some time carrying out punitive measures.

76. In the meantime the situation on the Chaman front had developed rapidly. Enemy forces amounting to about eight battalions, four regiments of cavalry, twenty-six guns, and twenty machine guns under the command of General Abdul Qudus, had concentrated in the Takht and Murgha-Chaman areas, with advanced detachments at Tsagai springs and Sheroba. On our side, a strong line of defence, covering a length of twelve miles and consisting of a series of lunettes at intervals of 600 yards, had been completed between New Chaman and Bogra water-works; and, in addition to this, New Chaman and the mobilization camp there were protected by a separate encirclement of strong points and wire fencing.

77. In dealing with the situation thus created, Lieutenant-General Wapshare was faced with a problem of considerable difficulty. Within striking distance of his main force at Chaman, and concentrated within a comparatively small area, lay the bulk of the Afghan southern army. Each group of Afghan regulars had its following of armed tribesmen, who, though lacking cohesion and organization, were fired by the spirit of *Jehad* and threatened to become formidable adversaries under the elation of success. In ordinary circumstances, Lieutenant-General Wapshare's course of action would have been clear, *viz.*, to attack and destroy the force opposed to him; but the political situation precluded him from adopting this obvious solution. Moreover, the difficulty of his position was aggravated by anxiety in regard to the Zhob, for Afghan agents, whether by accident or design, had succeeded in arousing the hostility of the tribes all along the Baluchistan border and in creating a situation in Zhob, which at one time threatened to develop into general insurrection. Great political importance attached to the maintenance of the line stretching from Peshin, through Hindu Bagh, Kila Saifulla, Gawal, Haiderzai and Murgha Kibzai, to Musa Khel; for on this depended our ability to prevent the Afghan and British border tribes from penetrating the rich districts of Loralai and Sibi and from gaining contact with the Marris, a tribe which, had they risen, would have added seriously to our embarrassments by harassing our communications with India. He was thus faced with two conflicting considerations, *viz.*, to maintain his striking force at Chaman at sufficient strength to attack and disperse the Afghan army opposed to him, should the peace negotiations break down; or, alternatively, to accept the risk of reducing his striking force, with the object of restoring and maintaining order in Zhob. It appeared to me clear that the strong inducement to dissipate our strength should be resisted as the governing factor in the situation was our ability to strike hard and quickly at such Afghan forces as lay within reach. I was of opinion that a heavy blow dealt at Abdul Qudus's force on the Chaman front would react quickly along the Baluchistan border, and produce the desired solution to the problem in Zhob. I, therefore, directed Lieutenant-General Wapshare to maintain his striking force at Chaman at full strength and with the highest possible degree of mobility.

78. Lieutenant-General Wapshare accordingly recalled Brigadier-General O'Grady from Zhob, together with as many troops as could be spared from that area. I had been able to despatch a reinforcement of three battalions and one mountain battery to the Baluchistan area, and with these



Lieutenant-General Wapshare was able to complete the concentration of the 4th Division at Chaman and secure the Loralai-Fort Sandeman road for the time being. In spite of the terms of the armistice, the enemy continued to encroach near the British border, and sniping was of daily occurrence. To complete his preparations to meet a possible breakdown of the negotiations, Lieutenant-General Wapshare moved the 10th Infantry Brigade, less two battalions but strengthened by the addition of a mountain battery and a detachment of cavalry, to the top of the Bogra pass, in order to deny the Toba plateau to the enemy as well as to secure the Bogra water-supply and his own railway communications.

79. Numerous reliable reports were received about this time of hostile activity on the border north of Hindu Bagh, which appeared to indicate that the enemy intended to make a determined advance into the Upper Zhob. The situation at Fort Sandeman was also disquieting. The withdrawal of Brigadier-General O'Grady's force had been followed by a concentration of Wazirs and Mahsuds who were joined by disaffected parties of Mando Khel and Sheranni tribesmen. A wireless party and a section of mountain guns marching from Babar to Fort Sandeman under escort of two companies of Gurkha Rifles and a small detachment of Zhob Militia were attacked at Kapip on July the 6th by about 300 Wazirs and local tribesmen who held sangared positions across the road. The enemy resisted the advance of our column with great determination, but were eventually driven off, leaving 37 dead including their leader. On July the 14th an unsuccessful attack on Lakaband was followed immediately by an attack on a convoy moving to Fort Sandeman. An escort, consisting of a section of mountain guns, 225 men of the 1st Gurkha Rifles and 75 Zhob Militia, was sent from Fort Sandeman to Babar in relief of the escort which had accompanied the convoy from Lakaband, but was itself attacked on the return journey near Kapip by a force of Wazirs and Sherannis estimated at between 1,200 and 2,000 men, who had collected from a great distance and with great secrecy. A gallant attempt was made to clear the tribes on either side of the road, but this was only partially successful, and several commanding points remained in the hands of the enemy. From these points he poured a heavy fire into the column, inflicting numerous casualties on men and animals; and, while holding up the advance of the column, repeatedly attacked the flanks and rear guard. The troops resisted with great bravery, but they were altogether outnumbered, and at nightfall the tribesmen rushed the convoy in overwhelming strength. Fierce hand-to-hand fighting ensued in which the escort was gradually overpowered and swept away, with the loss of the two mountain guns and practically the whole of the transport. The remnants made their way to Fort Sandeman in small parties.

80. This incident had the inevitable result of raising the tribesmen's morale, and the local situation was seriously aggravated. It became imperative to organize another mobile column in the Zhob, but in order to do so, Lieutenant-General Wapshare was faced with great difficulties in regard to transport, for his railhead at Harnai was 170 miles from Fort Sandeman and the road traversed a difficult and mountainous country. Hired transport refused to move beyond Loralai under any circumstances. He was, therefore, compelled to transfer one of his camel transport corps from Chaman to the Zhob, and this reduced his radius of action against the Afghan forces concentrated against him on the Chaman front. The concentration of the column was also much delayed by heavy rains which breached the road and railway, and it was not ready to move from its base at Murgha till August 12th, by which date reports indicated that the Wazir and Mahsud *lashkurs* were dispersing to their homes. The main objective of the column, therefore, became the re-rationing of Fort Sandeman and the re-establishing of the road posts.

81. In the meantime news had been received that a *lashkar* of 500 men, mainly Zhob Militia deserters and, therefore, well-armed, had occupied Murgha Fakirzai and the hills immediately north of Hindu Bagh. In attempting to deal with these the Hindu Bagh garrison had suffered appreciable loss. Reinforcements, including an armoured motor battery, were accordingly sent to Hindu Bagh. The enemy attempted to intercept the battery which was acting as escort to a convoy, but were quickly driven off after heavy losses had been inflicted on them.

82. No important operations occurred on the Nushki extension railway or the line of communication in East Persia. The line was well organized and the troops soundly disposed. Armoured trains were also improvised and proved a great deterrent to raiders. A small column was concentrated in Seistan, consisting of 4 mountain guns, an infantry battalion, and 300 mounted levies, but no serious raid took place.

### CONCLUSION.

83. It now only remains for me to express my appreciation of the manner in which commanders, staffs, troops and administrative services faced and overcame the difficulties of this campaign. The enemy rarely gave the troops an opportunity of meeting him in open fight, but when he did so, our superior discipline, training and leadership enabled us to overcome opposition with much ease. I have already referred to the fine military spirit in which the troops accepted the burden of this campaign; this spirit was fully maintained in the field, and all ranks, British and Indian, showed themselves to be animated by that determination to close with the enemy which is the surest guarantee of success. No greater testimony of this spirit could be adduced than the cheerfulness with which all ranks endured the trying climatic conditions prevailing and the discomforts inevitable in the opening stages of a campaign. The lot of the troops and administrative personnel detailed to posts on the lines of communication was a particularly hard one, for communications with the frontier pass through a belt of country possessing a climate of exceptional severity and scanty facilities for providing comfort or recreation. Nevertheless, this spirit of cheerfulness was nowhere more in evidence than among these posts.

84. The work of the Royal Air Force under the direction of Brigadier-General N. D. K. McEwen, C.M.G., D.S.O., was carried out under peculiarly difficult and dangerous conditions. The machines could only be used during the heat of the day at considerable risk, but pilots and observers unhesitatingly answered every call made upon them and rendered invaluable service throughout. The same may be said of the workshop personnel who laboured untiringly under most trying climatic conditions.

85. The units of the Machine Gun Corps were used for the first time in frontier operations during this campaign, and have amply proved their value. The work of the Armoured Motor Batteries has emphasized the great utility of this weapon in frontier fighting.

86. The Signal Service has performed its duties to my entire satisfaction. In spite of many difficulties of ground and constant interruption by the enemy, communications have been quickly established and efficiently maintained. The service has been handicapped by the lack of British reinforcements to replace evacuations, and it is greatly to the credit of the officers and men who remained at duty that so high a standard of efficiency was maintained. I am also much indebted to the Indian Postal and Telegraph Departments for their assistance and for the readiness which they have met demands on their already strained resources.

87. The duties of the Engineer and Works Services have been particularly onerous. The construction, upkeep or repair of roads, railways, bridges, and defences; the provision of barracks, camps and hospitals, water supplies, ice factories, and electric installations; the erection of a ropeway through the Khaibar; these and various other projects have necessitated the employment of a large number of sapper and miner units, field and railway companies, pioneer battalions and labour units. I desire to express my high appreciation of the devotion which have characterised the work of these units and which has contributed so largely to the comfort and welfare of the troops.

88. As already stated, I have had every reason to be satisfied with the work of the Veterinary, Remounts, Ordnance, Supply and Transport Services, the latter of whom were the chief sufferers during the cholera outbreak. The energy and promptness displayed in dealing with this outbreak reflects the greatest credit on the Medical Service, whose work throughout has been deserving of the highest praise. I desire also to express the gratitude of the army to the Nursing Sisters whose devotion under most trying conditions has done much to mitigate the suffering of patients in hospitals. The spiritual welfare of the troops has been in capable hands.

89. My special thanks are due to the Red Cross Association, under the direction of their Commissioner the Honourable Mr. W. M. Hailey, C.S.I., C.I.E., for their immediate and continued ministrations to the comfort not only of those in hospital, but wherever help was needed; to the Comforts for the Troops Fund, who brought the whole of their admirable organisation into play to ameliorate the conditions under which the troops were serving; and to the number of devoted ladies and gentlemen who contributed with unremitting zeal to the welfare of the troops. The work of the Y. M. C. A. was also of great value.

I take this opportunity also of tendering my thanks for the services rendered by the Railway Administration throughout India, and especially to the North-Western Railway for the admirable manner in which they have met the heavy calls made upon them and for the unremitting energy which made it possible to concentrate and maintain so large a force. The success of the arrangements for concentration was due in large measure to the cordial co-operation of the Railway Board.

90. The advice and assistance of the Hon'ble Sir A. H. Grant, K.C.I.E., C.S.I., and the Hon'ble Mr. Denys Bray, C.I.E., who successively held the appointment of Secretary to the Government of India in the Foreign Department during the period of the operations, of the Hon'ble Sir George Roos-Keppele, G.C.I.E., K.C.S.I., late Chief Commissioner of the North-West Frontier Province, and of the Hon'ble Mr. H. R. C. Dobbs, C.S.I., C.I.E., late Agent to the Governor-General in Baluchistan, have been of the greatest value throughout. I am also much indebted to the political officers attached to the headquarters of the forces in the field.

91. I desire also to express my gratitude and appreciation of the assistance which the Ruling Princes and Chiefs have generally rendered in this emergency. It will be remembered that before the close of the Great War, the Alwar and Bharatpur Darbars offered their Imperial Service Troops for incorporation in the Indian Army, and that five other Darbars, namely, Bikanir, Dholpur, Jodhpur, Kollhapur and Patiala, agreed to the formation in their States of new battalions of the Indian Army. The units thus incorporated in the Indian Army were retransferred to the Darbars on the conclusion of the Great War and the newly raised regiments were disbanded; but on the outbreak of war on the frontier, every Darbar possessing Imperial Service Troops once more placed them at the disposal of the Government of India, notwithstanding that many of these units had only just returned from active service overseas. Contingents of cavalry, infantry, artillery, sappers and miners and transport from nineteen States were employed either with the Field Army or on garrison duty. Many offers of personal services were also received, and appointments on the staff in the field were held by the Rulers of Patiala, Dholpur, Rutlam, and Baria, the two brothers of His Highness the Maharaja of Patiala and the two sons of the Nawab of Loharu. Many offers of motor-cars, camels and money were also received and accepted.

92. I further wish to express my grateful thanks to the Nepal Government for their generous assistance and co-operation. In spite of serious climatic difficulties His Excellency the Prime Minister of Nepal again sent to our aid a contingent of Nepalese troops accompanied by two generals of the Nepalese army. The two battalions forming the contingent were a welcome addition to our resources.

93. Finally, I desire to express my high appreciation of the services rendered by the three Force Commanders.

General Sir A. A. Barrett commanded the North-West Frontier Force with the military skill and instinct associated with his name. His profound experience of frontier warfare and his sagacious advice were at all times of the greatest value to Army Headquarters.

Lieutenant-General R. Wapshare, Commanding the Baluchistan Force, gave evidence of his military qualities by the manner in which the attack on Spin Baldak was executed. The small number of casualties sustained is a testimony to the thoroughness of his preliminary arrangements. His high powers of organisation were displayed in the measures taken to ensure the health and well-being of those under his command.

Major-General S. H. Climo, Commanding the Waziristan Force, dealt with the many difficult situations which arose within his area with marked

ability, and has shown himself as skilful in the handling of troops as in ordering the administrative arrangements necessary for their comfort.

91. I attach a list of those whose services have been of particular value and whose assistance and work I desire to bring specially to notice.

NOTE.—The list of mentions referred to in para. 94 of the despatch is not yet ready for publication.

A. H. BINGLEY, *Major-General,*  
*Secretary to the Govt. of India.*

The following notification, issued by the Government of India in the Home Department, published in the *Gazette of India* dated the 20th March 1920, is republished for general information.

H. L. STEPHENSON,  
*Offg. Chief Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.*

#### NOTIFICATION.

##### MEDICAL.

*Delhi, the 18th March 1920.*

No. 259.—Captain R. B. Lloyd, M.B., I.M.S., Resident Medical Officer, Medical College Hospital, Calcutta, is appointed to officiate as Chemical Examiner, Bengal, and Professor of Chemistry in the Medical College, Calcutta, *vice* Rai Chuni Lal Basu Bahadur, retired, from the date he assumes charge of his duties and until further orders.

H. D. CRAIK,  
*Offg. Addl. Secretary to the Govt. of India.*

The following notification, issued by the Government of India in the Finance Department, published in the *Gazette of India* dated the 20th March 1920, is republished for general information.

H. L. STEPHENSON,  
*Offg. Chief Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.*

#### NOTIFICATION.

##### SEPARATE REVENUE. INCOME-TAX.

*Delhi, the 19th March 1920.*

No. 927F.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 44 of the Income-tax Act, 1918 (VII of 1918), the Governor-General in Council is pleased to direct that the said Act shall not, up to 31st March 1920, apply to the children allowance granted under Army Instruction (India), No. 160 of 1919.

J. E. C. JUKES,  
*Joint Secretary to the Govt of India.*

The following notifications, issued by the Government of India, in the Department of Commerce, published in the *Gazette of India*, dated the 20th March 1920, are republished for general information.

H. L. STEPHENSON,  
*Offg. Chief Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.*

## NOTIFICATIONS.

## CUSTOMS—WAR.

*Delhi, the 20th March 1920*

No. 2411-D.—The following Board of Trade list, dated the 13th February 1920, on the subject of prohibitions of export from the United Kingdom, is published for general information:—

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS LICENSING SECTION,  
BOARD OF TRADE,

GT. GEORGE STREET,  
S. W. 1.

## LIST OF EXPORT PROHIBITED GOODS, &amp;c., 13th February 1920.

The list cancels all similar lists and supplements issued prior to the above date.

List A and B.

List C.

Open General Licences for Exports APPENDIX No. I.

General Information with regard to Export Regulations to certain Countries in Europe and on the Mediterranean.

Transshipment in the United Kingdom.

This consolidated "List of Export Prohibited Goods" is amended and issued fortnightly. Exporters, who desire to have copies of each list posted to them during the current year, can do so on payment of a registration fee of 2s. 6d. for one copy of each issue. Should more than one copy of each issue be required, an additional payment should be made at the rate of 2d. per copy for each month or 2s. for each additional copy to the end of the current year.

Exporters who desire to have their names placed on the register should make application to the Stationery Clerk, Import and Export Licencing Section, enclosing Money Orders payable to the Import and Export Licensing Section, Board of Trade.

Applications for licences and all correspondence should be addressed to:—

The Director, Import and Export Licensing Section,  
Board of Trade,  
Gt. George Street,  
S. W. 1.

## LIST A AND B.

List of goods the export of which is prohibited from the United Kingdom by Royal Proclamations or by Order of Council.

A licence is required to export goods marked (A) to any destination abroad.

A licence is required to export goods marked (B) to any destination abroad, except British Possessions and Protectorates, to which goods marked (B) can be exported without licence, provided the goods are not transhipped at foreign ports.



- (B) Aeroplane engines and their component parts.
- (B) Aircraft, other than balloons, of all kinds, and their component parts, together with accessories and articles suitable for use in connection with aircraft.
- Alumina, *see* Phosphate Rock.
- (A) Ammonia, sulphate of, and mixtures containing sulphate of ammonia.
- (A) \*Animals, living, for food (other than horses).
- Apatites, *see* Phosphate Rock.
- (A) Apparatus which can be used for the storage or projection of compressed or liquefied gases, flame, acids or other destructive agents capable of use in warlike operations and their component parts.
- (A) Armour plates, armour quality castings, and similar protective material.
- (A) Armoured motor-cars.
- (A) Arms, not being Firearms and their component parts.
- (A) Bacon and Ham, including Tinned Bacon and Ham.
- Banknotes, *see* Notes.
- (A) Barley, barley flour and barley meal.
- (A) Basic slag.
- (A) Bayonets and their component parts.
- Bran, *see* Offals of Corn.
- (A) Bread.
- Brewers' grains, *see* Grains.
- Bullion, *see* Gold and Silver.
- (A) Butter.
- (A) Cakes and Meals (which may be used as forage or food for animals), the following:—
- Husk Meal,  
Linseed cake and meal,  
Maize gerin meal,  
Maize meal and flour.
- (A) Calfskins.
- (A) Cannon and other ordnance, and their component parts.
- (A) Carriages and mountings for cannon and other ordnance and their component parts.
- (A) Cartridges, charges of all kinds, and their component parts, and tools, appurtenances and accessories for the filling and repair of rifles and shot-gun cartridges.
- Castings, *see* Armour Plates.
- Cattle foods, *see* Cakes and Meals.
- Cattle hides, *see* Hides.
- Caustic potash, *see* Potash.
- (A) Cheese.
- (A) Coal, except coal allowed by the Commissioners of the Customs and Excise to be shipped as bunker coal.
- (A) †Coal tar, all products obtainable therefrom and derivatives thereof, whether actually so obtained or derived from other sources (including all mixtures and preparations containing such products or derivatives), suitable for use in the manufacture of dyes or explosives.
- (A) Cocaine and its salts and preparations.
- (A) Cocoa raw.
- (A) Cod liver oil and preparations containing cod liver oil.
- Coin, *see* Gold; Silver.
- (A) Coke and manufactured fuel.
- Combings, *see* Malt.
- Compound cakes and meal, *see* Cakes and Meals.
- (A) Confectionery, manufactured wholly or partly of sugar.
- Corn offals, *see* Offals.
- Cows, bulls, etc., *see* Animals.
- Culms, *see* Malt.
- (A) Dari.
- Distillers' grains, *see* Grains, &c.
- (B) Docks, floating, and their component parts.
- (A) Dried figs.
- (A) †Dyes and dyestuffs manufactured from coal tar products, and articles containing such dyes and dyestuffs.
- (A) Eggs in shells.
- Engines, *see* Aeroplane.
- (A) Ergot of rye, and the liquid extract of ergot.
- (A) Explosives.
- (A) Figs, dried.

\* Application for licence to export livestock should be made on Application Form "L," copies of which can be obtained from the Stationery Clerk, Export Licence Department.

† The following proprietary dyes may, however, be exported without licence to all destinations with which trading is permitted:—

Dolly dyes.

Diamond dyes.

Drummer dyes.

Dixon's home dyes.

Maypole dyes.

Creosote oil and anthracene oil (green oil) containing no substance suitable for making dyes or explosives are not included under the coal tar, etc., heading, *vide* announcement in Board of Trade Journal dated the 29th January 1920.

- (A) Firearms and their component parts.
- (A) Fish except the following:—  
tinned, preserved or frozen fish, chinchards, sprats, herrings, crayfish, prawns, lobsters and fresh salmon.
- (A) Salmon, tinned.
- (A) Flax, raw.
- Flour, *see* Barley; Maize; Rice; Rye; Wheat.
- Foodstuffs, *see* specific headings.
- Forage and food which may be used for animals, *see* specific headings as, *e.g.*, Cakes; Hay, Oats, &c.
- (A) Forage, green.
- Fuel, manufactured, *see* Coke.
- (A) Fruit, dried, the following—  
Figs.  
Raisins (except Californian seeded raisins).  
Sultanas.
- (A) Fruit, preserved, other than dried fruits preserved in sugar.
- (A) Game.
- (A) Gold, coin and bullion.
- (A) Grains, brewers' and distillers'.
- (A) Green forage.
- (A) Grenades and component parts thereof.
- (A) Guanos, except whale guano.
- Guns, *see* Cannon, Firearms, Machine-guns.
- (A) Hay.
- (A) Hides, British and Irish, cattle.
- Husk meal, *see* Cakes and Meals.
- (A) Implements and apparatus designed exclusively for the manufacture of munitions of war or for the manufacture or repair of arms or of war material for use on land or sea.
- (A) Indigo, synthetic.
- Jam, *see* Fruit preserved.
- (A) Lard; except imitation (compound) lard and neutral lard.
- (A) Lime phosphate, *see* Phosphate Rock.
- (A) Linseed.
- Linseed cake and meal, *see* Cakes and Meals.
- Livestock, *see* Animals.
- (A) Machine guns, mountings for machine guns, and component parts thereof.
- (A) Maize.
- (A) Maize germs.
- Maze germ meal, *see* Cakes and Meals.
- Maize meal and flour, *see* Cakes and Meals.
- (A) Malt dust, culms, sprouts or combings.
- (A) Manures, compound, containing either sulphate of ammonia, superphosphate of lime, or potash.
- Marmalade, *see* Fruit preserved.
- Meals, *see* Barley; Cakes; Rye; Wheat.
- (A) Meat, fresh and frozen, of all kinds, except offals, turtle meat and horse-flesh.
- Middlings, *see* Offals of Corn.
- (B) Milk, condensed or preserved (other than milk powder).
- Mill dust and screenings, *see* Offals of Corn.
- (B) Mines and their component parts.
- (A) Nicotine and its compounds.
- \* Notes of the Bank of France.
- (A) Notes, Russian rouble.
- (A) Oats.
- Offals of corn and grain which may be used as food for animals, the following:—  
(A) Bran.  
(A) Middlings.  
(A) Mill dust and screenings.  
(A) Pollard.  
(A) Rice meal (or bran) and dust.  
(A) Sharps.
- Oil, cod liver, *see* Cod Liver Oil.
- (A) Onions.
- (A) Opium and its preparations.
- (A) Opium alkaloids and their salts and preparations.
- Ordnance, *see* Cannon; Carriages.
- (A) Phosphate rock, namely:—Apatites; Phosphates of lime and alumina.
- Pistols, *see* Firearms.
- Pollard, *see* Offals of Corn.
- (A) Potash, caustic, and articles containing caustic potash.
- (A) Potash, muriate, sulphate, and crude manurial potash salts, and mixtures containing any of these substances.
- (A) Potassium carbonate and mixtures containing potassium carbonate.
- (B) Potassium permanganate.
- (A) Potatoes.
- (A) Poultry.
- Preserves, *see* Fruit, &c.
- (A) Projectiles of all kinds and their component parts.
- (A) Quinine sulphate.
- (A) Raisins (except Californian seeded raisins).
- Rice meal (or bran) and dust, *see* Offals of Corn.
- (A) Rice and rice flour.

\* Notes of the Bank of France are prohibited to all destinations except to destinations in France.

- Rifles, *see* Firearms.  
 Russian rouble notes, *see* Notes.  
 (A) Rye, rye flour and meal.  
 Salmon, tinned, *see* Fish.  
 (A) Sausages, pork, except tinned pork sausages.  
 Screenings, *see* Offals of Corn.  
 Seeds, *see* Cereals mentioned by name.  
 (A) Semolina.  
 Sharps, *see* Offals of Corn.  
 Sheep, *see* Animals.  
 (A) Silver bullion, specie and British coin.  
 Skins, *see* Calfskins; Hides.  
 (A) Spirits, *see* Whisky.  
 (A) Sugar, cane and beet, *see* also Confectionery.  
 (A) Sultanias.  
 (A) Superphosphates.  
 (A) Tea other than green tea.  
 (B) Torpedoes and their component parts.  
 (B) Torpedo tubes.  
 Vegetables, *see* Onions; Potatoes.  
 Venison, *see* Game.  
 (A) Vessels of 15 tons gross and over.  
 (A) Wheat, wheat flour and wheat meal, and all articles, mixtures and preparations containing wheat, wheat flour, or wheat meal.  
 (A) Whisky.  
 Wool and woollen goods:—  
 (see also Appendix No. 1 for camel hair, cashmere, alpaca and mohair).  
 (A) Wool tops and mixtures thereof.  
 (A) Woollen and worsted yarn and mixtures thereof.  
 Yarns, *see* Wool.  
 (A) Yeast.

## LIST C

List C comprises all goods not included in List A or B.  
 Goods on List C may be exported without licence to all destinations with which trading is allowed.

## APPENDIX No. 1.

## GENERAL LICENCES FOR EXPORTS.

An open General Licence has been issued, permitting the exportation of the following goods (without application to the Export Licence Department) to all destinations except those foreign destinations to which goods on List C (*see* above) are prohibited from export.

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| Alpaca, and noils, waste and yarns thereof.<br>Bird Seed.<br>Blanc-mange powder.<br>Cake mixture.<br>Camel hair, and noils, waste and yarns thereof.<br>Cashmere, and noils, waste and yarns thereof.<br>Cement for building and engineering purposes.<br>Chillies.<br>Cocoa and milk, coffee and milk, chocolate and milk, sweetened or unsweetened, in tins.<br>Custard powder.<br>Gloy.<br>Horseflesh.<br>Kaffio. | Lactol.<br>Lactogol.<br>Mango chutney, tomato chutney, and tomato ketchup.<br>Marmite.<br>Mincemeat and mince pies.<br>Mixtures and preparations containing not more than 10 per cent. aniline colour, not otherwise prohibited.<br>Mohair and noils, waste and yarns thereof.<br>Paisley flour.<br>Paint other than gold paint.<br>"Phosto" animal food.<br>Pudding powder.<br>Puddings.<br>Restorine.<br>Vanilla custard. |
|--|---|

## SAMPLES.

An open general licence has been issued which permits the free export of all *bona fide* samples of prohibited goods to all destinations with which trade is now permitted. Samples exported under this licence may be used only for genuine sample purposes, *i.e.*, for obtaining orders from foreign buyers, and may not be sold except with the written consent of the Export Licence Department, but such consent may be dispensed with when it is desired to sell the articles in the country of destination after they have fulfilled their purposes as samples. Exporters will be required to satisfy the Customs Authorities that the goods presented for export under this licence are *bona fide* samples, and to make a declaration to that effect on the relative shipping documents.

This notice only applies to samples of goods which require licences for export to the particular destination concerned.

In addition, the consent of the Export Licence Department is not required for the sale of samples which, though within the scheme at the actual time they were exported, could be exported outside the scheme at the actual time of the proposed sale.

#### OPEN GENERAL LICENCE FOR COAL EXPORTS.

An Open General Licence has been issued, with effect from Thursday, 1st January, 1920, permitting the export of coal, coke and manufactured fuel to all destinations abroad except Russia, Germany, Hungary, Austria, Turkey and Bulgaria, subject always to the approval, previously obtained, of the Controller of Coal Mines or his duly authorised representative, and subject to shipment being made in a vessel approved by the Commissioners of Customs and Excise or their Officers.

The Customs Authorities will require pre-entry to be made in all cases; and at ports where there is a duly authorised local representative of the Controller of Coal Mines (*see list below*), the approval referred to above will be signified by his endorsement on the pre-entry form, which must be presented to him for the purpose before shipment.

Where shipment is proposed to be made from a port not included in the list given below, it will be necessary for application for the Controller's approval to be made to the Export Branch of the Coal Mines Department in London. Shipments from all ports in the United Kingdom to the destinations excluded from the purview of the general licence must still be covered by an export licence from the Coal Mines Department.

The following are the ports shipments from which will be covered by the local representative's endorsement on pre-entry:—

District.	Controller's Representatives.
All Scottish ports ...	Mr. W. D. Fuller, 4, Dunlop Street, Glasgow.
From Amble to Middlesbrough inclusive.	Mr. W. R. Fisher, Guildhall Chambers, Quayside, Newcastle-on-Tyne.
Humber ports (Hull to Grimsby inclusive).	Mr. A. D. Upton, 120, Alfred Gelder Street, Hull.
Mersey ports ...	Mr. J. Melrandi, Dock Board Offices, Liverpool.
From Burry Port to New-port inclusive.	Mr. L. R. Lewis, Cymrie Buildings, Cardiff.

#### OPEN GENERAL LICENSE FOR THE EXPORT OF INDUSTRIAL EXPLOSIVES, SMOOTH-BORE GUNS, AND MUNITIONS FOR USE THEREWITH.

An Open General Licence has been issued for the export of industrial explosives, smooth-bore guns, and munitions for use therewith, to the destinations given below, to which, therefore, exports may be made subject to the usual Customs formalities without applications for specific licenses to the Export License Department:—

British Possessions and Protectorates (*see note below*).  
French Possessions and Protectorates (*see note below*).

United States of America.

South America.

Japan and Korea.

Asiatic Russia.

France, Belgium, Spain, Portugal, Greece, Italy, Serbia, Roumania, Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Holland, Switzerland, and Iceland.

In accordance with Article 6, Chapter 2, of the "Arms Convention," all destinations in the prohibited areas set out in Article 6 will still require a specific export licence for all arms and ammunition.

#### OPEN GENERAL LICENCE FOR THE EXPORT OF AIRCRAFT, ETC.

An open general licence has been issued for the export of the under-mentioned goods to all destinations except Russia, Germany, Hungary, Austria, Turkey and Bulgaria. Applications are no longer to be made

to the Export Licence Department in respect of the export of these goods to countries other than those mentioned :—

"Aeroplane engines and their component parts. Aircraft, other than balloons of all kinds, and their component parts, together with accessories and articles suitable for use in connection with aircraft."

#### OPEN GENERAL LICENCE FOR THE EXPORT OF PARCELS CONTAINING MISCELLANEOUS FOODSTUFFS.

An Open General Licence has been issued for the export by parcel post of parcels containing one or more varieties of food-stuffs (for the personal use of the addressee and *not* for trading purposes) to all destinations with which trading is allowed, provided that any such parcel may not contain more than two pounds of sugar or more than one pound of butter. Applications need, therefore, no longer be submitted to the Import and Export Licensing Section in respect of the export of such parcels by parcel post.

#### GENERAL INFORMATION WITH REGARD TO EXPORT REGULATIONS TO CERTAIN COUNTRIES IN EUROPE AND ON THE MEDITERRANEAN, &c.

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Exporters are warned that there are import prohibitions in some foreign countries, information regarding which can be obtained from the Department of Overseas Trade, 35, Old Queen Street, Westminster, S. W. 1, and 73, Basinghall Street, London, E. C. 2. The issue of an export licence implies no guarantee that the goods will be admitted into the country of destination.

##### **Albania.**

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B. Any available route may be adopted at the option of the exporter.

##### **Alsace-Lorraine.**

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B. Goods may be exported by any available route at the option of the exporter.

##### **Arabia.**

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B.

##### **Asia Minor (*see* Turkey).**

##### **Austria, Hungary.**

Trade is now permitted with all portions of the late Austro-Hungarian Empire.

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B.

Goods may be exported *via* any available route.

Parcels will now be accepted by the Post Office for transmission to Austria (States of Upper and Lower Austria, Styria, Carinthia, Salzburg, Northern Tyrol, Vorarlberg and Liechtenstein, Trentino, Istria and Dalmatia).



For the portions of the late Austro-Hungarian Empire now incorporated in Italy, Czecho-Slovakia, Poland and Jugo-Slavia, see notes applicable to those countries.

Belgium.

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B.

Bulgaria.

Licences are required for goods on Lists A and B.

Any available route may be adopted at the option of the exporter.

Czechoslovakia (*including any portions of Silesia and Galicia allotted to Czechoslovakia*).

This territory consists, broadly speaking, of the former Austrian provinces of Bohemia and Moravia, and the northern part of Hungary-Slovakia.

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B.

Goods may be exported *via* Hamburg and the Elbe, provided they are consigned to the Czechoslovak Government Trade Office, Welserhaus 12, Schaarsteinwegsbrücke, Hamburg, for further transshipment to the actual consignee in Czechoslovakia. Czechoslovak Import Licences should reach the Hamburg Office from the consignee previous to the shipment of goods. A duplicate set of shipping documents should be forwarded in advance to that Office. Goods may also be exported *via* any other available route.

Denmark.

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B.

Estonia (principal port—Reval).

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B.

There is no parcel post service at present.

Finland.

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B.

Any available route may be adopted at the option of the exporter.

France.

Licences for exports are only required for goods on Lists A and B.

Germany.

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B.

Goods may be exported by any available route at the option of the exporter.

Gift parcels sent by parcel post may enter Germany without import licence and also free from duty and taxes provided they do not contain more than 2 kilos (70 ozs.) of tobacco.

Greece.

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A or B. Any available route may be adopted at the option of the exporter.

Holland.

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B.

Italy.

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B.

Any available route to Italy may be adopted at the option of the exporter.

Jugo-Slavia.

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B.

Any available route may be adopted at the option of the exporter.

There is no parcel post service at present, except to Dalmatia.

Lettland (Latvia) (principal port—Libau).

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B. Applications to export goods on Lists A and B will be considered in the usual way.

There is no parcel post service at present.

Lithuania (principal port—Riga).

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B. Applications to export goods on Lists A and B will be considered in the usual way.

There is no parcel post service at present.

Luxembourg.

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B.

Goods may be exported by any available route at the option of the exporter.

Montenégro (*see* Jugo-Slavia).

Norway.

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B.

Palestine.

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B. Any available route may be adopted at the option of the exporter.

Poland (*including any portions of Silesia and Galicia allotted to Poland*).

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B.

There is no parcel post service at present.

Portugal.

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B. Any available route may be adopted at the option of the exporter.

Roumania.

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B. Any available route may be adopted at the option of the exporter.

Russia (Asiatic).

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B. Any available route may be adopted at the option of the exporter.

Russia (European).

(a) *Northern District—approached via Archangel or the Murman Coast.*

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B.

(b) *Southern District—approached via the Black Sea and Toganrog on the Sea of Azor.*

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B.

There is no parcel post service at present.

(c) *Other Districts.*

No licences are being granted at present.

Serbia.

Licences are only required for goods on lists A and B. Any available route may be adopted at the option of the exporter.

There is no parcel post service at present.

Spain.

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B. Any available route may be adopted at the option of the exporter.

Sweden.

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B.

Switzerland.

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B.

Any available route may be adopted at the option of the exporter.

Syria (as far north as a line from Alexandretta to Aleppo inclusive, and as far east as the Hedjaz railway inclusive).

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B. Any available route may be adopted at the option of the exporter.

A Parcel Post Service is in operation as far north as Alexandretta, but not east of Aleppo.

**Turkey (including Asia Minor).**

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B.

Any available route may be adopted at the option of the exporter.

Parcels for civilians in Turkey are accepted if they are fully addressed c-o "Poste Restante, British Army Post Office, Constantinople," and parcels for civilians in Smyrna are accepted if they are fully addressed, c-o "Poste Restante, British Post Office, Smyrna;" parcels must be *called for* at the British Post Offices.

**URGENT ORDERS.**

The Import and Export Licensing Section, Board of Trade, announces that, in collaboration with the Department of Overseas Trade, an arrangement has been made whereby firms receiving orders which require immediate acceptance may telegraph details of any such order to the Department of Overseas Trade in order to ascertain whether a licence will be granted for the export of the goods if the order is accepted.

In the event of an applicant being promised a licence he will be enabled to deal with the order straightaway with the knowledge that upon application being made in the proper form to the Export Licence Department the licence will be granted.

The telegrams should be addressed to "Orders, c-o Advantage, Stock, London." They should give in each case, in addition to the name and postal or telegraphic address of the applicant, the quantity and description of the goods comprised in the order and the name and address of the ultimate consignee if the goods are destined for a neutral country. In the case of orders from Allied or British Territory or from Territory in the occupation of troops of the Associated Governments, the consignee need not be stated; and it will be sufficient merely to give the country of destination. A reply of 24 words (1s-3d) must be repaid.

Applicants are requested in their own interest to confine their enquiries to orders needing a very urgent decision, since the fewer the enquiries the more promptly can answers be given.

Any subsequent correspondence that is necessary in connection with the telegraphic enquiries should be addressed to the Comptroller-General, Department of Overseas Trade (Export Facilities Section), 35, Old Queen Street, Westminster, S.W.-1.

**TRANSHIPMENT IN THE UNITED KINGDOM.**

The provisional approval of the Import and Export Section, Board of Trade, should be obtained before the following goods are brought to this country for transhipment:

Bacon, ham and lard of all kinds.

Butter and cheese.

Cereals on Section "A" of the list of prohibited exports.

Animal feeding stuffs on Section "A" of the list of prohibited exports.

Seeds, oils, and fats on Section "A" of the list of prohibited exports.

It is not now necessary to make application to the Collector of Customs at the transhipment ports on Form S. 90 for the transhipment of any goods except those specified in the following list:—

Foodstuffs for animal or human consumption which are on Section "A" or "B" of the list of prohibited exports (including tea and cocoa).

Seeds, oils, and fats on Section "A" of the list of prohibited exports.

Synthetic dyestuffs.

Ergot.

Quinine sulphate.

Caustic potash.

Potassium carbonate.

Wool-tops and mixtures thereof.

Woollen and worsted yarn and mixtures thereof.

**CUSTOMS DUTIES.**

*Delhi, the 20th March 1920.*

No. 2360 D.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 19 of the Sea Customs Act, 1878 (VIII of 1878), as amended by Act XII of 1914, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to prohibit the bringing, by sea or by land, into British India of any copy of the monthly magazine entitled "Gale's Journal of Revolutionary Communism," published in Mexico by Linn A. E. Gale.

## POST OFFICE.

*Delhi, the 20th March 1920.*

No. 2455-D.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 46 (2) (b) of the Indian Post Office Act (Act No. VI of 1898), the Governor-General in Council is pleased to direct that the following amendment shall be made in the rules published with the notification of the Government of India in the Department of Commerce and Industry, No. 2883-45, dated the 26th April 1913 as subsequently amended, namely:—

For rule 122 (2) of the said rules under the head *Foreign Money Orders*, the following shall be substituted:

In the case of foreign sterling money orders, the rate of commission shall be the following, namely:—

For every sum of 5 shillings or fraction thereof  
Annas 4.

A. H. LEY,  
*Secretary to the Govt. of India.*

The following order issued by the Government of India in the Army Department, published in the *Gazette of India*, dated the 20th March 1920, is republished for general information.

H. L. STEPHENSON,  
*Offg. Chief Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.*

*Delhi, the 19th March 1920.*

## RESIGNATION.

## INDIAN DEFENCE FORCE.

*1st Cossipore Brigade Mobile Artillery.*

No. 509.—Lieutenant-Colonel Charles William Tosh, V.D., is permitted, subject to His Majesty's approval, to resign his commission and to retain the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel on retirement. Dated 1st February 1920.

A. H. BINGLEY, *Major-General,*  
*Secretary to the Govt. of India.*

The following orders issued by the Government of India in the Marine Department, and published in the *Gazette of India*, dated the 20th March 1920, are republished for general information.

H. L. STEPHENSON,  
*Chief Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.*

*Delhi, the 19th March 1920.*

## LONDON GAZETTE.

No. 20.—The following extracts are published for general information:—

The names of the undermentioned have been brought to the notice of the Government of India for valuable services rendered in India in connection with the war up to the 31st December 1918:—

(*Supplementary to the list issued with the Gazette of India, Extraordinary, dated the 29th July 1919.*)

Clifford, Captain W. J., India Miscellaneous List (retired), Recruiting Agent, Anglo-Indian Force.

Leonard, Mr. A. T., Recruiting Agent, Anglo-Indian Force.

Murcutt, Mr. F., Recruiting Agent, Anglo-Indian Force.

Robbie, Mr. C. T., General Secretary, Anglo-Indian and Domiciled European Association.

Spencer, Captain J. G., late 1st Battalion, Calcutta Volunteer Rifles, Recruiting Agent, Anglo-Indian Force.

Statler Hale, Mr. W., Custodian of Enemy Property and Controller and Liquidator of Hostile Firms, Bengal.

A. H. BINGLEY, *Major-General,*  
*Secretary to the Govt. of India.*



# The Calcutta Gazette

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 31, 1920.

## PART IA.

### **Orders and Notifications by the Government of India.**

The following order, issued by the Government of India in the Army Department, published in the *Gazette of India Extraordinary*, dated the 18th March 1920, is republished for general information.

H. L. STEPHENSON,

*Offg. Chief Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.*

*Delhi, the 18th March 1920.*

### SPECIAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

No. 487.—The Governor-General in Council desires to place on record the names of British and Indian Officers of the Indian Army and Royal Indian Marine and members of the civil and other Government services in India, who have served as officers in His Majesty's Forces and who have died in the Great War.

They went forth from India to fight in divers lands the battles of the King-Emperor and of his rightful cause. They gladly laid down their lives for this noble purpose. But their names shall endure. For in Victory they died that others might live and that justice might prevail in the world, sacrificing themselves for the loyalty that was in them and for their love toward suffering mankind. Through such heroes the world had peace; and on them too be peace.

A. H. BINGLEY, *Major-General,*

*Secretary to the Govt. of India.*

## PART I.

### BRITISH OFFICERS OF THE INDIAN ARMY AND ROYAL INDIAN MARINE.

Brigadier-General Sir Harry Townsend Fulton, K.C.V.O., C.M.G., C.I.E., D.S.O., Commanding 3rd New Zealand Rifle Brigade.

Brigadier-General Sir Rollo Estouteville Grimston, K.C.V.O., C.I.E., Inspector-General, Imperial Service Troops.

Brigadier-General Orlando George Gunning, C.M.G., D.S.O., Commanding 36th Infantry Brigade.

Brigadier-General John Arthur Hannyngton, C.M.G., D.S.O., 129th Duke of Connaught's Own Baluchis.

Brigadier-General George Benjamin Hodson, C.B., D.S.O., Assistant Quartermaster-General, 3rd Division.



Brigadier-General Fredrick Aubrey Houghton, Commanding 17th Indian Infantry Brigade.

Brigadier-General Francis Aylmer Maxwell, M. C., C.S.I., D.S.O., Commanding Infantry Brigade.

Brigadier-General Vincent Alexander Ormsby, C.B., Commanding 127th Infantry Brigade.

Chief Engineer Frederick Featherston Pickard, Royal Indian Marine.

Brigadier-General Gerard Beechey Howard Rice, Commanding 35th Infantry Brigade.

Brigadier-General A. R. C. Sanders, Royal Engineers.

Brigadier-General Lewin Barlow Walton, 26th Punjabis.

Colonel Herbert Clifford Bernard, Indian Army (retired) attached 10th Battalion, The Royal Irish Rifles.

Colonel C. B. Collins, D.S.O., Royal Engineers.

Colonel Arthur Percy Archibald Elphinstone, Indian Army (retired) attached 22nd Battalion, The Northumberland Fusiliers.

Colonel Blenman Buhot Grayfoot, C.B., Indian Medical Service.

Colonel Frank Murray, D.S.O., 8th Gurkha Rifles.

Colonel Geoffrey Davies Pike, M.C., 9th Gurkha Rifles.

Colonel Ernest Robert Rainier Swiney, 39th Garhwal Rifles.

Colonel Gervase Francis Newport Tinley, C.B., C.M.G., Commandant Base, Marseilles.

Lieutenant-Colonel Augustus Heathcote Allenby, Indian Army (retired) attached 7th Battalion, The Royal Scots Fusiliers.

Lieutenant-Colonel Henry Lawrence Anderson, 9th Bhopal Infantry.

Lieutenant-Colonel Charley Blair Baldock, 108th Infantry.

Lieutenant-Colonel William Beadon, 51st Sikhs (Frontier Force).

Lieutenant-Colonel George Henry Bell, 27th Punjabis.

Lieutenant-Colonel Edmund Emerson Bousefield, 123rd Outram's Rifles.

Lieutenant-Colonel William Bovet, Royal Engineers, 3rd Sappers and Miners.

Lieutenant-Colonel William Rae Brakspear, 3rd Queen Alexandra's Own Gurkha Rifles.

Lieutenant-Colonel Thomas Xavier Britten, 110th Mahratta Light Infantry.

Lieutenant-Colonel Ernest Richard Inglis Chitty, 105th Mahratta Light Infantry.

Lieutenant-Colonel Ernest Codrington, 120th Rajputana Infantry.

Lieutenant-Colonel Samuel Arthur Cooke, 38th King George's Own Central India Horse.

Lieutenant-Colonel Hugh Wilson Cruddas, 41st Dogras.

Lieutenant-Colonel Percy Clare Elliot-Lockhart, D.S.O., 59th Scinde Rifles (Frontier Force).

Lieutenant-Colonel Claude Cambridge Fenner, 59th Scinde Rifles (Frontier Force).

Lieutenant-Colonel Arthur Francis Ferguson-Davie, 51st Sikhs (Frontier Force).

Lieutenant-Colonel John Fortescue Finnis, 53rd Sikhs (Frontier Force).

Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Oswald Arthur Gerald Fitzgerald, 18th King George's Own Lancers.

Lieutenant-Colonel Pulteney Charles Gabbett, Indian Medical Service.

Lieutenant-Colonel Bertram Robert Graham, Queen Victoria's Own Corps of Guides (Frontier Force) (Lumsden's) Infantry.

Lieutenant-Colonel John Grattan, 55th Coke's Rifles (Frontier Force).

Lieutenant-Colonel George Herbert Griffith, Royal Engineers.

Lieutenant-Colonel William Walter Gilbert Griffith, 32nd Lancers.

Lieutenant-Colonel Ewing Wrigley Grimsbaw, 62nd Punjabis.

Lieutenant-Colonel Archibald Samuel Hamilton, Indian Army (retired) attached 14th Battalion, The Durham Light Infantry.

Lieutenant-Colonel Lambert Alfred Graham Hanmer, 21st Prince Albert Victor's Own Cavalry (Frontier Force) (Daly's Horse).

Lieutenant-Colonel Herbert Hastings Harington, 84th Punjabis.

Lieutenant-Colonel Ernest Newton Heale, 121st Pioneers.

Lieutenant-Colonel G. B. Hingston Royal Engineers.

Lieutenant-Colonel James Clinton Holloway, Indian Army (retired), attached Staffs.

Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel James Henry Horton, D.S.O., Indian Medical Service.

Lieutenant-Colonel Charles Elrington Duncan Davidson Houston, D.S.O., 58th Vaughan's Rifles (Frontier Force).

Lieutenant-Colonel Ernest Alfred Russell Howell, Supply and Transport Corps.

Lieutenant-Colonel Edward Malcolm Hughes, 14th Murray's Jat Lancers.

Lieutenant-Colonel Oliver Goldsmith Ievers, Indian Army (retired) attached Censorship Staff.

Lieutenant-Colonel Cyril Compton Jackson, 103rd Mahratta Light Infantry.

Lieutenant-Colonel Francis Augustus Jacques, 14th King George's Own Ferozepore Sikhs.

Lieutenant-Colonel Arnold Henry Grant Kemball, Indian Army (retired) attached Canadian Forces.

Lieutenant-Colonel James Robert Kennedy, 96th Berar Infantry.

Engineer Captain Thomas Henry Knight, C.I.E., Royal Indian Marine.

Lieutenant-Colonel Edward Lawrie, Indian Medical Service.

Commander George A. Lee, Royal Naval Reserve.

Lieutenant-Colonel Harold Lewis, 37th Lancers (Baluch. Horse).

Lieutenant-Colonel James Atkinson Longridge, 43rd Erinpura Regiment, General Staff, 1st Division, British Expeditionary Force.

Lieutenant-Colonel Frederic Charles Kendall MacMullen, 27th Light Cavalry.

Lieutenant-Colonel Clive Victor Martin, 29th Lancers (Deccan Horse).

Lieutenant-Colonel Eustace Lockhart Maxwell, 11th King Edward's Own Lancers (Probyn's Horse).

Lieutenant-Colonel Godfrey Maxwell Morris, 8th Gurkha Rifles.

Lieutenant-Colonel Arthur Henry Moorhead, Indian Medical Service.

Lieutenant-Colonel Alfred Ralph Nethersole, 83rd Wallajahbad Light Infantry.

Lieutenant-Colonel Malcolm Robertson Pocock, 28th Punjabis.

Lieutenant-Colonel John James Patrick Quinn, 117th Mahrattas.

Lieutenant-Colonel Richard Bassett Cockburn Raban, 1st Duke of York's Own Lancers (Skinner's Horse).

Lieutenant-Colonel Haldane Burney Rattray, D.S.O., 45th Rattray's Sikhs.

Lieutenant-Colonel Frank Rennick, 40th Pathans.

Lieutenant-Colonel Colin Campbell Renton, 98th Infantry.

Lieutenant-Colonel James Cosmo Russell, D.S.O., 9th Hodson's Horse.

Lieutenant-Colonel Alfred George Sargent, Indian Medical Service.

Lieutenant-Colonel Charles Cecil Archibald Sillery, Indian Army (retired) attached 20th Battalion, The Northumberland Fusiliers.

Lieutenant-Colonel Arthur Cecil Hamilton Smithett, 76th Punjabis.

Lieutenant-Colonel Herbert Graham Stainforth, C.M.G., 4th Cavalry.

Lieutenant-Colonel Stephen Repton Stevens, 93rd Burma Infantry.

Lieutenant-Colonel Charles Oliver Swanston, D.S.O., 34th Prince Albert Victor's Own Poona Horse.

Commander Walford Charles Taylor, Royal Indian Marine.

Lieutenant-Colonel Frederick William Thomas, 9th Bhopal Infantry.

Lieutenant-Colonel Ivan Frank Ross Thompson, 26th Punjabis.

Lieutenant-Colonel Charles Walter Tribe, C.M.G., 41st Dogras.

Lieutenant-Colonel Henry Hamilton Fyers Turner, 2nd Lancers (Gardner's Horse).

Lieutenant-Colonel Henry Alan Vallings, 29th Punjabis.

Lieutenant-Colonel Walter Edwin Venour, 58th Vaughan's Rifles (Frontier Force).

Lieutenant-Colonel Charles Augustus Vivian, 15th Ludhiana Sikhs.

Lieutenant-Colonel John Holberton Whitehead, 93rd Burma Infantry.

Lieutenant-Colonel Ernest de Laynes Wintle, 12th Cavalry.

Major Bernard Henry Anderson, 34th Prince Albert Victor's Own Poona Horse.

Major Harry Allardice, 36th Jacob's Horse.

Major Macclesfield Heptinstall Anderson, 33rd Queen Victoria's Own Light Cavalry.

Major Pundit Piaraylal Atal, Indian Medical Service.

Major Frederic St. John Atkinson, D.S.O., 9th Hodson's Horse.

Major Gilbert Bailey, 104th Wellesley's Rifles.

Major Robert Geoffrey Baker, D.S.O., 82nd Punjabis.

Major Carew Barnett, Indian Army (retired) attached 6th Battalion, The Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry.

- Major Henry Keith Barr, 38th King George's Own Central India Horse.  
 Major Edward Egerton Barwell, 57th Wilde's Rifles (Frontier Force).  
 Major Hedley Morton Battye, 5th Gurkha Rifles (Frontier Force).  
 Major Ernest Bird Barratt, 128th Pioneers.  
 Major Henry Sullivan Becher, 1st Battalion, 2nd King Edward's Own Gurkha Rifles (The Sirmoor Rifles).  
 Major Charles Bliss, C.I.E., 1st King George's Own Gurkha Rifles (The Malaun Regiment).  
 Major Arthur Louis Bickford, C.I.E., 56th Punjabi Rifles (Frontier Force).  
 Major George Henry Bittles, Indian Ordnance Department.  
 Major William George Blanford, Royal Garrison Artillery, Indian Mountain Artillery.  
 Major Reginald Edwin Bond, 4th Prince Albert Victor's Rajputs.  
 Major Cyprian Edward Borton, 129th Duke of Connaught's Own Baluchis.  
 Major Bernard Maynard Lucas Brodhurst, 4th Gurkha Rifles.  
 Major Frank Douglas Browne, 56th Punjabi Rifles (Frontier Force).  
 Major Harry Kendall Walpole Bruce, 1st Battalion, 2nd King Edward's Own Gurkha Rifles (The Sirmoor Rifles).  
 Major Jonathan Maxwell Bruce, 107th Pioneers.  
 Major John Elliot Lidderdale Bruce, Royal Garrison Artillery, Indian Mountain Artillery.  
 Major Stanley Malcolm Bruce, 37th Lancers (Baluch Horse).  
 Major David Greig Bryce, 76th Punjabis.  
 Major (*acting* Lieutenant-Colonel) Arthur Robert Berton, 94th Russell's Infantry.  
 Major William Kenneth Hamilton Campbell, 12th Pioneers (The Kelat-i-Ghilzie Regiment).  
 Major John Rutter Carden, 15th Ludhiana Sikhs.  
 Major Richard Lloyd Carnegie, Indian Army (retired) attached The King's Own (Royal Lancaster Regiment).  
 Major Maxwell Montague Carpendale, 36th Jacob's Horse.  
 Major Herbert Augustine Carter, The 101st Grenadiers.  
 Major Earnest Herbert Stuart Chapman, 31st Duke of Connaught's Own Lancers.  
 Major Claud Fitzroy Clarke, 20th Deccan Horse.  
 Major Edward Colson, 41st Dogras.  
 Major Frederick Copeland, 1st Battalion, 69th Punjabis.  
 Major Hugh William Fothergill Cooke, 24th Punjabis.  
 Major Reginald David de la Cour Corbett, 48th Pioneers.  
 Major (*acting* Lieutenant-Colonel) Edwin Christian Corbyn, 18th King George's Own Lancers.  
 Major John Beaumont Corry, D.S.O., Royal Engineers, 3rd Sappers and Miners.  
 Major Horace George Thomson Costley, 44th Merwara Infantry.  
 Major Herbert Joseph Cotton, 99th Deccan Infantry.  
 Major Andrew Galbraith Cowan, 74th Punjabis.  
 Major William Raymond Daniell, 123rd Outram's Rifles.  
 Major William Hastings La Touche Darley, 12th Pioneers (The Kelat-i-Ghilzie Regiment).  
 Major W. O. C. Dawson, Civil Veterinary Department.  
 Major George Clarke Denton, 12th Pioneers (The Kelat-i-Ghilzie Regiment).  
 Major Arthur Thomas Searle Dickinson, 51st Sikhs (Frontier Force).  
 Major Frederick Alexander Don, Supply and Transport Corps.  
 Major Eric Grey Drummond, Indian Army (retired) attached 2nd Battalion, 3rd Queen Alexandra's Own Gurkha Rifles.  
 Major Richard Ducat, 20th Duke of Cambridge's Own Infantry (Brownlow's Punjabis).  
 Major Francis Taylor Duhan, 19th Punjabis.  
 Major Ernest Elliott Edlmann, Royal Garrison Artillery, Indian Mountain Artillery.  
 Major James Boswell Egerton, 23rd Cavalry (Frontier Force).  
 Major Reginald Williams Sidney Elliot, 7th Gurkha Rifles.  
 Major Robert Cuthbert Fergusson-Poliok, 32nd Lancers.  
 Brevet Major Arthur Forbes, 128th Pioneers.  
 Major Arthur Ion Fraser, D.S.O., 9th Hodson's Horse.  
 Major D'Arcy Mackenzie Fraser, 75th Carnatic Infantry.

- Major William Cotton French, 3rd Queen Alexandra's Own Gurkha Rifles.
- Major Ivan Hugh Gordon, 56th Punjabi Rifles (Frontier Force).
- Major Douglas Moncrieff Govan, 5th Gurkha Rifles (Frontier Force).
- Major George Humphrey Irving Graham, 44th Merwara Infantry.
- Major John Gwynne Griffith, 32nd Lancers.
- Major Richard Scorer Molyneux Harrison, 51st Sikhs (Frontier Force).
- Major Irvine William Bagot Harte, 6th Gurkha Rifles.
- Major B. J. Haslam, D.S.O., Royal Engineers.
- Major (*acting* Lieutenant-Colonel) Percy Macclesfield Heath, 110th Mahratta Light Infantry.
- Major Arthur Francis Henderson, 27th Light Cavalry.
- Major Hardinge Monteith Hogg, 32nd Lancers.
- Major (*temporary* Lieutenant-Colonel) Hyla Napier Holden, D.S.O., 5th Cavalry.
- Major T. J. Holland, Indian Army (retired) attached 9th Battalion, The King's (Liverpool Regiment).
- Major Bernard Henry Howard, 47th Sikhs.
- Major Frederick Lee Hughes, 20th Duke of Cambridge's Own Infantry (Brownlow's Punjabis) attached South Waziristan Militia.
- Major Dashwood William Harrington Humphreys, 8th Gurkha Rifles.
- Major Gerard Byron Corrie Irvine, 9th Bhopal Infantry.
- Major Eric Conway Irwin, 20th Duke of Cambridge's Own Infantry (Brownlow's Punjabis).
- Major Gerald Alister Jamieson, 9th Bhopal Infantry.
- Major John Gilbertdale Jennings, 66th Punjabis.
- Major John Noble Jephson, Indian Army (retired) attached The Royal Munster Fusiliers.
- Major Lewis Jeremy Jones, 9th Bhopal Infantry.
- Major George Henry Fitzmaurice Kelly, 34th Sikh Pioneers.
- Major Henry Newton Kelly, 33rd Punjabis.
- Major Percival Ernest Knapp, 51st Sikhs (Frontier Force).
- Major Ronald Edward Elliott Kriekenbeek, 128th Pioneers.
- Major Guy Neal Landale Labertouche, 122nd Rajputana Infantry.
- Major Augustus Oliver Lash, Indian Army (retired) attached 7th Battalion, The Royal Irish Rifles.
- Major Oswald Head Lawson, 26th Punjabis.
- Major Paul Lupus Leared, 7th Gurkha Rifles.
- Major J. T. Lewis, South Indian Railway Volunteer Rifles, attached 6th Battalion, The Lincolnshire Regiment.
- Major Lionel Stuart Logan, Supply and Transport Corps.
- Major Charles Buxton Loring, 37th Lancers (Baluch Horse).
- Major Kenneth Lee Warner Mackenzie, 62nd Punjabis. Pion.
- Major George Reade MacMullen, Indian Army (retired), utier.
- Major Bertie Stedman Joseph McMurray, 108th Infantry. 'Al
- Major Donald Waller MacPherson, 62nd Punjabis.
- Major Neil MacPherson, 2nd Battalion, 2nd King Edward's Own Gurkha Rifles (The Sirmoor Rifles).
- Major Robert Nasmyth MacPherson, 40th Pathans.
- Major Henry Mackinnon Mactier, 39th Garhwal Rifles.
- Major B. H. B. Magrath, late Indian Army attached 8th Battalion, The East Lancashire Regiment.
- Major Bertie Wilmore Mainprise, Royal Engineers, Faridkot Imperial Service Troops.
- Major Frederick Manners-Smith, 3rd Queen Alexandra's Own Gurkha Rifles.
- Major William Leigh Maxwell, 127th Queen Mary's Own Baluch Light Infantry.
- Major Augustus Blair Mayne, Indian Army (retired) attached Royal Air Force.
- Major Vere Gordon Menzies, 97th Deccan Infantry.
- Major John Elliot Moir, 10th Duke of Cambridge's Own Lancers (Hodson's Horse).
- Major Charles Arthur Gilbert Money, 130th King George's Own Baluchis (Jacob's Rifles).
- Major Noel Campbell Kyrle Money, 22nd Punjabis.
- Major Sydney Morton, 24th Punjabis.
- Major Hugh Elliot Moule, 4th Gurkha Rifles.

- Major Samuel Paynter Musson, Supply and Transport Corps.  
 Major George Newcome, 130th King George's Own Baluchis (Jacob's Rifles).  
 Major Basil Rice Nicholl, 1st Battalion, 2nd King Edward's Own Gurkha Rifles (The Sirmoor Rifles).  
 Major Herbert Cleland Nicolay, 1st Battalion, 2nd King Edward's Own Gurkha Rifles (The Sirmoor Rifles).  
 Major William Hurst Nicolson, 37th Dogras.  
 Major John O'Leary, Indian Medical Service.  
 Major Edward Havelock Oliphant, 96th Berar Infantry.  
 Major William Herbert Pennington, 12th Cavalry.  
 Major Aeneas Charles Perkins, 40th Pathans.  
 Major (acting Lieutenant-Colonel) Gustavus Arthur Perreau, 4th Gurkha Rifles.  
 Major Charles Louis Perrin, 76th Punjabis.  
 Major Arthur Langston Pilleau, Indian Army (retired) attached 10th Battalion, The Hampshire Regiment.  
 Major Henry William Ros Potter, 129th Duke of Connaught's Own Baluchis.  
 Major George Geoffrey Prendergast-Humphreys, 127th Queen Mary's Own Baluch Light Infantry.  
 Lieutenant Commander Vivian Franklyn Lyon Rose Price, Royal Indian Marine.  
 Major Eyre Walter Molyneux Purvis, 16th Cavalry.  
 Major Bertram Seymour Raymond, 97th Deccan Infantry.  
 Major Henry William Felix Ricketts, 93rd Burma Infantry.  
 Major Henry James Riddell, 48th Pioneers.  
 Major Edward William Crawford Ridgeway, 1st Battalion, 2nd King Edward's Own Gurkha Rifles (The Sirmoor Rifles).  
 Major Archibald Roberts, Indian Army (retired) attached Alexandra, Princess of Wales's Own (Yorkshire) Regiment.  
 Major Charles Eugene Barnes Robinson, 117th Mahrattas.  
 Major Giles Rooke, 2nd Battalion, 10th Gurkha Rifles.  
 Major Edric Crawford Ogilvie Ross, 44th Merwar Infantry.  
 Major Fleetwood George Cambell Ross, 2nd Battalion, 2nd King Edward's Own Gurkha Rifles (The Sirmoor Rifles).  
 Major (acting Lieutenant-Colonel) Thomas Corrie Rutherford, Indian Medical Service.  
 Major Percy Garrett Shewell, Indian Army (retired).  
 Major Robert George Shuttleworth, 110th Mahratta Light Infantry.  
 Major John Jocelyn Doyne Sillery, Indian Army (retired) attached 11th Battalion, The Manchester Regiment.  
 Major [redacted] Hugh Simpson, 93rd Burma Infantry.  
 Major [redacted] St. John Skeen, 62nd Punjabis.  
 Major [redacted] Chalmers Sparling, 54th Sikhs (Frontier Force).  
 Major Harold Hamer Grey Stansfeld, 74th Punjabis.  
 Major James Pearson Stockley, 102nd King Edward's Own Grenadiers.  
 Major Alexander George Stuart, 40th Pathans.  
 Major George Dighton Probyn Swinley, 14th King George's Own Ferozepore Sikhs.  
 Major Spencer Maxwell Tahourdin, 12th Cavalry.  
 Major Guy Hastings Taylor, 39th Garhwal Rifles.  
 Major Harold Tatum, The 101st Grenadiers.  
 Major Frank Robinson Teesdale, 25th Cavalry (Frontier Force).  
 Major L. G. Thorpe, Indian Army (retired) attached 6th Battalion, The Lincolnshire Regiment.  
 Major Tudor Henry St. George Tucker, 21st Punjabis.  
 Major Robert George Antony Trail, Queen Victoria's Own Corps of Guides (Frontier Force) (Lumsden's) Cavalry.  
 Major Charles Herbert Villiers-Stuart, 56th Punjabi Rifles (Frontier Force).  
 Major Hugh St. Aubyn Wake, M. V. O., 8th Gurkha Rifles.  
 Major William Archibald Smail Walker, 46th Punjabis.  
 Major Warren Henry Wardell, 39th Garhwal Rifles.  
 Major Denis Duly Wilson, M. C., 17th Cavalry.  
 Major George Godfrey Massy Wheeler, B.C., 7th Haryana Lancers.  
 Major Charles Hugh Tempest Whitehead, 56th Punjabi Rifles (Frontier Force).



- Major H. W. Williams, Army Veterinary Corps.  
 Major James Woods, Indian Medical Service.  
 Major Arthur Young, 2nd Battalion, 1st King George's Own Gurkha Rifles (The Malaun Regiment).  
 Major David Coley Young, 4th Gurkha Rifles.  
 Captain Marmaduke John Norman Abbay, 87th Punjabis.  
 Captain (temporary Major) Reinhold Meitzen Adams, 51st Sikhs (Frontier Force).  
 Captain William Finlay Adair, 129th Duke of Connaught's Own Baluchis.  
 Captain Harry Lawrence Ainsworth, 10th Gurkha Rifles.  
 Captain Alistair Ralph Speris Alexander, Indian Medical Service.  
 Captain Alexander Claimonte Anderson, 6th Jat Light Infantry.  
 Captain John Victor Cortlandt Anderson, Queen Victoria's Own Corps of Guides (Frontier Force) (Lumsden's) Infantry.  
 Captain Walter Andrews, 95th Russell's Infantry.  
 Captain Alistair Dare Staveley Arbuthnot, Royal Engineers, 3rd Sappers and Miners.  
 Captain David Arthur, Indian Medical Service.  
 Captain Reinfred Tatten Arundell, 2nd Queen Victoria's Own Rajput Light Infantry.  
 Captain William Noel Atkinson, 2nd Battalion, 10th Gurkha Rifles.  
 Captain Walter Guy Ayscough, M.C., 7th Duke of Connaught's Own Rajputs.  
 Captain Walter Greville Bagot-Chester, 3rd Queen Alexandra's Own Gurkha Rifles.  
 Captain Hubert Baines, 75th Carnatic Infantry.  
 Captain Alan Henry Bald, 3rd Queen Alexandra's Own Gurkha Rifles.  
 Captain Hugh Laments Chenevix Baldwin, 58th Vaughan's Rifles (Frontier Force).  
 Captain Richard D'Albini Sykes Banks, 9th Bhopal Infantry.  
 Captain Percy D'Aguiler Bangs, Queen Victoria's Own Corps of Guides (Frontier Force) (Lumsden's) Infantry.  
 Captain Oriel William Erskine Banneriman, 15th Lancers (Cureton's Multanis).  
 Captain Gerald Herbert Johnson Barrett, 93rd Burma Infantry.  
 Captain L. A. Bartlett, Royal Engineers, attached Headquarters, Meerut Division.  
 Captain Francis Hewson Barton, 2nd Battalion, 2nd King Edward's Own Gurkha Rifles (The Sirmoor Rifles).  
 Captain Maurice Gordon Bean, 81st Pioneers.  
 Captain Percy Beattie-Crozier, 4th Prince Albert Victor's Fane's Horse.  
 Captain Arthur Thomas Grafton Beckham, 32nd Sikh Pioneer Battalion.  
 Captain Malcolm Arthur Russell Bell, 54th Sikhs (Frontier Force).  
 Captain Harold Bennett, 2nd Battalion, 3rd Queen Alexandra's Own Gurkha Rifles.  
 Captain Caradoc Trevor Davis Berrington, 15th Lancers (Cureton's Multanis).  
 Captain Rustam Hormasji Bharucha, Indian Medical Service.  
 Captain Claude Arthur Bignell, 4th Prince Albert Victor's Rajputs.  
 Captain Robert Inglis Binning, Indian Medical Service.  
 Captain William McMillan Black, 58th Vaughan's Rifles (Frontier Force).  
 Captain Hugh Seymour Blane, 19th Lancers (Fane's Horse).  
 Captain Baker Arthur Rawson Blewitt, 9th Gurkha Rifles.  
 Captain Francis Stephen Bowring, 22nd Punjabis.  
 Captain Arthur Edwin Bradshaw, 14th Murray's Jat Lancers.  
 Captain Ralph Montacute Brind, M.C., 37th Dogras.  
 Captain Christopher William Broderick-Birdwood, 1st Battalion, 6th Gurkha Rifles.  
 Captain Hugh Gordon Brodie, 103rd Mahratta Light Infantry.  
 Captain Gerald Filose Broughton, 17th Infantry (The Loyal Regiment).  
 Captain Alan Moray Brown, M.C., 47th Sikhs.  
 Captain Frederick George Brown, The 101st Grenadiers.  
 Captain Wymyard Keith Brown, 5th Gurkha Rifles (Frontier Force).  
 Captain Charles Pierson Browne, Queen Victoria's Own Corps of Guides (Frontier Force) (Lumsden's) Cavalry.  
 Captain Maurice Browne, 92nd Punjabis.

- Captain Claude Gray Buchanan, 35th Sikhs.  
 Captain Godfrey Hugh St. Pierre-Bunbury, 15th Ludhiana Sikhs.  
 Captain Howel Stephen Bulkley, 33rd Punjabis.  
 Captain Geoffrey Spencer Bull, 58th Vaughan Rifles (Frontier Force).  
 Captain Edward Jerome Burdett, 11th Rajputs.  
 Captain Thomas Cambell Burke, 1st King George's Own Gurkha Rifles.  
 (The Malaun Regiment).  
 Captain Gerard William Burton, D.S.O., 39th Garhwal Rifles.  
 Captain Gordon Porter Cable, 7th Haryana Lancers.  
 Captain Duncan Alexander Cameron, Queen Victoria's Own Corps of Guides (Frontier Force) (Lumsden's) Cavalry.  
 Captain Graham Douglas Campbell, 40th Pathans.  
 Captain John Edward Gordon Carlisle, 107th Pioneers.  
 Captain E. D. Carr-Harris, Royal Engineers, attached Staff.  
 Captain Godfrey Lionel John Cavendish, 97th Deccan Infantry.  
 Captain Frederick James Chadwick, 104th Wellesley's Rifles.  
 Captain Gordon Humphreys Chapman, 53rd Sikhs (Frontier Force).  
 Captain Percival Christian Chapman, Royal Garrison Artillery, Indian Mountain Artillery.  
 Captain Hugh Cleveraux Chaytor, 26th King George's Own Light Cavalry.  
 Captain Leonard de Lona Christopher, 40th Pathans.  
 Captain Charles Henry Mathew Churchill, 20th Duke of Cambridge's Own Infantry (Brownlow's Punjabis).  
 Captain Wandril Maurice Churchill, 12th Cavalry.  
 Captain Richard John Clarke, 8th Rajputs.  
 Captain Claude Rex Cleaver, 29th Punjabis.  
 Captain Beauchamp Clerk, 82nd Punjabis.  
 Captain Cecil Hamilton Clibborn, 92nd Punjabis.  
 Captain Robert Frank Clothier, 15th Rajputs (The Shekhawati Regiment).  
 Captain Lionel Francis Abingdon Cochran, 72nd Punjabis.  
 Captain Vincent Coldwell, 4th Cavalry.  
 Captain Phillip Conder, 19th Punjabis attached 24th Punjabis.  
 Captain James Robert Cook, 21st Punjabis.  
 Captain Gerald Haslam Cook, The 101st Grenadiers.  
 Captain William James Corridon, Indian Medical Department.  
 Captain John Gordon Crauford, 37th Dogras.  
 Captain Aubrey Osborne Crough, 120th Rajputana Infantry.  
 Captain Ebrey de St. Croix, 119th Infantry (The Mooltan Regiment).  
 Captain Wilfred Plassy Crookshank, 1st King George's Own Gurkha Rifles (The Malaun Regiment).  
 Captain Arthur Henry Prinsep Cruickshank, 32nd Sikh Pioneers.  
 Captain Francis Richards Cubbon, M.C., 72nd Punjabis.  
 Captain Eric Cummings, 93rd Burma Infantry.  
 Captain John Sweetland Dallas, 1st Battalion, 6th Gurkha Rifles.  
 Captain John Francis Cecil Dalmahoy, 40th Pathans.  
 Captain Victor Louis Yate Dane, 22nd Punjabis.  
 Captain Hubert John Daniell, 20th Duke of Cambridge's Own Infantry (Brownlow's Punjabis).  
 Captain Douglas Byers Davidson, 8th Gurkha Rifles.  
 Captain Arthur Irvine Dawes, 2nd Battalion, 10th Gurkha Rifles.  
 Captain James Lionel Cathcart Dempster, 66th Punjabis.  
 Captain George Henry Dempster, 35th Sikhs.  
 Captain Edward Massy Dennys, 4th Gurkha Rifles.  
 Captain Seymour Des Voens, 36th Sikhs.  
 Captain Robert Foster Dill, 129th Duke of Connaught's Own Baluchis.  
 Captain Hugh Cathcart Dobbs, 124th Duchess of Connaught's Own Baluchistan Infantry.  
 Captain Charles Gordon Dowding, M.C., 87th Punjabis.  
 Captain Hamilton Dunbar Drysdale, 26th Punjabis.  
 Captain Bernon Conrad Duberly, 17th Cavalry.  
 Captain David Dudley, 91st Punjabis (Light Infantry).  
 Captain Leonard Grey Dudley, 6th Jat Light Infantry.  
 Captain Beauchamp Oswald Duff, 1st King George's Own Gurkha Rifles (The Malaun Regiment).  
 Captain Carlos Miguel Guillermo Dunhill, Royal Engineers, 3rd Sappers and Miners.

- Captain Robert Dunlop-Smith, 33rd Punjabis.  
 Captain Reginald Heber Marion Durand, 38th King George's Own Central India Horse.  
 Captain Francis Lloyd Dyer, 93rd Burma Infantry.  
 Captain William Francis Boucher Edwards, 24th Punjabis.  
 Captain Peter Douglas Colin Eliot, 14th Murray's Jat Lancers.  
 Captain Charles Howard Elliott, 58th Vaughan's Rifles (Frontier Force).  
 Captain Henry Etlinger, 9th Bhopal Infantry.  
 Captain George Gordon Everett, 67th Punjabis.  
 Captain Chetwode Percy Evill, M.C., Indian Army Reserve of Officers attached Faridkot Imperial Service Troops.  
 Captain Jasper Gilbert Fagan, 119th Infantry (The Mooltan Regiment).  
 Captain Edward Bertram Fawcett, 92nd Punjabis.  
 Captain Hedworth George Ailwyn Fellowes, 11th King Edward's Own Lancers (Probyn's Horse).  
 Captain Henry Crossley Fielding, 38th Dogras.  
 Captain Hunter Forbes, 51st Sikhs (Frontier Force).  
 Captain Ernle Lawrence Dingwall Fordyce, 84th Punjabis.  
 Captain William Meade Fowle, Royal Engineers, 3rd Sappers and Miners.  
 Captain Charles Donnolley Frost, 110th Mahratta Light Infantry.  
 Captain John Henry Middleton Fuller, 83rd Wallajahbad Light Infantry.  
 Captain John Kerwan Gatacre, 11th King Edward's Own Lancers (Probyn's Horse).  
 Captain John Charles Temple Gaskell, 69th Punjabis.  
 Captain Colin Hay Giffard, 1st King George's Own Gurkha Rifles (The Malaun Regiment).  
 Captain James Ponsonby Gilbert, 6th Jat Light Infantry.  
 Captain Robert Crooks Gilchrist, 46th Punjabis.  
 Captain Morrell Andrew Girdlestone, 41st Dogras.  
 Captain H. F. Glicken, Royal Engineers.  
 Captain Alexander Goncaloes Glenday, Royal Engineers, 3rd Sappers and Miners.  
 Captain Ronald Steuart Gordon, 57th Wilde's Rifles (Frontier Force).  
 Captain Annesley Charles Edward St. George Gore, 9th Gurkha Rifles.  
 Captain William Arthur Gover, 7th Duke of Connaught's Own Rajputs.  
 Captain John Dighton Grafton-Wignall, 82nd Punjabis.  
 Captain Allan Moir Graham, 5th Gurkha Rifles (Frontier Force).  
 Captain J. A. Graham, Coorg and Mysore Rifles attached 7th Battalion, The Lincolnshire Regiment.  
 Captain Jones Graves, 36th Jacob's Horse.  
 Captain John Gray, 36th Sikhs.  
 Captain Julian Frederick Gray, Royal Engineers, 1st King George's Own Sappers and Miners.  
 Captain (*temporary* Major) Frederick George Greenstreet, 103rd Mahratta Light Infantry.  
 Captain Walter Greatwood, 123rd Outram's Rifles.  
 Captain Harold George Greswell, Royal Engineers, 3rd Sappers and Miners.  
 Captain Montagu Claude Gribbon, 67th Punjabis.  
 Captain Harry Hasting Grigg, 3rd Queen Alexandra's Own Gurkha Rifles.  
 Captain Harold Esmond Haddon, 119th Infantry (The Mooltan Regiment).  
 Captain William Alexander Hagger, 126th Baluchistan Infantry.  
 Captain Burton Howard Hall, 98th Infantry.  
 Captain Eustace Hammick, 17th Infantry (The Loyal Regiment).  
 Captain Percival Campbell Hampe-Vincent, 129th Duke of Connaught's Own Baluchis.  
 Captain (*acting* Major) William Guy Harington, D.S.O., 5th Gurkha Rifles (Frontier Force).  
 Captain Harry Thomas Hopkinson Harris, 92nd Punjabis.  
 Captain H. J. Hart, Railway Corps.  
 Captain Lawrence George Hart, 61st King George's Own Pioneers.  
 Captain Barry Hartwell, 8th Gurkha Rifles.  
 Captain Douglas Harvey, D.S.O., 31st Punjabis.  
 Captain Ernest Reginald Hayes-Sadler, 8th Gurkha Rifles.  
 Captain Robert Francis Hebbert, Indian Medical Service.

- Captain (*temporary Major*) George Willoughby Hemans, 29th Lancers (Deccan Horse).
- Captain Elmes Pollock Henderson, 106th Hazara Pioneers.
- Captain Henry Waller O'Connell Hewett, 41st Dogras.
- Captain John Rowley Lunell Heyland, 9th Gurkha Rifles.
- Captain Henry Dennis Hickley, 2nd Battalion, 7th Gurkha Rifles.
- Captain James Lawrence Higgin, 10th Gurkha Rifles.
- Captain Arthur Charles Sinclair Hind, 110th Mahratta Light Infantry.
- Captain Francis Faith Hodgson, 84th Punjabis.
- Captain Ivan Dayrell Meredith Hogg, The 101st Grenadiers.
- Captain Wallace Derry Ayre Holland, 11th King Edward's Own Lancers (Probyn's Horse).
- Captain Herbert Edward Hosking, 66th Punjabis.
- Captain Percy Standish Hore, 52nd Sikhs (Frontier Force).
- Captain William Barris Hore, 120th Rajputana Infantry.
- Captain Norman Elliott Howell, 82nd Punjabis.
- Captain Leslie Vincent Hoyne-Fox, 120th Rajputana Infantry.
- Captain Cecil Edwin Hunt, 34th Sikh Pioneers.
- Captain Frederick William Hunt, 19th Lancers (Fane's Horse).
- Captain Atholl Gunning Hunter, 32nd Lancers.
- Captain George Staunton Husband, D.S.O., Indian Medical Service.
- Captain Kunwar Indarjit Singh, M.C., Indian Medical Service, attached 57th Wilde's Rifles (Frontier Force).
- Captain David Inglis, 4th Gurkha Rifles.
- Captain Robert Alfred Jenkins, 97th Deccan Infantry.
- Captain Percy Jones, Indian Army Reserve of Officers attached 13th Duke of Connaught's Lancers (Watson's Horse).
- Captain Eustace Jotham, B.C., 51st Sikhs (Frontier Force) attached Northern Waziristan Militia.
- Captain Andrew Monro Jukes, Indian Medical Service.
- Captain Gilbert Stuart Kennedy, 1st King George's Own Gurkha Rifles (The Malaun Regiment).
- Captain William George Stanhope Kenny, 39th Garhwal Rifles.
- Captain James Russell Landale, 2nd Queen Victoria's Own Rajput Light Infantry.
- Captain Frank Nowell Lane, 2nd Battalion, 7th Gurkha Rifles.
- Captain Henry Byng Leapingwell, 97th Deccan Infantry.
- Captain Otway Trevor McRitchie Leckie, 104th Wellesley's Rifles.
- Captain Henry Norman Lee, 59th Scinde Rifles (Frontier Force).
- Captain Leonard Harry Lee, 110th Mahratta Light Infantry.
- Captain Gilbert Leslie-Smith, 24th Punjabis.
- Captain Edward Hale Lewin, 46th Punjabis.
- Captain Charles Stephen Lindsay, 55th Coke's Rifles (Frontier Force).
- Captain William Henry Aloysius Lloyd, 122nd Rajputana Infantry.
- Captain John Thorton Lodwick, 3rd Queen Alexandra's Own Gurkha Rifles.
- Captain Gerald Blunt Lucas, 38th King George's Own Central India Horse.
- Captain Jasper Beverley Lynch, 12th Cavalry.
- Captain Robert James McCloverty, 47th Sikhs.
- Captain Kenelm Rees McCloughin, 14th King George's Own Ferozepore Sikhs.
- Captain Kenneth Buchanan McKenzie, 123rd Outram's Rifles.
- Captain Robert Basil Macan, 28th Light Cavalry.
- Captain Henry Dobill MacCall, 33rd Punjabis.
- Captain Colin MacDonald, 7th Gurkha Rifles.
- Captain James Stuart McEuen, 20th Deccan Horse.
- Captain James Fergus MacKain, 34th Sikh Pioneers.
- Captain Frederick Obre MacKenzie, 7th Duke of Connaught's Own Rajputs.
- Captain George Neville Mackie, 54th Sikhs (Frontier Force).
- Captain Frank Nairne MacLaran, 9th Gurkha Rifles.
- Captain Alastair Fitzhugh Maclean, 33rd Punjabis.
- Captain William Bannatyne Macleod, 121st Pioneers.
- Captain Archibald William McRae, 14th King George's Own Ferozepore Sikhs.
- Captain William Macready, 120th Rajputana Infantry.
- Captain (*acting Lieutenant-Colonel*) Erskine Magniac, 27th Punjabis.

- Captain Bruce Edward Alexander Manson, 61st King George's Own  
Pioneers.
- Captain Gilbert Howe Maxwell Marsh, 41st Dogras.
- Captain Henry Francis Freke Marsh, 1st Battalion, 2nd King Edward's  
Own Gurkha Rifles (The Sirmoor Rifles).
- Captain Edward Waters Harbin Marsh, 13th Rajputs (The Shekhawati  
Regiment).
- Captain William Macandrew Mashall, 37th Dogras.
- Captain Arthur Derisley Martin, 36th Sikhs.
- Captain Cecil Stephen Bignold Martin, 1st Battalion, 90th Punjabis.
- Captain Alexander Masters, 31st Sikh Pioneers.
- Captain George Dudley Matthew, 2nd Battalion, 2nd King Edward's Own  
Gurkha Rifles (The Sirmoor Rifles).
- Captain (*temporary* Major) James Percy May, 102nd King Edward's Own  
Grenadiers.
- Captain William Henry Miller, 74th Punjabis.
- Captain Herbert Wardlow Milne, 74th Punjabis.
- Captain R. E. Milner-Moore, Royal Engineers, attached Railway Corps.
- Captain Ernest Kerr Molesworth, Royal Engineers, 2nd Queen Victoria's  
Own Sappers and Miners.
- Captain Henry Ironside Money, 1st King George's Own Gurkha Rifles  
(The Malaun Regiment).
- Captain Duncan Blacket Morris, 1st Battalion, 90th Punjabis.
- Captain Gerald Henry Walter Mortimer, 10th Jats.
- Captain Augustus de Thierry Mouillot, 51st Sikhs (Frontier Force).
- Captain William George Horace Mainwaring Mules, 130th King  
George's Own Baluchis (Jacob's Rifles).
- Captain Kalyan Kumar Mukerji, Indian Medical Service.
- Captain Charles Mylne Mullaly, 2nd King Edward's Own Gurkha Rifles  
(The Sirmoor Rifles).
- Captain Frederick Terence Hastings Mullaly, 6th Gurkha Rifles.
- Captain James Eric Murray, 87th Punjabis.
- Captain Alexander Lionel William Neave, Queen Victoria's Own Corps  
of Guides (Frontier Force) (Lumsden's) Infantry.
- Captain Craig Nelson, 3rd Brahmans.
- Captain William Odell, M.C., 123rd Outram's Rifles.
- Captain Wilton Stransham Oldham, 48th Pioneers.
- Captain Guy Giffard Oliver, 102nd King Edward's Own Grenadiers.
- Captain Milo Richard Beaumont Onslow, 21st Prince Albert Victor's  
Own Cavalry (Frontier Force) (Daly's Horse).
- Captain Edward Hornby Ovans, 125th Napier's Rifles.
- Captain Wynne Owen, 38th Dogras.
- Captain Rhodri Deane Owen-Jones, 36th Jacob's Horse.
- Captain William Hamilton Padday, 36th Sikhs.
- Captain Walter Gerald Palmer, 113th Infantry.
- Captain Archibald Kenneth Park, 10th Gurkha Rifles.
- Captain James Wilfred Haynes Park, 22nd Sam Browne's Cavalry  
(Frontier Force).
- Captain Mervyne Edmond Parnell, 36th Jacob's Horse.
- Captain (*temporary* Major) De Lacy Wolrich Passy, 25th Punjabis.
- Captain Alfred Henry Parsons, 9th Gurkha Rifles.
- Captain Lindsay Peacock, 72nd Punjabis.
- Captain Herbert Gredon Powers, M.C., 1st King George's Own Gurkha  
Rifles (The Malaun Regiment).
- Captain Leopold Eliot Poynder, 6th Gurkha Rifles.
- Captain Robert St. John Locke Price, 33rd Punjabis.
- Captain James Edward Douglas Prothero, 1st Battalion, 90th Punjabis.
- Captain Harvey St. George James Pulford, 4th Prince Albert Victor's  
Rajputs.
- Captain Ramsay Rainsford-Hannay, 45th Rattray's Sikhs.
- Captain Lakshminarayanaapuram Subramanier Ramier, Indian Medical  
Service.
- Captain Mysore Seshagiri Rao Krishnaswami Rao, Indian Medical  
Service.
- Captain Sorab Dhunjibhoy Ratnagar, Indian Medical Service.
- Captain Michael Foster Reaney, Indian Medical Service.
- Captain Talbot Reed, 67th Punjabis.
- Captain Henry Gerrard Reed, 114th Mahrattas.



- Captain John Stanley Richardson, Royal Engineers, 3rd Sappers and Miners.
- Captain Archibald William Robertson-Glasgow, 39th Garhwal Rifles.
- Captain C. F. Robinson, 4th Gurkha Rifles.
- Captain Alan Stanley Clark Rogers, 61st King George's Own Pioneers.
- Captain Herbert Charlton Rome, 20th Duke of Cambridge's Own Infantry (Brownlow's Punjabis).
- Captain Arthur Montague Rundall, 4th Gurkha Rifles.
- Captain Henry Charles Sampson, Supply and Transport Corps.
- Captain Arthur Hugh Rich Saunders, 1st Battalion, 2nd King Edward's Own Gurkha Rifles (The Sirmoor Rifles).
- Captain Walter Falconer Scott, 59th Scinde Rifles (Frontier Force).
- Captain Templer Henry Scott, 87th Punjabis.
- Captain Albert Morton Senior, 91st Punjabis (Light Infantry).
- Captain Cyril Trevor Shaw, 122nd Rajputana Infantry.
- Captain Gerald Alexander Jaselee Shepherd, 57th Wilde's Rifles (Frontier Force).
- Captain Atul Krishna Sinha, Indian Medical Service.
- Captain Evelyn Henry Le Mesurier Sinkinson, 24th Punjabis.
- Captain Harold Bazalgette Skinner, 2nd Queen Victoria's Own Rajput Light Infantry.
- Captain Arthur Morris Slingsby, 56th Punjabi Rifles (Frontier Force).
- Captain Hugh Sale-Smart, 53rd Sikhs (Frontier Force).
- Captain Fleet Francis Shingleton Smith, Indian Medical Service.
- Captain Sidney James Betton Sparling, 57th Wilde's Rifles (Frontier Force).
- Captain Benjamin Charles Sparrow, 39th Garhwal Rifles.
- Captain Francis Chavasse Squires, 23rd Sikh Pioneers.
- Captain Edward Hugh Bagot Stack, 8th Gurkha Rifles.
- Captain Harold Ponsonby Steel, 129th Duke of Connaught's Own Baluchis.
- Captain Harry Burnett Stevenson, 2nd Queen Victoria's Own Rajput Light Infantry.
- Captain George Humbly Stevenson, 125th Napier's Rifles.
- Captain Harold Steward, 6th King Edward's Own Cavalry.
- Captain Christopher Codrington Stewart, 20th Duke of Cambridge's Own Infantry (Brownlow's Punjabis).
- Captain (*temporary* Major) Harry Francis Dundas Stirling, M.C., 59th Scinde Rifles (Frontier Force).
- Captain George Lawdon Boys Stones, 7th Haryana Lancers.
- Captain Roy Thornhill Sweet, D.S.C., 2nd Battalion, 7th Gurkha Rifles.
- Captain John Bailey Tackaberry, Indian Medical Service.
- Captain (*temporary* Major) Edward Charles Talbot, 47th Sikhs.
- Captain (*acting* Major) Frederick Edward Thornton, 105th Mahratta Light Infantry.
- Captain James Farquhar Todd, 39th King George's Own Central India Horse.
- Captain Geoffrey Tones, 53rd Sikhs (Frontier Force).
- Captain John Elmsley Bouchier Torkington, 63rd Palamcottah Light Infantry.
- Captain Charles Gordon Loftus Tottenham, Royal Engineers, 1st King George's Own Sappers and Miners.
- Captain F. W. Townend, Royal Engineers, 35th (7th Meerut) Divisional Signal Company.
- Captain George John Townsend, 66th Punjabis.
- Captain Gerald Turner, 5th Gurkha Rifles (Frontier Force).
- Captain Arthur Montague Twiss, Royal Engineers, 3rd Sappers and Miners.
- Captain Stephen Ussher, 129th Duke of Connaught's Own Baluchis.
- Captain George Henry Vaughan-Sawyer, 31st Sikh Pioneers.
- Captain Dawyek Moberly Veitch-Veitch, 1st Duke of York's Own Lancers (Skinner's Horse).
- Captain Mark Hamilton Vincent, 33rd Punjabis.
- Captain Richard Hope Waller, 38th Dogras.
- Captain Otho Charles Ward, 124th Duchess of Connaught's Own Baluchistan Infantry.
- Captain Frederick Charles Waterfield, 45th Rattray's Sikhs.
- Captain Humphrey Weaver, 114th Mahrattas.

- Captain Allan Bonville Hay Webb, 5th Gurkha Rifles (Frontier Force).  
Captain George Lumley Whatford, 66th Punjabis.  
Captain Leslie Sedgwick Whitechurch, 21st Prince Albert Victor's Own Cavalry (Frontier Force) (Daly's Horse).  
Captain Arthur Wilfred White, 117th Mahrattas.  
Captain Edward Claude Whiteley, Royal Engineers, 3rd Sappers and Miners.  
Captain Hugh Richard Augustin Whytehead, 1st Battalion, 6th Gurkha Rifles.  
Captain John Theodore Cumberland Wilcox, 39th Garhwal Rifles.  
Captain Arthur Henry Wildman, 130th King George's Own Baluchis (Jacob's Rifles).  
Captain (*acting* Lieutenant-Colonel) Arthur Lucius Wilford, D.S.O., 5th Light Infantry.  
Captain James Gerald Willoughby, 33rd, Queen Victoria's Own Light Cavalry.  
Captain Harold Gordon Wilmer, 14th King George's Own Ferozepore Sikhs.  
Captain Arthur Henry Maitland Wilson, 12th Cavalry.  
Captain Herbert Raymond Wilson, 114th Mahrattas.  
Captain James Herbert Gray Wilson, 103rd Mahratta Light Infantry.  
Captain John Graham Wilson, 45th Rattray's Sikhs.  
Captain A. F. Wittkugall, South Persian Rifles.  
Captain Phillip Wood, 89th Punjabis.  
Captain Nigel Gresley Reginald Woodyatt, 1st Battalion, 2nd King Edward's Own Gurkha Rifles (The Sirmoor Rifles).  
Captain Hugh Stafford Northcote Wright, 8th Gurkha Rifles.  
Captain Robert Charles Byam Yates, 4th Gurkha Rifles.  
Lieutenant Harold Agerup, Volunteer Artillery Battery.  
Lieutenant (*acting* Captain) Arthur Patrick Algar, Indian Army Reserve of Officers, attached 24th Punjabis.  
Lieutenant William Allan, Supply and Transport Corps.  
Lieutenant Colin Mediarmaid Allardice, 14th King George's Own Ferozepore Sikhs.  
Lieutenant Hugh Hamilton Arbutnot, 67th Punjabis.  
Lieutenant George Pierce Armstrong, 34th Sikh Pioneers.  
Lieutenant James Armstrong, Royal Indian Marine, attached Inland Water Transport.  
Lieutenant Geoffrey Howard Atkinson, 45th Rattray's Sikhs.  
Lieutenant John Cyril Atkinson, 59th Scinde Rifles (Frontier Force).  
Lieutenant Alfred Ireland Aymer, M.C., 24th Punjabis.  
Sub-Lieutenant Courtney Douglas Back, Royal Indian Marine.  
Lieutenant Duncan Baillie, 9th Gurkha Rifles.  
Lieutenant Theodore Bailward, 26th King George's Own Cavalry.  
Lieutenant Charles Hammond Baker, India Miscellaneous List.  
Lieutenant (*acting* Captain) Clarence Moore Childe Barker, 126th Baluchistan Infantry.  
Lieutenant Sydney William James Barron, Indian Army Reserve of Officers, attached 53rd Sikhs (Frontier Force).  
Lieutenant Frederick Oscar Baxter, M.C., Indian Army Reserve of Officers, attached Royal Air Force.  
Lieutenant Rafe Langdon Beddy, 5th Gurkha Rifles (Frontier Force).  
Lieutenant Ronald Mackenzie Benton, 53rd Sikhs (Frontier Force).  
Lieutenant (*temporary* Captain) Edward Fleetwood Berry, 9th Gurkha Rifles.  
Lieutenant A. S. M. Best, Royal Engineers, 71st Field Company.  
Lieutenant Arthur Doyle Bingham, Indian Army Reserve of Officers, attached Army Veterinary Corps.  
Lieutenant Edward Birkbeck, 128th Pioneers.  
Lieutenant Morris Birbeck, 24th Punjabis.  
Lieutenant Henry George Rodney Bowes-Scott, Indian Army Reserve of Officers, attached 29th Punjabis.  
Lieutenant Edward Clarence Braddyll, 10th Duke of Cambridge's Own Lancers (Hodson's Horse).  
Lieutenant John Giblett Brewer, Indian Army Reserve of Officers, attached Signal Service, Sappers and Miners.  
Fourth Officer A. M. Brightin, Royal Indian Marine.  
Lieutenant Neville Harris Broadway, 2nd Lancers (Gardner's Horse).

- Lieutenant Henry Richard Brookes, The 101st Grenadiers.  
Lieutenant Oscar Brown, 7th Haryana Lancers.  
Lieutenant Charles Stuart Browning, 129th Duke of Connaught's Own Baluchis.  
Lieutenant William Arthur McCrae Bruce, B.C., 59th Scinde Rifles (Frontier Force).  
Lieutenant Charles Melvill Buck, Indian Army Reserve of Officers, attached Royal Air Force.  
Fourth Officer A. C. Buddin, Royal Indian Marine.  
Lieutenant Robert Stanley Bullock, 27th Punjabis.  
Lieutenant Ralph Harry Burlton, 34th Prince Albert Victor's Own Poona Horse.  
Lieutenant Henry Gardiner Burridge, 107th Pioneers.  
Lieutenant John Gilbert Byrne, 37th Dogras.  
Lieutenant George Edward Forman Campbell, 2nd Battalion, 10th Gurkha Rifles.  
Lieutenant Hugh Featherstone Cameron Cannell, 1st Duke of York's Own Lancers (Skinner's Horse).  
Lieutenant Arthur Donald Dundas Carter, 4th Gurkha Rifles.  
Lieutenant Evelyn Anthony Cave-Penny, attached Queen Victoria's Own Corps of Guides (Frontier Force) (Lumsden's) Infantry.  
Lieutenant Charles Cornwallis Chesney, Indian Army Reserve of Officers, attached 117th Mahrattas.  
Lieutenant Aviet Thadens Christian, Indian Army Reserve of Officers.  
Lieutenant Lawrence William Christie, Royal Indian Marine, attached Inland Water Transport.  
Lieutenant Brian Lloyd Clarke, 23rd Cavalry (Frontier Force).  
Lieutenant Francis Leonard Courtney Clarke, 15th Ludhiana Sikhs.  
Lieutenant Ian Hay Stewart Clarke, 57th Wilde's Rifles (Frontier Force).  
Lieutenant John Greenshields Clarke, Royal Indian Marine.  
Lieutenant Charles James Cockburn, M.C., 6th Jat Light Infantry.  
Lieutenant Francis John Collins, Royal Indian Marine, attached Inland Water Transport.  
Lieutenant William Campion Cooper, 53rd Sikhs (Frontier Force).  
Lieutenant Douglas Corlett, Royal Indian Marine, attached Inland Water Transport.  
Lieutenant Wyndham John Coventry, 7th Haryana Lancers.  
Lieutenant John McAdam Craig, 57th Wilde's Rifles (Frontier Force).  
Lieutenant Donald Dunlop Crawford, Indian Army Reserve of Officers, attached Railway Sappers and Miners.  
Lieutenant Leonard Francis Cremen, Indian Army Reserve of Officers, attached 14th King George's Own Ferozepore Sikhs.  
Lieutenant Henry Richmond Crichton, 54th Sikhs (Frontier Force).  
Lieutenant Harry Jackson Cummins, 5th Gurkha Rifles (Frontier Force).  
Lieutenant W. L. Curwen, M.C., Royal Garrison Artillery, attached 27th Mountain Battery.  
Lieutenant John Pomeray Dalley, Indian Army Reserve of Officers, attached Royal Air Force.  
Lieutenant A. E. Dawson, Indian Army Reserve of Officers, attached Royal Engineers.  
Lieutenant Frederick Bradshaw Deane-Spread, Indian Army Reserve of Officers, attached 58th Vaughan's Rifles (Frontier Force).  
Lieutenant Thomas de Burgh, 31st Duke of Connaught's Own Lancers.  
Lieutenant Roland Maund D'Ombraim, Indian Army Reserve of Officers, attached 53rd Sikhs (Frontier Force).  
Lieutenant Frank Alexander De Pass, B.C., 34th Prince Albert Victor's Own Poona Horse.  
Lieutenant John Rowe Dill, 1st Battalion, 69th Punjabis.  
Lieutenant (temporary Captain) Harry Chester Wentworth Dillon, 26th Punjabis.  
Lieutenant Geoffrey Francis Dixon, Indian Army Reserve of Officers attached Supply and Transport Corps.  
Lieutenant (temporary Captain) Arthur Hugh Dobbs, 76th (attached 92nd) Punjabis.  
Lieutenant Robert Alexander Sheridan Dobbin, Royal Garrison Artillery Indian Mountain Artillery.

- Lieutenant (*acting* Captain) Guy Doncaster, Indian Army Reserve of Officers, attached Queen Victoria's Own Corps of Guides (Frontier Force), (Lumsden's) Infantry.
- Lieutenant Bryce Douglas, The 101st Grenadiers.
- Lieutenant (*temporary* Captain) John Dow, Indian Medical Service.
- Lieutenant Gustadji Shahpurji, Engineer, Indian Medical Service.
- Lieutenant Richard Hellier Agard Evans, 127th Queen Mary's Own Baluch Light Infantry.
- Lieutenant Charles Exley, Royal Indian Marine.
- Lieutenant Frederic Walter Langford Grantly Norton-Fagge, Indian Army Reserve of Officers.
- Lieutenant Cecil Olcher Feddon, Indian Army Reserve of Officers, attached Royal Air Force.
- Lieutenant Michael Finn, Indian Ordnance Department.
- Lieutenant Richard Apjohn Fitzgibbon, 128th Pioneers.
- Lieutenant Maurice Alexander Ross Geraldine FitzMaurice, Royal Engineers, 3rd Sappers and Miners.
- Lieutenant (*temporary* Captain) Horace Justin Dillon Flynn, C.I.E., Indian Army Reserve of Officers, attached The 101st Grenadiers.
- Lieutenant John Fraser Follitt, Indian Army Reserve of Officers, attached 29th Lancers (Deccan Horse).
- Lieutenant Horace Vernon Fowler, Royal Indian Marine.
- Lieutenant Louis Richard Fowle, 14th King George's Own Ferozepore Sikhs.
- Lieutenant Henry James Fraser-Harris, Indian Army Reserve of Officers.
- Lieutenant Lionel Gaisford, 58th Vaughan's Rifles (Frontier Force).
- Lieutenant William Alexander Galbraith, Royal Indian Marine.
- Lieutenant Frederick Lee Gardiner, Royal Indian Marine.
- Lieutenant Barre Herbert Goldie, 32nd Lancers.
- Lieutenant Arthur Llewellyn Gorton, Indian Army Reserve of Officers, attached 10th Gurkha Rifles.
- Lieutenant Owen Gough, 12th Cavalry.
- Lieutenant Charles Alpe Grantham, 33rd Queen Victoria's Own Light Cavalry.
- Lieutenant Thomas Molyneux Graves, 76th Punjabis.
- Lieutenant Henry Greene, 92nd Punjabis.
- Lieutenant Elliot Blair Grasett, Indian Army Reserve of Officers, attached 28th Punjabis.
- Lieutenant (*temporary* Captain) Melville Grey-Smith, Indian Army Reserve of Officers, attached 3rd Queen Alexandra's Own Gurkha Rifles.
- Lieutenant Phillip Norman Gurdon, 14th King George's Own Ferozepore Sikhs.
- Lieutenant G. D. M. Gwynne-Griffith, Royal Engineers, attached South Persia Rifles.
- Lieutenant Walter Percy Hales, Indian Army Reserve of Officers, attached 124th Duchess of Connaught's Own Baluchistan Infantry.
- Lieutenant Hubert James Tudor Hamer, 108th Infantry.
- Lieutenant Noel Henry Franklin Hammett, Indian Army Reserve of Officers, attached 9th Hodson's Horse.
- Lieutenant Basil Brocas Hardman, Indian Army Reserve of Officers, attached 10th Gurkha Rifles.
- Lieutenant Kalyanpur Hariharbhat, Indian Medical Service.
- Lieutenant Wickham Leathes Harvey, 7th Duke of Connaught's Own Rajputs.
- Lieutenant Leslie Hastings, 102nd King Edward's Own Grenadiers.
- Lieutenant John Campbell Haverfield, Indian Army Reserve of Officers, attached 24th Punjabis.
- Lieutenant Edwin John Berkeley Hayes-Sadler, Royal Engineers, 3rd Sappers and Miners.
- Lieutenant Herbert George Head, Indian Army Reserve of Officers, attached 117th Mahrattas.
- Lieutenant (*temporary* Captain) Wilfrid Hardinge Heinig, 54th Sikhs (Frontier Force).
- Lieutenant James Mortimer Hemsley, Indian Army Reserve of Officers, attached 22nd Derajat Mountain Battery.
- Lieutenant Arthur Alexander Heyland, 5th Gurkha Rifles (Frontier Force).

- Lieutenant (*temporary* Captain) Douglas Hobart, 24th Punjabis.  
Lieutenant George Chamberlain Hockin, 7th Gurkha Rifles.  
Lieutenant Donald Franklyn Hubert, 83rd Wallajababad Light Infantry.  
Lieutenant Guy Fergusson Hughes, Indian Army (Retired), attached Royal Horse Guards.  
Lieutenant Irvin John Hughes, 9th Gurkha Rifles.  
Lieutenant Robert Peyton Hughes The 101st Grenadiers.  
Lieutenant Tom Moreton Humphreys, Royal Indian Marine.  
Lieutenant John Cayley Hutchinson, 3rd Queen Alexandra's Own Gurkha Rifles.  
Lieutenant Ian Charles Innes 2nd Battalion, 2nd King Edward's Own Gurkha Rifles (The Sirmoor Rifles).  
Lieutenant Christopher Theodore Corrie Irvine, 25th Punjabis, attached 1st Battalion, 69th Punjabis.  
Lieutenant Wilfrid Flower Jackson, Indian Army Reserve of Officers, attached Queen Victoria's Own Corps of Guides. (Frontier Force) (Lumsden's) Cavalry.  
Lieutenant Godfrey Julius Jeppe Johnston, 32nd Lancers.  
Lieutenant George Bowden Keeling, Royal Indian Marine.  
Engineer-Lieutenant Alexander Peter McLennan Keil, Royal Indian Marine.  
Lieutenant Databcha Rustomji Kharas, Indian Medical Service.  
Lieutenant Edward Enfield Lawford, Indian Army Reserve of Officers, attached 20th Deccan Horse.  
Lieutenant Humphrey Richard Locke Lawrence, 31st Sikh Pioneers.  
Lieutenant John Wharton James LeMarchand, 56th Punjabi Rifles (Frontier Force).  
Lieutenant Arthur Glynn Lewis, Indian Army Reserve of Officers, attached 13th Duke of Connaught's Lancers (Watson's Horse).  
Lieutenant Eugene Langelot Erskine Lindop, M. C., 41st Dogras.  
Lieutenant Eric Carr Liptrott, 6th Jat Light Infantry.  
Lieutenant Duncan Ian Bowen Lloyd, 5th Gurkha Rifles (Frontier Force).  
Lieutenant Harold Clement Montagu Lucas, 2nd Battalion, 2nd King Edward's Own Gurkha Rifles (The Sirmoor Rifles).  
Lieutenant Arthur Geoffrey Lucas, 127th Queen Mary's Own Baluch Light Infantry.  
Lieutenant Horace Lincoln Cyril McConnell, Indian Army Reserve of Officers, attached Royal Air Force.  
Lieutenant Charles Philpot MacDonald, Indian Army Reserve of Officers, attached 102nd King Edward's Own Grenadiers.  
Lieutenant John Allen McGhie, Royal Indian Marine.  
Lieutenant John McKay, Indian Army Reserve of Officers, attached 58th Vaughan's Rifles (Frontier Force).  
Lieutenant Vincent Walter Kenneth Mackinnon, 53rd Sikhs (Frontier Force).  
Lieutenant Farquhar Donald Mackinnon, Indian Army Reserve of Officers, attached 129th Duke of Connaught's Own Baluchis.  
Lieutenant Stephen Alexander MacMillan, Indian Army Reserve of Officers, attached 58th Vaughan's Rifles (Frontier Force).  
Lieutenant William Calderwood McMillan, Indian Medical Department.  
Lieutenant Duncan Stuart Ross MacPherson, 7th Gurkha Rifles.  
Lieutenant Archibald Henry Mankelow, 39th Garhwal Rifles.  
Lieutenant William John Grimstead Marsh, 127th Queen Mary's Own Baluch Light Infantry.  
Lieutenant George Edward Masters, 89th Punjabis.  
Lieutenant Murray Chamberlain Gervase Mathew, 28th Punjabis.  
Lieutenant Barton James Platt Mawdsley, 17th Cavalry.  
Lieutenant Charles William Maxwell, 8th Gurkha Rifles.  
Lieutenant Richard John Frederick Phillip Meade, 14th King George's Own Ferozepore Sikhs.  
Lieutenant Robert John Meharg, Royal Indian Marine, attached Inland Water Transport.  
Lieutenant Dudley Gerald Mein, 31st Duke of Connaught's Own Lancers.  
Lieutenant John William Albert Merk, 1st Battalion, 6th Gurkha Rifles.  
Lieutenant James Henry Milligan, 58th Vaughan's Rifles (Frontier Force).  
Lieutenant Huber Charles Loder Minchin, 125th Napier's Rifles.  
Lieutenant James Campbell Mitchell, Indian Army Reserve of Officers, attached 56th Punjabi Rifles (Frontier Force.)



- Lieutenant Henry Stuart Moberly, 74th Punjabis.  
Lieutenant Brian Ponsonby Fitzgerald Moore, 62nd Punjabis.  
Lieutenant Herbert James Moran, 8th Gurkha Rifles.  
Lieutenant William Paul Moran, 10th Gurkha Rifles.  
Lieutenant Kenneth Morfey, 16th Rajputs (The Lucknow Regiment).  
Lieutenant Charles Francis Blayney Moggridge, Indian Army Reserve of Officers.  
Lieutenant Lawrence Myer, 130th King George's Own Baluchis (Jacob's Rifles).  
Lieutenant Philip Henry Myles, 41st Dogras.  
Engineer Sub-Lieutenant Francis William Nairn, Royal Indian Marine.  
Lieutenant Guy Greville Napier, 35th Sikhs.  
Lieutenant Arthur Hill Neale, 1st Brahmans.  
Lieutenant (*acting* Captain) John Bell Nelson, attached 125th Napier's Rifles.  
Lieutenant Timothy Nevill, 87th Punjabis, attached 69th Punjabis.  
Lieutenant John Oliver Nicolls, 58th Vaughan's Rifles (Frontier Force).  
Lieutenant Edward Nunn, Indian Army Reserve of Officers, attached 119th Infantry (the Mooltan Regiment).  
Lieutenant Brian Walton Onslow, 11th King Edward's Own Lancers (Probyn's Horse).  
Lieutenant Dermot Patrick O'Shea, 69th Punjabis.  
Lieutenant Cyril Hobart Deare Passy, 24th Punjabis.  
Lieutenant Maneck Burjorji Patel, Indian Medical Service.  
Lieutenant John Herbert Paterson, 19th Lancers (Fane's Horse), attached Royal Air Force.  
Lieutenant Thomas Bond Paul, Indian Medical Service.  
Lieutenant Percy Charles Peacock, Indian Army Reserve of Officers, attached 125th Napier's Rifles.  
Lieutenant John Pettigrew, General List, attached South Persia Rifles.  
Lieutenant Ronald Leslie Piper, M.C., 57th Wilde's Rifles (Frontier Force).  
Lieutenant Reginald Frederick Desmond Plunkett, 1st King George's Own Gurkha Rifles (The Malaun Regiment).  
Lieutenant Roderick Spicer Russell Porter, Indian Army Reserve of Officers, attached 130th King George's Own Baluchis.  
Lieutenant Charles Randolph Prendergast, 84th Punjabis, attached 28th Punjabis.  
Lieutenant Colin Andrew Proudfoot, 53rd Sikhs (Frontier Force).  
Lieutenant Spencer Julian Wilfred Railston, 18th King George's Own Lancers.  
Lieutenant Alexander Redmayne Raitt, 2nd Queen Victoria's Own Rajput Light Infantry.  
Lieutenant Wynne Dudley Raymond, 2nd Lancers (Gardner's Horse).  
Lieutenant George Reed, Indian Army Reserve of Officers, attached Supply and Transport Corps.  
Lieutenant (*temporary* Captain) Geoffrey Browning Reeves, 9th Hodson's Horse.  
Lieutenant James Lestock Ironside Reid, 1st Battalion, 2nd King Edward's Own Gurkha Rifles (The Sirmoor Rifles).  
Lieutenant (*acting* Lieutenant-Colonel) Alexander Daniel Reid, Indian Army (Retired) attached 1st Battalion, The Royal Irish Fusiliers.  
Lieutenant (*temporary* Captain) Aubrey Spranger Townsend Reilly, 1st Battalion, 69th Punjabis.  
Lieutenant Ralph Alec Reilly, 31st Punjabis.  
Lieutenant Harold Leslie Rennison, Indian Army Reserve of Officers, attached 3rd Queen Alexandra's Own Gurkha Rifles.  
Lieutenant Benbow William Richard Reynolds, 103rd Mahratta Light Infantry.  
Lieutenant Garnet St. John Richardson, 7th Duke of Connaught's Own Rajputs.  
Lieutenant Edward Seton Rind, 24th Punjabis.  
Lieutenant John Alexander Tower Robertson, Indian Army Reserve of Officers, attached 3rd Queen Alexandra's Own Gurkha Rifles.  
Lieutenant Frank Harding Robertson, Indian Army Reserve of Officers, attached Royal Air Force.

- Lieutenant Patrick Joseph Roche, Indian Army Reserve of Officers, attached 3rd Sappers and Miners.
- Lieutenant Leonard Castel Campbell Rogers, 7th Gurkha Rifles.
- Lieutenant Neville Henry Rogers, 4th Gurkha Rifles.
- Lieutenant Thomas Roger, Supply and Transport Corps.
- Lieutenant (*temporary* Captain) Harold Turner Rohde, 89th Punjabis.
- Lieutenant John Haughton Rohde, Royal Engineers, 3rd Sappers and Miners.
- Lieutenant Francis Bernald Roseveare, Queen Victoria's Own Corps of Guides (Frontier Force) (Lumsden's) Infantry.
- Lieutenant Lionel Bickerstith Randall, 1st King George's Own Gurkha Rifles (The Malaun Regiment).
- Lieutenant James Forteath Russell, 2nd Battalion, 10th Gurkha Rifles.
- Lieutenant Robert William Ryall, 8th Gurkha Rifles.
- Lieutenant Guy Stainforth Wemyss St. George, 1st King George's Own Gurkha Rifles (The Malaun Regiment).
- Lieutenant Alan Edward Searth, Indian Army Reserve of Officers, attached 53rd Sikhs (Frontier Force).
- Lieutenant John Allan Mackay Scobie, M.C., 59th Scinde Rifles (Frontier Force).
- Lieutenant Arthur Penrose Selwyn, Indian Army Reserve of Officers, attached Royal Air Force.
- Lieutenant S. E. Sharp, Mechanical Transport.
- Lieutenant Douglas Sinclair Shaw, Indian Army Reserve of Officers, attached 61st King George's Own Pioneers.
- Lieutenant (*temporary* Captain) James Shaw, 2nd Queen Victoria's Own Rajput Light Infantry.
- Lieutenant Cuthbert William Short, M.C., Indian Army Reserve of Officers, attached Royal Air Force.
- Lieutenant William Sinclair, Royal Indian Marine.
- Lieutenant William Skinner, Royal Indian Marine.
- Lieutenant Ernest Edwin Smith, Royal Indian Marine.
- Lieutenant Gerald Cameron Southern, 53rd Sikhs (Frontier Force).
- Lieutenant Montague Douglas Spankie, 14th King George's Own Ferozepore Sikhs.
- Lieutenant Arthur Freer Spräckley, 9th Gurkha Rifles.
- Lieutenant James Howard Stables, Indian Army Reserve of Officers, attached 5th Gurkha Rifles (Frontier Force).
- Lieutenant James Eliot Stephen, 19th Punjabis.
- Lieutenant Charles Stibel, Indian Medical Service.
- Lieutenant (*acting* Captain) Terence Fuller Stokes, 82nd Punjabis.
- Lieutenant Wilfred Harold Swift, Indian Army Reserve of Officers, attached 51st Sikhs (Frontier Force).
- Lieutenant Arthur Gilbert Vivian Taylor, 41st Dogras attached Royal Air Force.
- Lieutenant Arthur Montague Taylor, 1st Brahmans.
- Lieutenant James Norman Taylor, M.C., Indian Army Reserve of Officers attached 33rd Punjabis.
- Lieutenant Greville Wynne Thomas, 3rd Queen Alexandra's Own Gurkha Rifles.
- Lieutenant Arthur Thomasin, Royal Indian Marine.
- Lieutenant Kenneth Sinclair Thomson, 21st Prince Albert Victor's Own Cavalry (Frontier Force) (Daly's Horse).
- Lieutenant Richard Edward John Thomson, 14th Ludhiana Sikhs.
- Lieutenant Leslie Irvine Lumsden Thornton, 16th Cavalry.
- Lieutenant Arthur Thurston, Indian Ordnance Department.
- Lieutenant Richard James Killingworth Todd, 93rd Burma Infantry.
- Lieutenant Hubert Ourthoys Tovey, Royal Indian Marine.
- Lieutenant (*temporary* Captain) Bertram Russell Townley, Supply and Transport Corps.
- Lieutenant Alan Robert Lloyd Tucker, Unattached List, Indian Army, attached The Royal Warwickshire Regiment.
- Lieutenant John Turner, Indian Ordnance Department.
- Lieutenant Arthur Richard Waddams, Indian Army Reserve of Officers, attached 44th Merwara Infantry.
- Lieutenant (*temporary* Captain) Harold Walter Wade, 3rd Brahmans, attached 9th Bhopal Infantry.
- Lieutenant Patrick Joseph Walsh, Indian Medical Service.

- Lieutenant Frank Walshaw, Indian Army Reserve of Officers, attached The 101st Grenadiers.
- Lieutenant Richard Crawhall Walton, 1st Battalion, 9th Gurkha Rifles.
- Lieutenant Puhuzhi Raghava Wariyar, Indian Medical Service.
- Lieutenant (*temporary* Captain) Charles Reginald Watson, 28th Punjabis.
- Lieutenant Geoffrey Watson, 28th Punjabis.
- Lieutenant (*acting* Captain) Noel Alick Watson, 55th Coke's Rifles, (Frontier Force).
- Lieutenant John Charles St. George Welchman, 39th Garhwal Rifles.
- Lieutenant Alan Herbert Mainwaring West, 36th Sikhs.
- Lieutenant Francis Gyrth Johnston Wetherall, 72nd Punjabis.
- Lieutenant J. B. Whitfield, Royal Engineers, Agra Volunteer Rifles.
- Lieutenant (*local* Captain) A. W. Will, Burma Mounted Rifles, attached South Persia Rifles.
- Lieutenant Robert Lukyn Williams, 23rd Cavalry (Frontier Force).
- Lieutenant Frederick Williamson, India Army Reserve of Officers, attached 4th Gurkha Rifles.
- Lieutenant John Dawson Wilson, M.C., 38th King George's Own Central India Horse.
- Lieutenant Thomas Percival Wood, India Army Reserve of Officers attached 3rd Queen Alexandra's Own Gurkha Rifles.
- Lieutenant Reginald Courtenay Hutton Woodhouse, 56th Punjabi Rifles (Frontier Force).
- Lieutenant Edward Seymer Woodward, 97th Deccan Infantry.
- Lieutenant (*temporary* Captain) Oscar Wright, Indian Army Reserve of Officers, attached 31st Punjabis.
- Lieutenant (*acting* Captain) Eric Ralph Lovatt Wynne, 10th Gurkha, Rifles.
- Lieutenant Arthur Meredyth Young, Indian Army Reserve of Officers, attached 16th Cavalry.
- 2nd-Lieutenant Charles Aldis, Indian Army Reserve of Officers, attached 112th Infantry.
- 2nd-Lieutenant Harry Frederick Cortlandt Anderson, 102nd King Edward's Own Grenadiers.
- 2nd-Lieutenant William Thomas Andrews, Indian Army Reserve of Officers, attached 124th Duchess of Connaught's Own Baluchistan Infantry.
- 2nd-Lieutenant Geoffrey Angell, 8th Gurkha Rifles.
- 2nd-Lieutenant Gilbert Allen Henry Anscombe, Indian Army Reserve of Officers, attached 36th Sikhs.
- 2nd-Lieutenant Robert Louis Irving Arnott, Queen Victoria's Own Corps of Guides (Frontier Force) (Lumsden's) Infantry.
- 2nd-Lieutenant Isaac John Ashforth, Indian Army Reserve of Officers, attached 15th Lancers (Creton's Multanis).
- 2nd-Lieutenant Frederick Hubert Austin, Probationer, Indian Army.
- 2nd-Lieutenant Frederick Leslie Barry-Roberts, 2nd Queen Victoria's Own Rajput Light Infantry.
- 2nd-Lieutenant Edmond Leonard James Barstow, 35th Sikhs.
- 2nd-Lieutenant Thomas Oates Halliday Bates, Indian Army Reserve of Officers, attached 89th Punjabis.
- 2nd-Lieutenant Edgar Norman Bath, 8th Rajputs.
- 2nd-Lieutenant Harold Birch, Indian Army Reserve of Officers, attached 128th Pioneers.
- 2nd-Lieutenant Frank Roland Blakeley, 53rd Sikhs (Frontier Force).
- 2nd-Lieutenant Bernard Moore Blakeston, Indian Army Reserve of Officers, attached 1st King George's Own Gurkha Rifles (The Malann Regiment).
- 2nd-Lieutenant (*temporary* Lieutenant) John Henry Blewitt, 54th Sikhs (Frontier Force).
- 2nd-Lieutenant Arthur Henry Borrett, 8th Gurkha Rifles.
- 2nd-Lieutenant Huyshe Arthur Bradshaw, Indian Army Reserve of Officers, attached 112th Infantry.
- 2nd-Lieutenant Cecil Bright, Indian Army Reserve of Officers, attached 93rd Burma Infantry.
- 2nd-Lieutenant Robert Bruce, Indian Army Reserve of Officers, attached Supply and Transport Corps.
- 2nd-Lieutenant T. E. Bryden, Royal Engineers.
- 2nd-Lieutenant David Niel Griffiths Buchanan, 37th Dogras.

- 2nd-Lieutenant Leonard George Burgess, 20th Duke of Cambridge's Own Infantry (Brownlow's Punjabis).
- 2nd-Lieutenant Douglas Burgoyne Burgoyne-Wallace, 7th Duke of Connaught's Own Rajputs.
- 2nd-Lieutenant Newdigate Owen Burne, 40th Pathans.
- 2nd-Lieutenant Reginald Cooksey Burton, 124th Duchess of Connaught's Own Baluchistan Infantry.
- 2nd-Lieutenant William Hamish Chalmers, Indian Army Reserve of Officers, attached 19th Punjabis.
- 2nd-Lieutenant John Hosken Christopher, Indian Army Reserve of Officers, attached 92nd Punjabis.
- 2nd-Lieutenant Thomas Eland Clatworthy, Indian Army Reserve of Officers, attached 37th Dogras.
- 2nd-Lieutenant Percival Henry Clemes, 6th King Edward's Own Cavalry.
- 2nd-Lieutenant Carleton Lumley St. Clair Clery, Unattached List, Indian Army, attached 4th Battalion, The King's (Liverpool Regiment).
- 2nd-Lieutenant Hugh Guy Daniel Clutterbuck, Indian Army Reserve of Officers, attached 2nd Battalion, 7th Gurkha Rifles.
- 2nd-Lieutenant George King Hicks Cochrane, Indian Army Reserve of Officers, attached 1st King George's Own Gurkha Rifles (The Malaun Regiment).
- 2nd-Lieutenant Vincent Henry Collins, Indian Army Reserve of Officers, attached 102nd King Edward's Own Grenadiers.
- 2nd-Lieutenant H. T. Conroy, Labour Corps.
- 2nd-Lieutenant (*acting* Captain) John Duncan Home Cook, Gurkha Rifles (Frontier Force).
- 2nd-Lieutenant Charles Stewart Cunningham, Indian Army Reserve of Officers, attached 36th Sikhs.
- 2nd-Lieutenant Duncan Flower Cunningham-Reed, Indian Army Reserve of Officers attached Royal Air Force.
- 2nd-Lieutenant Robert Davis, 59th Scinde Rifles (Frontier Force).
- 2nd-Lieutenant William Septimus D'Avrey, Indian Army Reserve of Officers, attached 48th Pioneers.
- 2nd-Lieutenant Harold Frederick Dawn, Indian Army Reserve of Officers, attached 6th Jat Light Infantry.
- 2nd-Lieutenant Maurice Charles Day, 13th Rajputs (The Shekawati Regiment).
- 2nd-Lieutenant Richard de Beauvoir Delisle, 97th Deccan Infantry.
- 2nd-Lieutenant Harold Charles Des Voeux, Indian Army Reserve of Officers.
- 2nd-Lieutenant Henry Goudie Dickson, Indian Army, Reserve of Officers, attached 82nd Punjabis.
- 2nd-Lieutenant Colin Edward Dunlop, 1st Battalion, 2nd King Edward's Own Gurkha Rifles (The Sirmoor Rifles).
- 2nd-Lieutenant Harold Beecher Dwyer, Indian Army Reserve of Officers, attached 103rd Mahratta Light Infantry.
- 2nd-Lieutenant Alfred Tomlin East, Indian Army Reserve of Officers, attached 3rd Sappers and Miners.
- 2nd-Lieutenant George Herbert Elsworth, Indian Army Reserve of Officers, attached 62nd Punjabis.
- 2nd-Lieutenant Joseph Steward Fayer, 37th Dogras.
- 2nd-Lieutenant Amiraux Silver Fletcher, Indian Army Reserve of Officers, attached 5th Gurkha Rifles (Frontier Force).
- 2nd-Lieutenant Lachlan Ronald Fraser, Indian Army Reserve of Officers, attached 69th Punjabis.
- 2nd-Lieutenant Charles Frisch, Indian Army Reserve of Officers, attached 9th Gurkha Rifles.
- 2nd-Lieutenant Stephen Gabriel Fry, Indian Army Reserve of Officers, attached 1st King George's Own Gurkha Rifles (The Malaun Regiment).
- 2nd-Lieutenant R. S. Gamble, 7th East Lancashire Regiment, attached 1st King George's Own Gurkha Rifles.
- 2nd-Lieutenant Francis John Gardiner, 40th Pathans.
- 2nd-Lieutenant Alexander Anson Gardiner, Indian Army Reserve of Officers, attached 3rd Sappers and Miners.
- 2nd-Lieutenant Wilfred Fletcher Garraway, 82nd Punjabis.
- 2nd-Lieutenant William Oakley Garrett, Indian Army Reserve of Officers, attached 3rd Sappers and Miners.

- 2nd-Lieutenant John Garry, Indian Army Reserve of Officers, attached 102nd King Edward's Own Grenadiers.
- 2nd-Lieutenant John Gatehouse, Indian Army Reserve of Officers, attached 6th Jat Light Infantry.
- 2nd-Lieutenant Ronald Gibson, Indian Army Reserve of Officers, attached 110th Mahratta Light Infantry.
- 2nd-Lieutenant Charles Reginald Glyn, Indian Army Reserve of Officers, attached 110th Mahratta Light Infantry.
- 2nd-Lieutenant Philip Edgar Godwin, Indian Army Reserve of Officers, attached 6th Jat Light Infantry.
- 2nd-Lieutenant Reginald Wilkie Gosney, Indian Army Reserve of Officers, attached 76th Punjabis.
- 2nd-Lieutenant Henry Graham, 74th Punjabis.
- 2nd-Lieutenant Owen Perott Gwynne, Indian Army Reserve of Officers, attached 92nd Punjabis.
- 2nd-Lieutenant Arthur Hadden, Indian Army Reserve of Officers, attached 53rd Sikhs (Frontier Force).
- 2nd-Lieutenant John Lionel Harris, Indian Army Reserve of Officers, attached 119th Infantry (The Mooltan Regiment).
- 2nd-Lieutenant Charles Noel Harris, 123rd Outram's Rifles, attached 125th Napier Rifles.
- 2nd-Lieutenant Leonard John Harrison, Unattached List, Indian Army, attached 2nd Battalion, The Lancashire Fusiliers.
- 2nd-Lieutenant Sidney Vandyke Hasluck, Indian Army Reserve of Officers, attached 89th Punjabis.
- 2nd-Lieutenant Noel McDonall Hathorn, Indian Army Reserve of Officers, attached 76th Punjabis.
- 2nd-Lieutenant Harry Bentley Herbert, Indian Army Reserve of Officers, attached 1st King George's Own Gurkha Rifles (The Malaun Regiment).
- 2nd-Lieutenant George Michael Fitzgerald Hewat, Unattached List, Indian Army, attached 2nd Battalion, The South Staffordshire Regiment.
- 2nd-Lieutenant Cyril Francis Hodgson, Indian Army Reserve of Officers, attached 124th Duchess of Connaught's Own Baluchistan Infantry.
- 2nd-Lieutenant Eric Godfrey Hodgson, Indian Army Reserve of Officers, attached 40th Pathans.
- 2nd-Lieutenant George Western Hornsby, 14th King George's Own Ferozepore Sikhs.
- 2nd-Lieutenant Hugh Gilbert Howes, Indian Army Reserve of Officers, attached 2nd Queen Victoria's Own Rajput Light Infantry.
- 2nd-Lieutenant John Theodore Gordon Humphreys, 40th Pathans.
- 2nd-Lieutenant Eric Hamilton Hunter, Indian Army Reserve of Officers, attached 5th Gurkha Rifles (Frontier Force).
- 2nd-Lieutenant Alfred Irving, 15th Ludhiana Sikhs.
- 2nd-Lieutenant Andrew Herbert Irwin, 8th Rajputs.
- 2nd-Lieutenant Olive Armstrong Johnson, Indian Army Reserve of Officers, attached 6th Jat Light Infantry.
- 2nd-Lieutenant Edward William Keen, Indian Army Reserve of Officers, attached 1st Battalion, 6th Gurkha Rifles.
- 2nd-Lieutenant John Pearse Keene, Indian Army Reserve of Officers, attached 2nd Battalion, 7th Gurkha Rifles.
- 2nd-Lieutenant Walter Ernest Kirby, Indian Army Reserve of Officers, attached 15th Ludhiana Sikhs.
- 2nd-Lieutenant Henry Alfred King, Supply and Transport Corps.
- 2nd-Lieutenant Gilbert James Laing, Unattached List, Indian Army, attached 1st Battalion, The Royal Irish Fusiliers.
- 2nd-Lieutenant Charles Philip Lawrence, Indian Army Reserve of Officers, attached 27th Punjabis.
- 2nd-Lieutenant Horace Martin Capar Ledger, Indian Army Reserve of Officers.
- 2nd-Lieutenant Frederick George Lechlen, Indian Army Reserve of Officers, attached 66th Punjabis.
- 2nd-Lieutenant Arthur Edward LeMesurier, 27th Punjabis.
- 2nd-Lieutenant Clive LeMesurier, Indian Army Reserve of Officers, attached 33rd Queen Victoria's Own Light Cavalry.
- 2nd-Lieutenant Arthur Cuthbert Loch, Indian Army Reserve of Officers, attached 104th Wellesley's Rifles.
- 2nd-Lieutenant William Harper Lowrey, Indian Army Reserve of Officers, attached 89th Punjabis.



- 2nd-Lieutenant Frederick Cyril Lyddon, Unattached List, Indian Army, attached 4th Battalion, The King's (Liverpool Regiment).
- 2nd-Lieutenant James Lawton Macintosh, Unattached List, Indian Army, attached 1st Battalion, The Highland Light Infantry.
- 2nd-Lieutenant George Douglas Mackay, Indian Army Reserve of Officers, 56th Punjabi Rifles (Frontier Force).
- 2nd-Lieutenant Gerald Mackintosh, Indian Army Reserve of Officers, attached Supply and Transport Corps.
- 2nd-Lieutenant Thomas James Mander, Indian Army Reserve of Officers.
- 2nd-Lieutenant Charles Claude Edmonstone Manson, Indian Army Reserve of Officers, attached 4th Gurkha Rifles.
- 2nd-Lieutenant A. T. Mason, 66th Labour Corps.
- 2nd-Lieutenant W. H. Mason, 88th Field Company, Royal Engineers.
- 2nd-Lieutenant Walter Herbert Mayes, Indian Army Reserve of Officers, attached 3rd Sappers and Miners.
- 2nd-Lieutenant Walter Alexander Mays, 14th Murray's Jat Lancers.
- 2nd-Lieutenant Oliver Babington McCausland, Unattached List, Indian Army, attached 1st Battalion, The Royal Irish Fusiliers.
- 2nd-Lieutenant J. McKinty, Indian Army Reserve of Officers.
- 2nd-Lieutenant George John Mead, Indian Army Reserve of Officers, attached 92nd Punjabis.
- 2nd-Lieutenant Ernest Alexander Meldrum, Indian Army Reserve of Officers, attached 8th Gurkha Rifles.
- 2nd-Lieutenant Samuel Grant Mellis Smith, Indian Army Reserve of Officers, attached 4th Gurkha Rifles.
- 2nd-Lieutenant F. C. Mercer, Unattached List, Indian Army.
- 2nd-Lieutenant Maurice Neville Meredith, Indian Army Reserve of Officers, attached Mysore Lancers.
- 2nd-Lieutenant John Richard Milligan, Indian Army Reserve of Officers, attached 59th Scinde Rifles (Frontier Force).
- 2nd-Lieutenant George Mitchell, 45th Rattray's Sikhs.
- 2nd-Lieutenant John Harris Mitchell, Indian Army Reserve of Officers, attached 36th Sikhs.
- 2nd-Lieutenant Charles Cecil Morgan, Indian Army Reserve of Officers, attached 6th King Edward's Own Cavalry.
- 2nd-Lieutenant Malcolm Morham, Indian Army Reserve of Officers, attached 120th Rajputana Infantry.
- 2nd-Lieutenant Cyril Owen Mortimer, Indian Army Reserve of Officers, attached 6th Battalion, The Dorsetshire Regiment.
- 2nd-Lieutenant William Mowbray, Indian Army Reserve of Officers, attached 1st Battalion, 6th Gurkha Rifles.
- 2nd-Lieutenant George Wilson Muirhead, Indian Army Reserve of Officers, attached 76th Punjabis.
- 2nd-Lieutenant Barry Wikkie Murdoch, Indian Army Reserve of Officers, attached 45th Rattray's Sikhs.
- 2nd-Lieutenant Ernest Bertram Nelson, Indian Army Reserve of Officers, attached 8th Gurkha Rifles.
- 2nd-Lieutenant Frederick Feirson Newbury, Indian Army Reserve of Officers, attached 92nd Punjabis.
- 2nd-Lieutenant Gordon Trevor Nicholson, Indian Army Reserve of Officers, attached 119th Infantry.
- 2nd-Lieutenant Charles Cecil Nott-Bower, Indian Army Reserve of Officers, attached 3rd Queen Alexandra's Own Gurkha Rifles.
- 2nd-Lieutenant R. O'Donnell, 61st Labour Corps.
- 2nd-Lieutenant John Hamilton O'Donoghue, Indian Army Reserve of Officers, attached 110th Mahratta Light Infantry.
- 2nd-Lieutenant Lindsay Ross Ogg, Indian Army Reserve of Officers, attached Supply and Transport Corps.
- 2nd-Lieutenant Wilfred Bernard O'Shea, 8th Gurkha Rifles.
- 2nd-Lieutenant John Lawrence Young Ottley, 56th Punjabi Rifles (Frontier Force).
- 2nd-Lieutenant Basil George Nicholas Benedick Partridge, Indian Army Reserve of Officers, attached 2nd Queen Victoria's Own Rajput Light Infantry.
- 2nd-Lieutenant James Bruce Pearson, 93rd Burma Infantry.
- 2nd-Lieutenant George Douglas Pechell, Indian Army Reserve of Officers, attached 108th Infantry.

2nd-Lieutenant (*temporary* Lieutenant) Reginald Keith Peckover, 33rd Punjabis.

2nd-Lieutenant Frederick Pittman, Royal Garrison Artillery, Indian Mountain Artillery.

2nd-Lieutenant (*temporary* Lieutenant) Raphael Joseph Power, 46th Punjabis.

2nd-Lieutenant Patrick Gerald Fitzroy Prunty, Indian Army Reserve of Officers, attached 27th Light Cavalry.

2nd Lieutenant S. D. Reith, D.C.M., 2nd Battalion, 42nd Deoli Regiment.

2nd-Lieutenant Arthur Hugh Hamilton Rice, 114th Mahrattas.

2nd-Lieutenant James Riddell, Indian Army Reserve of Officers, attached 3rd Queen Alexandra's Own Gurkha Rifles.

2nd-Lieutenant John Ernest Bate Roberts, Indian Army Reserve of Officers, attached 5th Gurkha Rifles (Frontier Force).

2nd-Lieutenant George Bradley Roberts, Unattached List, Indian Army, attached 1st Battalion, The Manchester Regiment.

2nd-Lieutenant William Vincent Robertson, Indian Army Reserve of Officers.

2nd-Lieutenant Daniel George Mark Robinson, Unattached List, Indian Army, attached 1st Battalion, The South Staffordshire Regiment.

2nd-Lieutenant Harold Leefe Robinson, Indian Army Reserve of Officers, attached 103rd Mahratta Light Infantry.

2nd-Lieutenant John Langley Robinson, Indian Army Reserve of Officers, attached 41st Dogras.

2nd-Lieutenant Roland Weymouth Robinson, Indian Army Reserve of Officers, attached 96th Berar Infantry.

2nd-Lieutenant William Charles Robinson, 30th Punjabis.

2nd-Lieutenant Martin Rosse, Indian Army Reserve of Officers, attached 53rd Sikhs (Frontier Force).

2nd-Lieutenant Henry St. John Saunders-Jones, 20th Duke of Cambridge's Own Infantry.

2nd-Lieutenant Francis Vamdry Savage, Indian Army Reserve of Officers, attached 94th Russell's Infantry.

2nd-Lieutenant Gordon Stanley Sawyer, Indian Army Reserve of Officers, attached Royal Air Force.

2nd-Lieutenant Bruce Eglinton Seton, Indian Army Reserve of Officers, attached 53rd Sikhs (Frontier Force).

2nd-Lieutenant Arthur George Simmons, Indian Army Reserve of Officers, attached 114th Mahrattas.

2nd-Lieutenant Ronald Christian Sundius Smith, Unattached List, Indian Army, attached 2nd Battalion, The West Yorkshire Regiment.

2nd-Lieutenant Frederick William Sprott, Indian Army Reserve of Officers, attached 92nd Punjabis.

2nd-Lieutenant Robert Cecil Stables, Indian Army Reserve of Officers, attached 3rd Sappers and Miners.

2nd-Lieutenant William Ian Stephen, 130th King George's Own Baluchis, attached 127th Queen Mary's Own Baluch Light Infantry.

2nd-Lieutenant John Huntley Wickham Stevenson, 46th Punjabis, attached 26th Punjabis.

2nd-Lieutenant Joseph Charles Stewart, Indian Army Reserve of Officers attached 33rd Queen Victoria's Light Cavalry.

2nd-Lieutenant Arthur Cuthbert Stone, Indian Army Reserve of Officers, attached 45th Rattray's Sikhs.

2nd-Lieutenant Stoneham, Bombay Volunteer Rifles, attached 1st Battalion, Nottinghamshire and Derbyshire Regiment.

2nd-Lieutenant George John Lucas Stovin, Indian Army Reserve of Officers, attached 37th Dogras.

2nd-Lieutenant Frederick Arthur Stratton, Indian Army Reserve of Officers, attached 82nd Punjabis.

2nd-Lieutenant Morton Hollinshed Crawford Stuart, Indian Army Reserve of Officers, attached 2nd Queen Victoria's Own Rajput Light Infantry.

2nd-Lieutenant John Anthony Swainson, Indian Army Reserve of Officers, attached 105th Mahratta Light Infantry.

2nd-Lieutenant Phillip Ramsay Tabourdin, 47th Sikhs.

2nd-Lieutenant Walter Louis Tanburn, Indian Army Reserve of Officers, attached 2nd King Edward's Own Gurkha Rifles (The Sirmoor Rifles).

2nd-Lieutenant Arthur William Thomas, Indian Army Reserve of Officers, attached 3rd Sappers and Miners.

2nd-Lieutenant Geoffrey Thompson, Indian Army Reserve of Officers, attached Royal Engineers.

2nd-Lieutenant Robert Dunham Tibbs, Indian Army Reserve of Officers.

2nd-Lieutenant Percival Frederick Toogood, Indian Army Reserve of Officers, attached 9th Gurkha Rifles.

2nd-Lieutenant Henry Aurgrave Cecil Topham, Unattached List, Indian Army, attached 1st Battalion, The Welsh Regiment.

2nd-Lieutenant Norman Paterson Tucker, Indian Army Reserve of Officers, attached Royal Air Force.

2nd-Lieutenant P. B. Tudor, Royal Field Artillery, Special Reserve, Indian Mountain Artillery.

2nd-Lieutenant Noel Cuthbert Turner, Indian Army Reserve of Officers, attached Royal Air Force.

2nd-Lieutenant William Turner, 61st Labour Corps.

2nd-Lieutenant Francis Twomey, 54th Sikhs.

2nd-Lieutenant John Tyson Tyson, Indian Army Reserve of Officers, attached 3rd Queen Alexandra's Own Gurkha Rifles.

2nd-Lieutenant Hugh Canefield Underhill, Indian Army Reserve of Officers, attached 1st Battalion, 6th Gurkha Rifles.

2nd-Lieutenant Arthur Raymond Venis, Indian Army Reserve of Officers, attached 48th Pioneers.

2nd-Lieutenant John Henry Lyons Walcott, 2nd Battalion, 2nd King Edward's Own Gurkha Rifles (The Sirmoor Rifles).

2nd-Lieutenant Cyril Walter Wallace, Indian Army Reserve of Officers, attached 47th Sikhs.

2nd-Lieutenant Louis Victor Webb, Indian Army Reserve of Officers, attached 1st King George's Own Gurkha Rifles (The Malaun Regiment).

2nd-Lieutenant Reginald Brooke Holding Webb, Indian Army Reserve of Officers, attached 53rd Sikhs (Frontier Force).

2nd-Lieutenant Gilbert Henry Whitefield, Indian Army Reserve of Officers, attached 51st Sikhs (Frontier Force).

2nd-Lieutenant Robert Edward Wilson, Indian Mountain Artillery.

2nd-Lieutenant Alfred Douglas Wingate, Unattached List, Indian Army, attached 2nd Battalion, The Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers.

2nd-Lieutenant John Sendal Wood, Indian Army Reserve of Officers, attached 44th Merwara Infantry.

2nd-Lieutenant William James Wynne, Indian Army Reserve of Officers, attached 1st Battalion, 90th Punjabis.

## PART II.

### MEMBERS OF THE CIVIL SERVICES IN INDIA.

Lieutenant-Colonel H. P. Dalzell-Walton, 8th Battalion, Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers, Indian Police.

Lieutenant-Colonel A. Gardiner, Royal Engineers, State Railways.

Commander Richard Henry Graves-Burton, Royal Naval Division, Royal Naval Reserve, attached Rangoon Port Trust.

Lieutenant-Colonel Francis Townshend Cunynghame Hughes, Indian Army, Political Department.

Lieutenant-Colonel Arthur Dunbar Walker, Royal Engineers, Railway Department.

Lieutenant-Commander Thomas Arthur Bassett, Royal Naval Reserve, Madras Port Department.

Major George Ellard Brand, Indian Army Reserve of Officers, Public Works Department.

Major Duncan Donald Heron Campbell, M.C., Royal Garrison Artillery, Burma Military Police.

Brevet-Major (temporary Lieutenant-Colonel) Archibald Alderman Chase, D.S.O., Royal Engineers, Survey of India Department.

Major John Frederick Graham, Royal Field Artillery, Indian Finance Department.

Major D. H. Hammond, D.S.O., M.C., Royal Engineers, State Railways.

Major Francis de Berekem Hancock, Indian Army Reserve of Officers, Political Department.

Major James Charles Jack, M.C., Royal Field Artillery, Indian Civil Service.

Major The Reverend Robert Mansell Kirwan, Indian Ecclesiastical Establishment.

Major The Reverend James Ganda Mall, Indian Ecclesiastical Establishment.

Major Ormstone Shaw Naylor, 13th Battalion, The Durham Light Infantry, Indian Police.

Major Walston Hubert O'Brien, Royal Engineers, Indian Works Department, Bengal Pilot Service.

Major William Searles Oldham, Royal Engineers, Public Works Department.

Major The Reverend Harvey Staunton, Indian Ecclesiastical Establishment.

Captain R. L. Almond, Royal Engineers, Survey of India Department.

Captain Max Edward Alwan Anderson, 14th The King's (Liverpool Regiment), Madras Police.

Captain Edward Carlton Baker, Royal Engineers, Survey of India Department.

Captain Cecil David Woodburn Bamberger, Royal Engineers, Public Works Department.

Captain Richard Lockington Birdwood, Indian Army, Political Department.

Captain Edward Bellasis Cardew, Royal Engineers, Survey of India Department.

Captain Frank William Croley, Royal Engineers, Agency Engineer, Kathiawar.

Captain Francis Charteris Davidson, Indian Army Reserve of Officers, attached South Waziristan Militia, Indian Civil Service.

Captain Walter Cornelius Dennehy, Postal Unit, Indian Expeditionary Force "A," Indian Post Office.

Captain Donel Clamons Eberhardie, Indian Army Reserve of Officers, Customs Department, Madras.

Captain Hugh Gordon Francis, Royal Engineers, Public Works Department.

Captain John Archibald Field, Royal Engineers, Survey of India Department.

Captain Louis Patrick Gagliardi, Indian Army Reserve of Officers, attached 37th Lancers (Baluch Horse), Punjab Police.

Captain Purefoy Gauntlett Huddleston, Royal Engineers, Survey of India Department.

Captain A. Izat, M.C., Royal Engineers, State Railways.

Captain Richard Buller Kitson, 58th Vaughan's Rifles (Frontier Force), Burma Military Police.

Captain Henry Marshall McKay, Royal Engineers, Survey of India Department.

Captain D. F. Nelson, M.C., 1st Battalion, The Lincolnshire Regiment, Probationer, Imperial Forest Department.

Captain George Frederick Oakes, Royal Engineers, Survey of India Department.

Captain James Gabriel Lancaster Ranking, Indian Army, Political Department.

Captain William Henry Irvine Shakespear, C.I.E., Indian Army, Political Department.

Captain Oliver John Sykes, 23rd Siege Battery, Royal Garrison Artillery, Indian Finance Department.

Captain Arthur Powys Wodehouse, 119th Infantry (The Mooltan Regiment), Indian Police.

Lieutenant (acting Captain) Philip Pipon Braithwaite, Indian Army Reserve of Officers, attached 36th Jacob's Horse, Indian Educational Service.

Lieutenant Edward Nevinston Bell, Indian Army Reserve of Officers, attached 1-70th Burma Rifles, Indian Civil Service.

Lieutenant Ernest Gilbert Bullard, Postal Unit, Indian Expeditionary Force "A," Indian Post Office.

Lieutenant Arthur Morton Stanley Burn, Indian Army Reserve of Officers, 2nd Queen Victoria's Own Sappers and Miners, Public Works Department.

Lieutenant V. D. B. Collins, 13th Battalion, The Sherwood Foresters (Nottinghamshire and Derbyshire Regiment), Survey of India Department.

Lieutenant Arthur Francis Dickson, Indian Army Reserve of Officers, attached 34th Prince Albert Victor's Own Poona Horse, Imperial Forest Service.

Lieutenant Edward Vezian Ellis, M.C., "Howe" Battalion, Royal Naval Division, Imperial Forest Service.

Lieutenant Francis William Finn, Calcutta Royal Battery, Royal Field Artillery, Indian Telegraph Department.

Lieutenant Richard William Formby, Royal Engineers, Public Works Department.

Lieutenant John Edward Gately, Indian Army Reserve of Officers attached 2nd Lancers (Gardner's Horse), Indian Educational Service.

Lieutenant Geoffrey Gordon, Indian Army Reserve of Officers, attached 12th Cavalry, Indian Civil Service.

Lieutenant George Hepburn, Indian Army Reserve of Officers, attached Royal Engineers, Public Works Department.

Lieutenant Charles North Dalrymple Inglis, Indian Army Reserve of Officers, attached 8th Gurkha Rifles, State Railways.

Lieutenant Maurice Richard Wheatley Johnson, Indian Army Reserve of Officers, attached 21st Kohat Mountain Battery, Indian Civil Service.

Lieutenant John Mitchell Mackay, Royal Engineers, Public Works Department.

Lieutenant William Charles Milne, Indian Army Reserve of Officers, attached 121st Pioneers, Imperial Forest Service.

Lieutenant George Ramsay Murray, Indian Army Reserve of Officers, attached 13th Duke of Connaught's Own Lancers, Indian Civil Service.

Lieutenant Arthur Nyton Peckham, Indian Army Reserve of Officers, attached 112th Infantry, Public Works Department.

Lieutenant Ralph George Griffiths Robson, Royal Engineers, Public Works Department.

Lieutenant Charles Louis Amedee Rouillard, Indian Army Reserve of Officers, attached 32nd Lancers, Public Works Department.

Lieutenant Hugh Southern, Indian Army Reserve of Officers, attached 47th Sikhs, Indian Agricultural Service.

Lieutenant Harry Spottiswoode Trevor Edward Sheridan, Royal Engineers, State Railways.

Lieutenant Hugh Gordon Muschamp Vickers, Indian Army Reserve of Officers, attached 13th Duke of Connaught's Lancers (Watson's Horse), Indian Civil Service.

Lieutenant Edward John Woodhouse, Indian Army Reserve of Officers, attached 38th King George's Own Central India Horse, Imperial Department of Agriculture.

2nd-Lieutenant George Henry Alington, Indian Army Reserve of Officers, attached 9th Gurkha Rifles, Imperial Forest Service.

2nd-Lieutenant William John Arbuthnot, Indian Army Reserve of Officers, attached 53rd Sikhs (Frontier Force), Indian Civil Service.

2nd-Lieutenant Charles Edwin Bird, 5th Battalion, The Essex Regiment, Indian Finance Department.

2nd-Lieutenant Norman Bonham Carter, Reserve Household Battalion, Indian Civil Service.

2nd-Lieutenant (temporary Lieutenant) Percy Chavasse, Indian Army Reserve of Officers, attached Royal Air Force, Public Works Department.

2nd-Lieutenant Henry Thoreau Cullis, 12th Battalion, The Rifle Brigade (The Prince Consort's Own), Indian Civil Service.

2nd-Lieutenant Charles Hugh Davies, The Welsh Regiment, Indian Civil Service.

2nd-Lieutenant Doran, Royal Field Artillery, Indian Postal Service.

2nd-Lieutenant Nelson Downie, Indian Army Reserve of Officers, attached 1st Battalion, 4th Gurkha Rifles, Indian Civil Service.

2nd-Lieutenant Alexander Bell Duncan, Indian Army Reserve of Officers, attached 28th Light Cavalry, Indian Civil Service.

2nd-Lieutenant Eric Lionel Finlay, 1-6th Battalion, The Devonshire Regiment, Indian Civil Service.



- 2nd-Lieutenant Charles William Flint, 10th Battalion, The Royal Warwickshire Regiment, Port Commissioners, Rangoon.
- 2nd-Lieutenant T. O. Gerard, 4th Battalion, The Manchester Regiment, Probationer, Imperial Forest Department.
- 2nd-Lieutenant Eldred Rottinger Gordon, Indian Army Reserve of Officers, attached 104th Wellesley's Rifles, State Railways.
- 2nd-Lieutenant Edward Michael Graham, Duke of Connaught's Light Infantry, Indian Postal Service.
- 2nd-Lieutenant John William Henry Greig, Indian Army Reserve of Officers, attached 25th Cavalry (Frontier Force), Civil Department.
- 2nd-Lieutenant Robert Prothero Hankinson, Indian Army Reserve of Officers, attached 56th Punjabi Rifles (Frontier Force), Indian Civil Service.
- 2nd-Lieutenant Alfred Chalmers Hay, Indian Army Reserve of Officers, attached 3rd Gordon Highlanders, Assam Police.
- 2nd-Lieutenant E. T. H. Hearn, Indian Army Reserve of Officers, attached Royal Field Artillery, Land Revenue Department.
- 2nd-Lieutenant George Philip V. Horst, Indian Army Reserve of Officers, attached 24th Punjabis, Mekran Levy, State Railways.
- 2nd-Lieutenant George Reginald Jeffrey, 20th Hussars, Imperial Forest Service.
- 2nd-Lieutenant (*temporary* Lieutenant) Thomas Joseph Kelly, Indian Army Reserve of Officers, attached Mysore Imperial Service Troops, Madras Police.
- 2nd-Lieutenant Andrew Brooks Knowles, Indian Army Reserve of Officers, attached Queen Victoria's Own Corps of Guides (Frontier Force) (Lumsden's) Cavalry, Indian Civil Service.
- 2nd-Lieutenant William Joseph Cornwall Laurie, Indian Army Reserve of Officers, attached 2nd Battalion, 124th Duchess of Connaught's Own Baluchistan Infantry, Indian Civil Service.
- 2nd-Lieutenant Michael John Lynch, Indian Army Reserve of Officers, Customs Department, Madras.
- 2nd-Lieutenant Colin George Herbert Rawdon MacNamara, Indian Army Reserve of Officers, attached Queen Victoria's Own Corps of Guides (Frontier Force) (Lumsden's) Infantry, Customs Department.
- 2nd-Lieutenant Alfred Reginald MacRae, Assistant Commissioner of Police, Basrah, Punjab Police.
- 2nd-Lieutenant Herbert Ernest Mallandaing, Indian Army Reserve of Officers, attached 97th Deccan Infantry, Customs Department.
- 2nd-Lieutenant (*temporary* Captain) John Hunter Manley, Indian Army Reserve of Officers, attached 59th Scinde Rifles (Frontier Force), State Railways.
- 2nd-Lieutenant John Dundas Manley, Royal Engineers, Special Reserve, Public Works Department.
- 2nd-Lieutenant George Wyndham Maunsell, Indian Army Reserve of Officers, attached 2nd Queen Victoria's Own Sappers and Miners, Public Works Department.
- 2nd-Lieutenant Arthur Green Mumford, Indian Army Reserve of Officers, attached 105th Mahratta Light Infantry, Excise Department, Burma.
- 2nd-Lieutenant Hugh Farrar Northcote, Indian Army Reserve of Officers, attached 41st Dogras, Public Works Department.
- 2nd-Lieutenant Christian Bingley Patterson, Indian Army Reserve of Officers, attached 1st King George's Own Gurkha Rifles (the Malaun Regiment), Indian Forest Service.
- 2nd-Lieutenant (*temporary* Captain) Charles Russell, Indian Army Reserve of Officers, attached 3rd Battalion, 3rd Queen Alexandra's Own Gurkha Rifles, Indian Educational Service.
- 2nd-Lieutenant Gordon Sanderson, Indian Army Reserve of Officers, Archaeological Department.
- 2nd-Lieutenant Frank Thomas Seppings-Wright, Indian Army Reserve of Officers, attached 6th Jat Light Infantry, Public Works Department.
- 2nd-Lieutenant Ralph Leslie Smith, Indian Army Reserve of Officers, attached 126th Baluchistan Infantry, Customs Preventive Service.
- 2nd-Lieutenant Robert Balfour Steele, Indian Army Reserve of Officers, attached Royal Air Force, Indian Civil Service.
- 2nd-Lieutenant John George Swain, Indian Army Reserve of Officers, attached 93rd Burma Infantry, Indian Police.
- 2nd-Lieutenant Thomas Norman Leslie Turner, Indian Army Reserve of Officers, attached 48th Pioneers, State Railways.

2nd-Lieutenant Michael James Unger, Indian Army Reserve of Officers, attached 14th King George's Own Ferozepur Sikhs, Customs Preventive Department.

2nd-Lieutenant Bruno Wolfgang Wahl, Indian Army Reserve of Officers, attached 28th Light Cavalry, Indian Civil Service.

2nd-Lieutenant H. M. Walker, Indian Volunteer Maxim Gun Battery, East African Force, Customs Department.

2nd-Lieutenant Edward Henry Wilsey, Indian Army Reserve of Officers, attached 93rd Burma Infantry, Punjab Police.

2nd-Lieutenant James Patrick Wood, M.C., Indian Army Reserve of Officers, attached 119th Infantry (The Mooltan Regiment), Punjab Police.

2nd-Lieutenant Frederick James Wilson, Indian Army Reserve of Officers, attached 3rd Sappers and Miners, State Railways.

### PART III.

#### INDIAN OFFICERS OF THE INDIAN ARMY.

Risaldar-Major Jharmal Singh, 20th Deccan Horse.

Subadar-Major Ali Nazar, 124th Duchess of Connaught's Own Baluchistan Infantry.

Subadar-Major Amir Ali, 66th Punjabis.

Subadar-Major Bahadur Khan, 33rd Punjabis.

Subadar-Major Amir Ali Khan, 66th Punjabis.

Subadar-Major Bidan Singh Adhikari, 9th Gurkha Rifles.

Subadar-Major Chandarro More, 105th Mahratta Light Infantry.

Subadar-Major Faquirullah, 54th Sikhs (Frontier Force).

Subadar-Major Gopal Singh, 4th Labour Corps.

Subadar-Major Govindrao Chowan, The 101st Grenadiers.

Subadar-Major Jahan Khan, 125th Napier's Rifles.

Subadar-Major Madat Khan, 93rd Burma Infantry.

Subadar-Major Malkhan Singh, 112th Infantry.

Subadar-Major Man Singh Thapa, 1st King George's Own Gurkha Rifles (The Malaun Regiment).

Subadar-Major Man Singh Bohra, 2nd Battalion, 2nd King Edward's Own Gurkha Rifles (The Sirmoor Rifles).

Subadar-Major Manikkam, 61st King George's Own Pioneers.

Subadar-Major Masin Khan, 25th Duke of Cambridge's Own Infantry (Brownlow's Punjabis).

Subadar-Major Mahadeorao Khanvilkar, *Bahadur*, I.O.M., 114th Mahrattas.

Subadar-Major Muhammad Bakhsh, I.O.M., 93rd Burma Infantry.

Subadar-Major Poshalu, 61st King George's Own Pioneers.

Subadar-Major Thakur Singh, 36th Sikhs.

Subadar-Major Lal Singh, 14th King George's Own Ferozepore Sikhs

Risaldar Radan Singh, 29th Lancers (Deccan Horse).

Risaldar Badlu Singh, V.C., 14th Murray's Jat Lancers.

Risaldar Dargai Khan, 37th Lancers (Baluch Horse).

Risaldar Dayal Singh, Queen Victoria's Own Corps of Guides (Frontier Force) (Lumsden's) Cavalry.

Risaldar Gobind Rao Sawat, 31st Duke of Connaught's Own Lancers,

Risaldar Harnam Singh, 6th King Edward's Own Cavalry.

Risaldar (*acting* Risaldar-Major) Indar Singh, 29th Lancers (Deccan Horse).

Risaldar Malik Abdul Rahman Khan, 13th Duke of Connaught's Lancers (Watson's Horse).

Risaldar Mehtab Singh, 26th King George's Own Light Cavalry.

Risaldar Mir Hidayet Ali, 20th Deccan Horse.

Risaldar Muaz-ud-din Khan, 34th Prince Albert Victor's Own Poona Horse.

Risaldar Muzaffaruddin Ahmed, 4th Cavalry.

Risaldar Prem Sukh, I.O.M., 16th Cavalry.

Risaldar Ramji Lal, 6th King Edward's Own Cavalry.

Risaldar Umrao Bahadur, 21st Prince Albert Victor's Own Cavalry (Frontier Force).

Risaldar Yusuf Khan, 23rd Cavalry (Frontier Force).

Risaldar Zaman Khan, I.O.M., 26th King George's Own Light Cavalry.

- Ressaidar Abdul Gafur Khan, 34th Prince Albert Victor's Own Poona Horse.
- Ressaidar Abdul Ghani Khan, 32nd Lancers.
- Ressaidar Abdullah Khan, I.O.M., Queen Victoria's Own Corps of Guides (Frontier Force) (Lumsden's) Cavalry.
- Ressaidar Badlu Singh, 14th Murray's Jat Lancers.
- Ressaidar Bahadur Khan, I.O.M., 21st Prince Albert Victor's Own Cavalry (Frontier Force).
- Ressaidar Dalip Singh, I.D.S.M., 20th Deccan Horse.
- Ressaidar Dost Muhammad Khan, 38th King George's Own Central India Horse.
- Ressaidar Harditt Singh, I.D.S.M., 9th Hodson's Horse.
- Ressaidar Harnam Singh, 38th King George's Own Central India Horse.
- Ressaidar Isa Khan, 34th Prince Albert Victor's Own Poona Horse.
- Ressaidar Mahbub Khan, I, 20th Deccan Horse.
- Ressaidar Mahbub Khan, II, 20th Deccan Horse.
- Ressaidar Maqbul Shah, I.D.S.M., 36th Jacob's Horse.
- Ressaidar Mohan Singh, Supply and Transport Corps, attached Camel Corps.
- Ressaidar Newal Singh, 29th Lancers (Deccan Horse).
- Ressaidar Raj Singh, 2nd Lancers (Gardner's Horse).
- Ressaidar Ranjor Singh, 13th Duke of Connaught's Lancers (Watson's Horse).
- Ressaidar Saitan Singh, 32nd Lancers.
- Ressaidar Sangat Singh, 4th Cavalry.
- Ressaidar Sarwar Singh, 14th Murray's Jat Lancers.
- Ressaidar Shin Bakhsh Singh, 5th Cavalry.
- Ressaidar Zalim Singh, 27th Light Cavalry.
- Subadar Abdullah Khan, 76th Punjabis.
- Subadar Abdullah Khan, *Sardar Bahadur*, I.O.M., 106th Hazara Pioneers.
- Subadar Adalat Khan, 56th Punjabis Rifles (Frontier Force).
- Subadar Adam Khan, 127th Queen Mary's Own Baluch Light Infantry.
- Subadar Ahmed Din, 129th Duke of Connaught's Own Baluchis.
- Subadar Ahmed Khan, 67th Punjabis.
- Subadar Ajudhya Parshad Singh, 8th Rajputs.
- Subadar Allah Dad Khan, 2-124th Duchess of Connaught's Own Baluchistan Infantry.
- Subadar Allah Ditta, I.O.M., 30th Punjabis.
- Subadar Allah Nur, 22nd Punjabis.
- Subadar Amin Khan, 59th Scinde Rifles (Frontier Force).
- Subadar Amir Ali, 124th Duchess of Connaught's Own Baluchistan Infantry.
- Subadar Amir Zaman Khan, Railway Sappers and Miners.
- Subadar Amresar Singh, 16th Rajputs (The Lucknow Regiment).
- Subadar Anandahang Limbu, 2nd Battalion, 10th Gurkha Rifles.
- Subadar Atar Singh, 53rd Sikhs (Frontier Force).
- Subadar Atar Singh, 84th Punjabis.
- Subadar Attar Singh, 62nd Punjabis.
- Subadar Azad Gul, 129th Duke of Connaught's Own Baluchis.
- Subadar Babu Parab, 117th Mahrattas.
- Subadar Bachan Singh, 104th Wellesley's Rifles.
- Subadar Bahadur Singh, 8th Rajputs.
- Subadar Bahadur Khan, 1-33rd Punjabis.
- Subadar Bhairah Bahadur Khattri, 9th Gurkha Rifles.
- Subadar Baijnath Singh, 7th Duke of Connaught's Own Rajputs.
- Subadar Baijnath Singh, 9th Bhopal Infantry.
- Subadar Baijnath Tiwari, 119th Infantry (The Mooltan Regiment).
- Subadar Bakhat Bahadur Adhikani, M.C., 1st Battalion, 9th Gurkha Rifles.
- Subadar Bakhta Ram, 3-153rd Infantry.
- Subadar Bakhtwar Singh, 53rd Sikhs (Frontier Force).
- Subadar Balbahadur Limbu, 2nd Battalion, 7th Gurkha Rifles.
- Subadar Balbahadur Singh Gussain, I.O.M., 2nd Battalion, 39th Garhwal Rifles.
- Subadar Baryam Singh, I.O.M., 3rd Sappers and Miners.
- Subadar Basdeo Ghosh, Postal Department.
- Subadar Bhagwan Singh, 51st Sikhs (Frontier Force).
- Subadar Bhairab Sahi, 7th Gurkha Rifles.

- Subadar Bhan Singh, 47th Sikhs.  
 Subadar Bhau Malusre, 117th Mahrattas.  
 Subadar Binja Ram, 125th Napier's Rifles.  
 Subadar Bir Bahadur Rana, 8th Gurkha Rifles.  
 Subadar Biria Gurung 1st King George's Own Gurkha Rifles (The Malaun Regiment).  
 Subadar Bostan Khan, 82nd Punjabis.  
 Subadar Budhilal Gurung, Lakhimpur Military Police, attached 1st Battalion, 4th Gurkha Rifles.  
 Subadar Bukkan Singh, 59th Scinde Rifles (Frontier Force).  
 Subadar Burhan Khan, 124th Duchess of Connaught's Own Baluchistan Infantry.  
 Subadar Buta Singh, I.O.M., 53rd Sikhs (Frontier Force).  
 Subadar Chabbe Singh, 38th Dogras.  
 Subadar Chenchal Singh, 89th Punjabis.  
 Subadar Chand Singh, 120th Rajputana Infantry.  
 Subadar Channan Singh, 66th Punjabis.  
 Subadar Chattar Singh, Queen Victoria's Own Corps of Guides (Frontier Force) (Lumsden's) Infantry.  
 Subadar Chattu Singh, 2nd Queen Victoria's Own Rajput Light Infantry.  
 Subadar Chet Singh Thapa, 2nd Battalion, King Edward's Own Gurkha Rifles (The Sirmoor Rifles).  
 Subadar Chothe Singh, I.D.S.M., 104th Wellesley's Rifles.  
 Subadar Chittar Ram, 122nd Rajputana Infantry.  
 Subadar Chuniram, 99th Deccan Infantry.  
 Subadar Dad Bahadur Pun, 5th Gurkha Rifles (Frontier Force).  
 Subadar Daji Rao Bhosle, 110th Mahratta Light Infantry.  
 Subadar Dalbir Rana, 6th Gurkha Rifles.  
 Subadar Daulat Bhosle, 105th Mahratta Light Infantry.  
 Subadar David Samson, 110th Mahratta Light Infantry.  
 Subadar Deb Singh Mahar, 1st Battalion, 39th Garhwal Rifles.  
 Subadar Dhanujatao Khanilkar, M.C., 114th Mahrattas.  
 Subadar Dhanbir Thapa, 6th Gurkha Rifles.  
 Subadar Dharam Singh, 96th Berar Infantry.  
 Subadar Dharamdal Limbu, 2nd Battalion, 7th Gurkha Rifles.  
 Subadar Dhiyan Singh, 14th King George's Own Ferozepore Sikhs.  
 Subadar Dhondu Mane, The 101st Granadiers.  
 Subadar Dhuman Khan, 53rd Sikhs (Frontier Force).  
 Subadar Durga Gurung, 4th Gurkha Rifles.  
 Subadar Essu Parab, 114th Mahrattas.  
 Subadar Faiz Ali Khan, 9th Bhopal Infantry.  
 Subadar Fateh Jang, 57th Wilde's Rifles (Frontier Force).  
 Subadar Fateh Muhammad, 22nd Punjabis.  
 Subadar Fazal Dad, 93rd Burma Infantry.  
 Subadar Feroze Khan, 82nd Punjabis.  
 Subadar Garjarsing Thapa, 5th Gurkha Rifles (Frontier Force).  
 Subadar Gajjan Singh, 15th Ludhiana Sikhs.  
 Subadar Guludo, 40th Pathans.  
 Subadar Gambhir Singh Khattri, 9th Gurkha Rifles.  
 Subadar Ganga Singh, 53rd Sikhs (Frontier Force).  
 Subadar Gangi Gharti, 8th Gurkha Rifles.  
 Subadar Gannu Mahadesar, 117th Mahrattas.  
 Subadar Ganpat Singh, 119th Infantry (The Mooltan Regiment).  
 Subadar Ghulam Haidar, I.O.M., 130th King George's Own Baluchis (Jacob's) Rifles.  
 Subadar Ghulam Muhammad, 127th Queen Mary's Own Baluchis Light Infantry.  
 Subadar Ghulam Rasul, 104th Wellesley's Rifles.  
 Subadar Ghulam Rasul, 3-124th Duchess of Connaught's Own Baluchistan Infantry.  
 Subadar Girdhara Singh, I.D.S.M., 48th Pioneers.  
 Subadar Gopal Singh Rawat, 2nd Battalion, 2nd King Edward's Own Gurkha Rifles (The Sirmoor Rifles).  
 Subadar Gopi Singh, 125th Napier's Rifles.  
 Subadar Gajandhur Singh, 67th Punjabis.  
 Subadar Gul Muhammad, 1-69th Punjabis.  
 Subadar Gulaba, 41st Dogras.  
 Subadar Gurlitt Singh, I.O.M., 28th Punjabis.

- Subadar Gurditt Singh, 51st Sikhs (Frontier Force).
- Subadar Gurditt Singh, I.O.M., 36th Sikhs.
- Subadar Gurmukh Singh, I.O.M., 66th Punjabis.
- Subadar Gurmukh Singh, 66th Punjabis.
- Subadar Gurmukh Singh, 93rd Burma Infantry.
- Subadar Hansarup Limbu, 2nd Battalion, 10th Gurkha Rifles.
- Subadar Har-Narayan Singh, 112th Infantry.
- Subadar Hari Singh, 74th Punjabis.
- Subadar Harnam Singh, 36th Sikhs.
- Subadar Harnam Singh, 47th Sikhs.
- Subadar Harnam Singh, 48th Pioneers.
- Subadar Harnam Singh, 51st Sikhs (Frontier Force).
- Subadar Hazari Singh, 102nd King Edward's Own Grenadiers.
- Subadar Hashmat Dad Khan, I.D.S.M., 107th Pioneers.
- Subadar Hira, I.D.S.M., 119th Infantry (The Mooltan Regiment).
- Subadar Hussain Khan, 17th Infantry (The Loyal Regiment).
- Subadar Hassan Khan, 28th Punjabis.
- Subadar Indar Singh, 15th Ludhiana Sikhs.
- Subadar Indrabir Thapa, 8th Gurkha Rifles.
- Subadar Jagat Singh, 36th Sikhs.
- Subadar Jangbir Singh, 1st Battalion, 2nd King Edward's Own Gurkha Rifles (The Sirmoor Rifles).
- Subadar (*acting* Subadar-Major) Jahan Shah, 125th Napier's Rifles.
- Subadar Jai Chand, 6th Jat Light Infantry.
- Subadar Jai Chand Thakur, I.O.M., 8th Gurkha Rifles.
- Subadar Jaimal Singh *Bahadur*, 36th Sikhs.
- Subadar Jaipal Singh, 98th Infantry.
- Subadar Jaman Singh Rai, 3rd Queen Alexandra's Own Gurkha Rifles.
- Subadar Juthia Gurung, 5th Gurkha Rifles (Frontier Force).
- Subadar Jehandad Khan Bahadur, 40th Pathans.
- Subadar Jermukh Singh, Burma Military Police, attached 14th King George's Own Ferozepore Sikhs.
- Subadar Jithahadur Gurung, 2nd Battalion, 2nd King Edward's Own Gurkha Rifles (The Sirmoor Rifles).
- Subadar Kahan Singh, I.O.M., 27th Punjabis.
- Subadar Kapura, 20th Duke of Cambridge's Own Infantry (Brownlow's Punjabis).
- Subadar Kanha, I, 6th Jat Light Infantry.
- Subadar Kanha, II, 6th Jat Light Infantry.
- Subadar Karam Dad Khan, 84th Punjabis.
- Subadar Karam Din, 123rd Outram's Rifles.
- Subadar Karam Singh, 45th Rattray's Sikhs.
- Subadar Kabir Thapa, 1st Battalion, 2nd King Edward's Own Gurkha Rifles (The Sirmoor Rifles).
- Subadar Karbir Thapa, 5th Gurkha Rifles (Frontier Force).
- Subadar Kaula Singh, 53rd Sikhs (Frontier Force).
- Subadar Khan Baz Khan, 51st Sikhs (Frontier Force).
- Subadar Khan Gul, I.O.M., 53rd Sikhs (Frontier Force).
- Subadar Kharak Singh, 47th Sikhs.
- Subadar Khema Jagdale, 10th Mahratta Light Infantry.
- Subadar Khiyali Singh Negi, 2nd Battalion, 39th Garhwal Rifles.
- Subadar Khushal Singh, 51st Sikhs (Frontier Force).
- Subadar Kishan Singh, 126th Baluchistan Infantry.
- Subadar Kishan Singh, 59th Scinde Rifles (Frontier Force).
- Subadar Kripal Singh, 14th King George's Own Ferozepore Sikhs.
- Subadar Kundan Singh, 94th Russell's Infantry.
- Subadar Kuro Ram, 48th Pioneers.
- Subadar Labh Singh, I.O.M., 30th Punjabis.
- Subadar Lachman Singh, 30th Punjabis.
- Subadar Lakha Singh, 13th Rajputs (The Shekawati Regiment).
- Subadar Lakshmayya, I.D.S.M., 2nd Queen Victoria's Own Sappers and Miners.
- Subadar Lal Khan, 55th Coke's Rifles (Frontier Force).
- Subadar Lalbir Thapa, 1st King George's Own Gurkha Rifles (The Malaun Regiment).
- Subadar Lehna Singh, 45th Rattray's Sikhs.
- Subadar Lekh Ram, 113th Infantry.
- Subadar Lilaram Gurung, 6th Gurkha Rifles.



- Subadar Lakshman Rao More, 103rd Mahratta Light Infantry.  
 Subadar Maghar Singh, 29th Punjabis.  
 Subadar Mahesh Singh, I.O.M., 7th Duke of Connaught's Own Rajputs.  
 Subadar Mainu, 40th Pathans.  
 Subadar Maluka, 76th Punjabis.  
 Subadar Manbuladur Thapa, 8th Gurkha Rifles.  
 Subadar Maya Singh, 22nd Punjabis.  
 Subadar Manta Singh, 15th Ludhiana Sikhs.  
 Subadar Mohanlal Gurung, 3rd Queen Alexandra's Own Gurkha Rifles.  
 Subadar Mohar Singh, I.D.S.M., 45th Rattray's Sikhs.  
 Subadar Mehdi Khan, 19th Punjabis.  
 Subadar Mirchi Singh, 112th Infantry.  
 Subadar Marza Rustam Beg, 117th Mahrattas.  
 Subadar Mit Singh, 2-67th Punjabis.  
 Subadar A. K. Mitra, 19th Bengalis.  
 Subadar Mohammad Din, 67th Punjabis.  
 Subadar Mohammad Akul Khan, 84th Punjabis.  
 Subadar Mohammad Khan, I.D.S.M., 30th Punjabis.  
 Subadar Mohammad Khan, 1-69th Punjabis.  
 Subadar Mohsen, 130th King George's Own Baluchis (Jacob's Rifles).  
 Subadar Molar Singh Bahadur, I.O.M., 53rd Sikhs (Frontier Force).  
 Subadar Mota Singh, 47th Sikhs.  
 Subadar Muhammad Nur Khan, 102nd King Edward's Own Grenadiers.  
 Subadar Muhammad Zaman, 56th Punjabi Rifles (Frontier Force).  
 Subadar Muhammad Zaman, 66th Punjabis.  
 Subadar Muhammad Zaman, 123rd Outram's Rifles.  
 Subadar Muzammal Khan, 59th Scinde Rifles (Frontier Force).  
 Subadar Musa Raja, 64th Pioneers.  
 Subadar Nabi Bakish, 18th Infantry.  
 Subadar Narain Singh, 62nd Punjabis.  
 Subadar Narayan Singh, 92nd Punjabis.  
 Subadar Natha Singh, 25th Punjabis.  
 Subadar Natha Singh, 34th Sikh Pioneers.  
 Subadar Narayan Khomme, 121st Pioneers.  
 Subadar Neki Ram, I, 6th Jat Light Infantry.  
 Subadar Neki Ram, II, 6th Jat Light Infantry.  
 Subadar Neki Ram, 107th Pioneers.  
 Subadar Nizam-ud-Din, 91st Punjabis (Light Infantry).  
 Subadar Nur Hussain, 92nd Punjabis.  
 Subadar Nur Khan, 53rd Sikhs (Frontier Force).  
 Subadar Parbu Dayal, 69th Punjabis.  
 Subadar Pahal Singh Gurung, 8th Gurkha Rifles.  
 Subadar Padmagej Rama, I.O.M., 8th Gurkha Rifles.  
 Subadar Pahal Singh Karki, 2nd Battalion, 7th Gurkha Rifles.  
 Subadar Parman Singh Lama, 8th Gurkha Rifles.  
 Subadar Partab Singh, I.O.M., 28th Punjabis.  
 Subadar Parmeswar Singh, 97th Deccan Infantry.  
 Subadar Partab Singh, I.O.M., 92nd Punjabis.  
 Subadar Pat Ram, 99th Deccan Infantry.  
 Subadar Pertab Singh, 9th Bhopal Infantry.  
 Subadar Phul Singh, 94th Russell's Infantry.  
 Subadar Phuman Singh, I.D.S.M., 58th Vaughan's Rifles (Frontier Force).  
 Subadar Pohn Singh, 92nd Punjabis.  
 Subadar Parab Dayal, 1-69th Punjabis.  
 Subadar Prem Singh Thapa, 4th Gurkha Rifles.  
 Subadar Prem Singh Negi, I.D.S.M., 1st Battalion, 39th Garhwal Rifles.  
 Subadar Raghubir Singh, 2nd Queen Victoria's Own Rajput Light Infantry.  
 Subadar Rahim Ali, 56th Punjabi Rifles (Frontier Force).  
 Subadar Rajbahadur Limbu, 2nd Battalion, 10th Gurkha Rifles.  
 Subadar Rajpal Din, 52nd Sikhs (Frontier Force).  
 Subadar Rajpal Singh, 22nd Punjabis.  
 Subadar Rakam Din, 52nd Sikhs (Frontier Force), attached 59th Scinde Rifles (Frontier Force).  
 Subadar Ram Lal Dube, 9th Bhopal Infantry.  
 Subadar Ram Sarn Rana, 4th Gurkha Rifles.  
 Subadar Ram Singh, 45th Rattray's Sikhs.  
 Subadar Ram Singh, 34th Sikh Pioneers.

Subadar Rumala, Queen Victoria's Own Corps of Guides (Frontier Force) (Lumsden's) Infantry

Subadar Ramchander Rao Mohite, I.O.M., I.D.S.M., 103rd Mahratta Light Infantry.

Subadar Ramchander Hase, 110th Mahratta Light Infantry.

Subadar (*acting* Subadar-Major) Ram Het, 3rd Battalion, 154th Indian Infantry.

Subadar Ramswami Naidu, I.O.M., 3rd Sappers and Miners.

Subadar Ranbahadur Rawal, 9th Gurkha Rifles.

Subadar Roshan Khan, 27th Punjabis.

Subadar Rupdhan Pun, 3rd Queen Alexandra's Own Gurkha Rifles.

Subadar Sahib Dad, 108th Infantry.

Subadar Sahib Nur, 24th Punjabis.

Subadar Saida Khan, Queen Victoria's Own Corps of Guides (Frontier Force) (Lumsden's) Infantry.

Subadar Sakharam Powar, M.C., 114th Mahrattas.

Subadar Sangram Singh Negi, M.C., 2nd Battalion, 39th Garhwal Rifles.

Subadar Santa Singh, 53rd Sikhs (Frontier Force).

Subadar Santa Singh, 124th Duchess of Connaught's Own Baluchistan Infantry.

Subadar Sar Gul, 124th Duchess of Connaught's Own Baluchistan Infantry.

Subadar Sarbjit Gurung, I.O.M., 8th Gurkha Rifles.

Subadar Satingar, 24th Punjabis.

Subadar Saudagar Singh, 47th Sikhs.

Subadar Sawan Singh, 24th Punjabis.

Subadar Shad Muhammad, 28th Punjabis.

Subadar Shaikh Abala, 117th Mahrattas.

Subadar Shaikh Abdul, 114th Mahrattas.

Subadar Shansher Singh Khawas, 1st Battalion, 2nd King Edward's Own Gurkha Rifles (The Sirmoor Rifles).

Subadar Sharbat Khan, 129th Duke of Connaught's Own Baluchis.

Subadar Shuisahai Singh, 16th Rajputs (The Lucknow Regiment).

Subadar Shuinath Singh, 123rd Outram's Rifles.

Subadar Sher Baz, 29th Punjabis.

Subadar Shib Singh Negi, 2nd Battalion, 39th Garhwal Rifles.

Subadar Siripershad Gurung, 4th Gurkha Rifles.

Subadar Sis Ram, 94th Russell's Infantry.

Subadar Sispal Singh, 2nd Queen Victoria's Own Rajput Light Infantry.

Subadar Sivaji Rao Kale, The 101st Grenadiers.

Subadar Sohann, 27th Punjabis.

Subadar Sublal Gharti, 1st King George's Own Gurkha Rifles (The Malaun Regiment).

Subadar Sucha Singh, 47th Sikhs.

Subadar Suhel Singh, I.O.M., 58th Vaughan's Rifles (Frontier Force).

Subadar Sultan Khan, 67th Punjabis.

Subadar Sundar Singh, I.O.M., 30th Punjabis.

Subadar Sundar Singh, 14th King George's Own Ferozepore Sikhs.

Subadar Sundar Singh, 51st Sikhs (Frontier Force).

Subadar Sayid Razak, I.D.S.M., 110th Mahratta Light Infantry.

Subadar Surat Singh, 53rd Sikhs (Frontier Force).

Subadar Tejranji Limbu, 22nd Battalion, 10th Gurkha Rifles.

Subadar Tekbahadur Gurung, 2nd Battalion, 2nd King Edward's Own Gurkha Rifles (The Sirmoor Rifles).

Subadar Thaman Singh, 45th Rattray's Sikhs.

Subadar Tirindhoj Limbu, 8th Gurkha Rifles.

Subadar Tungal Khan, 17th Infantry.

Subadar Wabab Khan, 29th Punjabis, attached 30th Punjabis.

Subadar Wariyam Singh, 93rd Burma Infantry.

Subadar Wazir Gurung, 3rd Queen Alexandra's Own Gurkha Rifles.

Subadar Wazir Singh, 4th Labour Corps.

Subadar Zaman Shah, I.O.M., 89th Punjabis.

Jemadar Abdul Aziz, 64th Pioneers.

Jemadar Abdul Karim, Railway Department

Jemadar Abdul Latif, 82nd Punjabis.

Jemadar Abdul Samad Khan, 36th Jacob's Horse.

Jemadar Abdul Wahab, 59th Scinde Rifles (Frontier Force).

Jemadar Abdur Rahman, I, 63rd Palamcottah Light Infantry.

- Jemadar Abdur Rahman, II, 63rd Palamcottah Light Infantry.  
 Jemadar Atta Singh Lama, 10th Gurkha Rifles.  
 Jemadar Akbar Ali, 1-33rd Punjabis.  
 Jemadar Alam Khan, 62nd Punjabis.  
 Jemadar Alam Khan, 124th Duchess of Connaught's Own Baluchistan Infantry.  
 Jemadar Ali Ahmad, 130th King George's Own Baluchis (Jacob's Rifles).  
 Jemadar Ali Khan, 22nd Punjabis.  
 Jemadar Amar Khan, 36th Jacob's Horse.  
 Jemadar Amir Khan, 51st Sikhs (Frontier Force).  
 Jemadar Amir Ali, 1-33rd Punjabis.  
 Jemadar Amir Khan, 51st Sikhs (Frontier Force).  
 Jemadar Amir Singh, 14th Murray's Jat Lancers.  
 Jemadar Anandrao Bhosle, The 101st Grenadiers.  
 Jemadar Anandrao Shinde, 110th Mahratta Light Infantry.  
 Jemadar Anar Singh Thapa, 5th Gurkha Rifles (Frontier Force).  
 Jemadar M. Anthony, 64th Pioneers.  
 Jemadar Arjun Ram, I.O.M., 123rd Outram's Rifles.  
 Jemadar Arland, 81st Pioneers.  
 Jemadar Aseron Thapa, 3rd Queen Alexandra's Own Gurkha Rifles.  
 Jemadar Atar Singh, 14th Murray's Jat Lancers.  
 Jemadar Atma Singh, 2-124th Duchess of Connaught's Own Baluchistan Infantry.  
 Jemadar Atta Ullah Khan, I.O.M., 36th Jacob's Horse.  
 Jemadar Azim Ullah, Railway Sappers and Miners.  
 Jemadar Bachittar, Singh, 25th Cavalry (Frontier Force).  
 Jemadar Bachint Singh, 1-33rd Punjabis.  
 Jemadar Badhawa Singh, Queen Victoria's Own Corps of Guides (Frontier Force) (Lumsden's) Infantry.  
 Jemadar Badiu Singh, 6th Jat Light Infantry.  
 Jemadar Bahar Khan, 30th Punjabis.  
 Jemadar Bainta, 41st Dogras.  
 Jemadar Bakhatman Gurung, 6th Gurkha Rifles attached 2nd Battalion, 3rd Queen Alexandra's Own Gurkha Rifles.  
 Jemadar Bakhsh Singh, 120th Rajputana Infantry.  
 Jemadar Balu Ram, 12th Rajputana Infantry.  
 Jemadar Barne Thapa, 8th Gurkha Rifles.  
 Jemadar Barkhababadur Rai, 2nd Battalion, 10th Gurkha Rifles.  
 Jemadar Barkat Ali, 104th Wellesley's Rifles.  
 Jemadar Barkat Ali, 57th Wilde's Rifles (Frontier Force).  
 Jemadar Baryam Singh, 47th Sikhs.  
 Jemadar Basanta Ram, 28th Light Cavalry.  
 Jemadar Bhag Singh, I.O.M., 20th Punjabis.  
 Jemadar Bhag Singh, 48th Pioneers.  
 Jemadar Bhagesor Limbo, 1st Battalion, 7th Gurkha Rifles.  
 Jemadar Bhagwan Singh, 66th Punjabis.  
 Jemadar Bhagwan Singh, Railway Department.  
 Jemadar Bhagwan Singh, 30th Lancers (Gordon's Horse).  
 Jemadar Bhan Singh, 35th Sikhs.  
 Jemadar Bharker Bhandari, 9th Gurkha Rifles.  
 Jemadar Bhan Ranawde, 3rd Sappers and Miners.  
 Jemadar Bhir Bhan Chand, 3-152nd Punjabis.  
 Jemadar Bhola Singh, 24th Punjabis.  
 Jemadar Bhur Singh, 32nd Lancers.  
 Jemadar Bhura Singh, 125th Napier's Rifles.  
 Jemadar Bir Singh, 14th King George's Own Ferozepore Sikhs.  
 Jemadar Birbal Ram, 123rd Outram's Rifles.  
 Jemadar Birkha, 6th Jat Light Infantry.  
 Jemadar Bombahadur Gharti, 9th Gurkha Rifles.  
 Jemadar Birman Lama, 2nd Battalion, 7th Gurkha Rifles.  
 Jemadar A. K. Bose, Postal Department.  
 Jemadar Bostan Khan, 62nd Punjabis.  
 Jemadar Budhi Singh Negi, 1st Battalion, 39th Gharwal Rifles.  
 Jemadar Budhibal Rana, 5th Gurkha Rifles (Frontier Force).  
 Jemadar Budhibal Thapa, M.C., 3rd Queen Alexandra's Own Gurkha Rifles.  
 Jemadar Buta Khan, 124th Duchess of Connaught's Own Baluchistan Infantry.

- Jemadar Chame Thapa, 3rd Queen Alexandra's Own Gurkha Rifles.  
 Jemadar Chanda Singh, 66th Punjabis.  
 Jemadar Chandar Singh, 34th Sikh Pioneers.  
 Jemadar Chandra Singh Gharti, 2nd King Edward's Own Gurkha Rifles  
 (The Sirmoor Rifles).  
 Jemadar Chattar Pal Singh, Burma Mounted Rifles.  
 Jemadar Chauhaja Bakhsh Singh, 3rd Sappers and Miners.  
 Jemadar Chubar Singh, 47th Sikhs.  
 Jemadar Churaman Singh, 2nd Queen Victoria's Own Rajput Light  
 Infantry.  
 Jemadar Dadibal Pun, 5th Gurkha Rifles (Frontier Force).  
 Jemadar Dadu Nikam, 110th Mahratta Light Infantry.  
 Jemadar Dalbahadur Thapa, 1st King George's Own Gurkha Rifles (The  
 Malaun Regiment).  
 Jemadar Dale Rama, 29th Lancers (Deccan Horse).  
 Jemadar Dalu Thapa, 2nd Battalion, 3rd Queen Alexandra's Own Gurkha  
 Rifles.  
 Jemadar Daryodhan, 40th Pathans.  
 Jemadar Dasru Ram, Indian Field Post Office.  
 Jemadar Daulat Rano More, I.M.O., 103rd Mahratta Light Infantry.  
 Jemadar Daulat Singh Ko Thiya, 1st Battalion, 39th Garhwal Rifles.  
 Jemadar Daulat Singh Negi, 1st Battalion, 39th Garhwal Rifles.  
 Jemadar Deb Singh Negi, 1st Battalion, 39th Garhwal Rifles.  
 Jemadar Daulat Singh Rawat, 1st Battalion, 39th Garhwal Rifles.  
 Jemadar Dewansing Gurung, 8th Gurkha Rifles.  
 Jemadar Dhanraj Gurung, 1st Battalion, 2nd King Edward's Own  
 Gurkha Rifles (The Sirmoor Rifles).  
 Jemadar Dharamsing Pun, 5th Gurkha Rifles (Frontier Force).  
 Jemadar Dhanraj Thapa, 3rd Queen Alexandra's Own Gurkha Rifles.  
 Jemadar Daryo Singh, 14th Murray's Jat Lancers.  
 Jemadar Dhiyan Singh, 14th King George's Own Ferozepore Sikhs.  
 Jemadar Dhiyan Singh, 14th Murray's Jat Lancers.  
 Jemadar Din Muhammad, 123rd Outram's Rifles.  
 Jemadar Faqir Bakhsh Singh, 98th Infantry.  
 Jemadar Fateh Haider, I.O.M., 129th Duke of Connaught's Own Baluchis.  
 Jemadar Fateh Haider Shah, 34th Prince Albert Victor's Own Poona  
 Horse.  
 Jemadar Fateh Khan, Burma Mounted Rifles.  
 Jemadar Fateh Sher, 130th King George's Own Baluchis.  
 Jemadar Fazal Dad, I.D.S.M., 58th Vaughan's Rifles (Frontier Force).  
 Jemadar Fazal Din, 28th Punjabis.  
 Jemadar Fazal Muhammad, 46th Punjabis.  
 Jemadar Feroze Khan, 22nd Punjabis.  
 Jemadar M. Francis, 81st Pioneers.  
 Jemadar Gajrup Limbu, 10th Gurkha Rifles.  
 Jemadar Gamar Sing Gurung, 4th Gurkha Rifles.  
 Jemadar Gamesha Singh, 35th Scinde Horse attached 36th Jacob's  
 Horse.  
 Jemadar Gamir Sing Gurung, 3rd Queen Alexandra's Own Gurkha  
 Rifles.  
 Jemadar Ganga Charan Dikshit, I.D.S.M., 3rd Sappers and Miners.  
 Jemadar Ganga Narain Sukul, 9th Bhopal Infantry.  
 Jemadar Ghandu Singh, 51st Sikhs (Frontier Force).  
 Jemadar Ganga Ram Bhaguji, 119th Infantry.  
 Jemadar Ganga Sing Gurung, 2nd Battalion, 3rd Queen Alexandra's  
 Own Gurkha Rifles.  
 Jemadar Ghamai Khan, 59th Scinde Rifles (Frontier Force).  
 Jemadar Ghantu Sing Bisht, 2nd Battalion, 39th Garhwal Rifles.  
 Jemadar Ghasi Ram, 33rd Queen Victoria's Own Light Cavalry.  
 Jemadar Ghulam Khawaja, 36th Jacob's Horse.  
 Jemadar Gobindia, 5th Gurkha Rifles (Frontier Force).  
 Jemadar Gopal, 16th Cavalry.  
 Jemadar Gopola Powar, 110th Mahratta Light Infantry.  
 Jemadar Gopi Thapa, 1st Battalion, 2nd King Edward's Own Gurkha  
 Rifles (The Sirmoor Rifles).  
 Jemadar Gore Limbu, 2nd Battalion, 10th Gurkha Rifles.  
 Jemadar Govind Rane, The 101st Grenadiers.  
 Jemadar Gujar Singh, 66th Punjabis.

- Jemadar Gul Akhmed, D.S.M., 53rd Sikhs (Frontier Force).  
 Jemadar Gul Muhammad Khan, I.O.M., 119th Infantry (The Mooltan Regiment).  
 Jemadar Gul Sher, 22nd Punjabis.  
 Jemadar Gulsahib, 59th Scinde Rifles (Frontier Force).  
 Jemadar Gul Singh, 3-154th Indian Infantry.  
 Jemadar Guman Singh, I.D.S.M., 1st Battalion, 39th Garhwal Rifles.  
 Jemadar Gurditta Mal, Postal Department.  
 Jemadar Hakam Singh, 39th King George's Own Central India Horse.  
 Jemadar Hakam Singh, I.D.S.M., 30th Punjabis.  
 Jemadar Handal Khan, 13th Duke of Connaught's Lancers (Watson's Horse).  
 Jemadar Hakim Singh, 36th Sikhs.  
 Jemadar Harakbahadur Thapa, 3rd Queen Alexandra's Own Gurkha Rifles.  
 Jemadar Harishanker Gurung, 5th Gurkha Rifles (Frontier Force).  
 Jemadar Hark Singh Thapa, 4th Gurkha Rifles.  
 Jemadar Harkhu Singh, 56th Punjabi Rifles (Frontier Force).  
 Jemadar Harnukh, 120th Rajputana Infantry.  
 Jemadar Harman Singh, 26th Punjabis.  
 Jemadar Harnam Singh, 36th Sikhs.  
 Jemadar Harnam Singh, Queen Victoria's Own Corps of Guides (Frontier Force) (Lumsden's) Infantry.  
 Jemadar Harnam Singh, Burma Mounted Rifles.  
 Jemadar Harnam Singh, 1st King George's Own Sappers and Miners.  
 Jemadar Harnatha, 42nd Deoli Regiment.  
 Jemadar Hayat Bakhsb, 102nd King Edward's Own Grenadiers.  
 Jemadar Hayat Mahomed Khan, 8th Cavalry.  
 Jemadar Hidayat Ullah, 124th Duchess of Connaught's Own Baluchistan Infantry.  
 Jemadar Hira Gurung, 4th Gurkha Rifles.  
 Jemadar Hira Nand, 69th Punjabis.  
 Jemadar Hira Ram, 125th Napier's Rifles.  
 Jemadar Hira Singh, 2nd Queen Victoria's Own Rajput Light Infantry.  
 Jemadar Hira Singh, 59th Scinde Rifles (Frontier Force).  
 Jemadar Harnat Khan, 59th Scinde Rifles (Frontier Force).  
 Jemadar Hussain Ali Khan, 9th Bhopal Infantry.  
 Jemadar Ilam Din, 67th Punjabis.  
 Jemadar Inayatullah, 23rd Cavalry (Frontier Force).  
 Jemadar Indar Singh, 56th Punjabi Rifles (Frontier Force).  
 Jemadar Indramar Gurung, 1st Battalion, 9th Gurkha Rifles.  
 Jemadar Ishar Singh, 47th Sikhs.  
 Jemadar Jabatbahadur Gurung, 3rd Queen Alexandra's Own Gurkha Rifles.  
 Jemadar Jodha Singh, 102nd King Edward's Own Grenadiers.  
 Jemadar Jaffer Ali, 129th Duke of Connaught's Own Baluchis.  
 Jemadar Jag Singh, 1st King George's Own Sappers and Miners.  
 Jemadar Jagat Singh, 51st Sikhs (Frontier Force).  
 Jemadar Jagdam Singh, 89th Punjabis.  
 Jemadar Jagjit Gharti, 2nd Battalion, 1st King George's Own Gurkha Rifles (The Malaun Regiment).  
 Jemadar Jagrup Limbu, 1st Battalion, 10th Gurkha Rifles.  
 Jemadar Jahan Singh, 29th Lancers (Deccan Horse).  
 Jemadar Jehan Dad Khan, 22nd Punjabis.  
 Jemadar Jairam Dalvi, 117th Mahrattas.  
 Jemadar Jamal-ud-Din, 23rd Cavalry (Frontier Force).  
 Jemadar Jan Mohamed, Postal Department.  
 Jemadar Jawahir Singh Birwan, 1st Battalion, 39th Garhwal Rifles.  
 Jemadar Jhanda Singh, 20th Duke of Cambridge's Own Infantry (Brownlow's Punjabis).  
 Jemadar Jiwan Singh, 35th Sikhs.  
 Jemadar Jhangar Khan, 123rd Outram's Rifles.  
 Jemadar Jalal-ud-Din Khan, 129th Infantry (The Mooltan Regiment).  
 Jemadar Jit Sing Negi, 1st Battalion, 39th Garhwal Rifles.  
 Jemadar Juman, Railway Department.  
 Jemadar Kala Khan, 67th Punjabis.  
 Jemadar Kala Singh, 53rd Sikhs (Frontier Force).



- Jemadar Kala Singh, 21st Prince Albert Victor's Own Cavalry (Daly's Horse).
- Jemadar Kadir Baksh, 93rd Burma Infantry.
- Jemadar Kapur Singh, 21st Prince Albert Victor's Own Cavalry (Daly's Horse).
- Jemadar Kapur Singh, 57th Wilde's Rifles (Frontier Force).
- Jemadar Kapur Singh, 53rd Sikhs (Frontier Force).
- Jemadar Karan Bahadur Khattri, I.O.M., 1st Battalion, 9th Gurkha Rifles.
- Jemadar Kukku, 40th Pathans.
- Jemadar Katha Singh, 57th Wilde's Rifles (Frontier Force).
- Jemadar Kehar Singh, I, 53rd Sikhs (Frontier Force).
- Jemadar Kehar Singh, II, 45th Rattray's Sikhs.
- Jemadar Kehar Singh, III, 45th Rattray's Sikhs.
- Jemadar Kale Singh, 120th Rajputana Infantry.
- Jemadar Khan Bahadur, 22nd Punjabis.
- Jemadar Khan Muhammad, 57th Wilde's Rifles (Frontier Force).
- Jemadar Khan Muhammad Khan, 5th Light Infantry.
- Jemadar Khanak Singh, 56th Punjabi Rifles (Frontier Force).
- Jemadar Kharahbir Thapa, I.O.M., 4th Gurkha Rifles.
- Jemadar Karim Khan, 129th Duke of Connaught's Own Baluchis.
- Jemadar Khawas Shah, Queen Victoria's Own Corps of Guide (Frontier Force) (Lunsden's) Infantry.
- Jemadar Khiwa Ram, 125th Napier's Rifles.
- Jemadar Kehar Singh, 53rd Sikhs (Frontier Force).
- Jemadar Khushal Singh, 48th Pioneers.
- Jemadar Khushal Singh, 51st Sikhs (Frontier Force).
- Jemadar Khuda Baksh, 26th Jacob's Mountain Battery.
- Jemadar Kirpa Singh, 57th Wilde's Rifles (Frontier Force).
- Jemadar Kishan Bahadur Adhikari, 9th Gurkha Rifles.
- Jemadar Kishan Singh, 1-33rd Punjabis.
- Jemadar Kishen Singh, 90th Punjabis.
- Jemadar Kishen Singh, Burma Military Police attached 14th King George's Own Ferozepore Sikhs.
- Jemadar Kishan Singh, 22nd Punjabis.
- Jemadar Krishna Upar, 116th Mahrattas.
- Jemadar Kumar Muhammad Wajib Ali Khan, The 101st Grenadiers.
- Jemadar Khusal Singh Danu, 2nd Battalion, 39th Garhwal Rifles.
- Jemadar Khushal Takuli, 1st Battalion, 39th Garhwal Rifles.
- Jemadar Lachman Singh Thapa, 4th Gurkha Rifles.
- Jemadar Lachman Singh, 47th Sikhs.
- Jemadar Lal Khan, 82nd Punjabis.
- Jemadar Lal Singh, 45th Rattray's Sikhs.
- Jemadar Lalji, 6th Jat Light Infantry.
- Jemadar Lehna Singh, 40th Pathans.
- Jemadar Mad Afzal, 24th Punjabis.
- Jemadar Mahda Rawat, 119th Infantry (The Mooltan Regiment).
- Jemadar Magar Singh, 59th Scinde Rifles (Frontier Force).
- Jemadar Magha Singh, 47th Sikhs.
- Jemadar Maghar Singh, 93rd Burma Infantry.
- Jemadar Mahabir Rana, 2nd Battalion, 8th Gurkha Rifles.
- Jemadar Mahala Singh, 45th Rattray's Sikhs.
- Jemadar Meharwan Singh, 2nd Queen Victoria's Own Rajput Light Infantry.
- Jemadar Mahfuz Khan, 1st Duke of York's Own Lancers (Skinner's Horse).
- Jemadar Mal Singh, 53rd Sikhs (Frontier Force).
- Jemadar Malahin, 124th Duchess of Connaught's Own Baluchistan Infantry, attached 129th Duke of Connaught's Own Baluchis.
- Jemadar Malik Ahmed Yar Khan, 36th Jacob's Horse.
- Jemadar Man Singh Rana, 3rd Queen Alexandra's Own Gurkha Rifles.
- Jemadar Manbahadur Gurung, 2nd King Edward's Own Gurkha Rifles (The Sirmoor Rifles).
- Jemadar Mangal Singh, 28th Punjabis.
- Jemadar Mangta Ram, 48th Pioneers.
- Jemadar Maniratan Burathuki, 3rd Queen Alexandra's Own Gurkha Rifles.
- Jemadar Manrup Limbu, 10th Gurkha Rifles.
- Jemadar Mansa Khan Thapa, 5th Gurkha Rifles (Frontier Force).

- Jemadar Mardan Ali, 58th Vaughan's Rifles (Frontier Force).  
 Jemadar Mandhoj Gurung, 2nd Battalion, 1st King George's Own Gurkha Rifles.  
 Jemadar Mastan Singh, 1st King George's Own Sappers and Miners.  
 Jemadar Mathura, 51st Sikhs (Frontier Force).  
 Jemadar (*acting* Subadar) Mehta Khan, 43rd Bripura Regiment attached Labour Corps.  
 Jemadar Mewa Singh, 90th Punjabis.  
 Jemadar Mir Rahmatulla, 61st King George's Own Pioneers.  
 Jemadar Mir Said, 56th Punjabi Rifles (Frontier Force).  
 Jemadar Mirza Mushtaq Ali, 9th Bhopal Infantry.  
 Jemadar Mahadeo Setge, 103rd Mahratta Light Infantry.  
 Jemadar Mitter Singh Kapkot, 1-50th Kumaon Rifles.  
 Jemadar Mit Singh, 2-67th Punjabis.  
 Jemadar Mit Singh, 59th Scinde Rifles (Frontier Force).  
 Jemadar Muhammad Khan, 56th Punjabi Rifles (Frontier Force).  
 Jemadar Muhammad Shafi Khan, 33rd Queen Victoria's Own Light Cavalry.  
 Jemadar Muhammad Bakhsh Khan, 5th Light Infantry.  
 Jemadar Mul Singh, 93rd Burma Infantry.  
 Jemadar Mohan Singh, 61st Camel Corps.  
 Jemadar Mota Singh, 124th Dukes of Connaught's Own Baluchistan Infantry.  
 Jemadar Motilal Thapa, 2nd Battalion, 4th Gurkha Rifles.  
 Jemadar Muhammad Khan, I.O.M., 26th King George's Own Light Cavalry.  
 Jemadar Muhammad Khan, 56th Punjabi Rifles (Frontier Force).  
 Jemadar Muhammad Sadin, 129th Duke of Connaught's Own Baluchis.  
 Jemadar Muhammad Umar Khan, 29th Lancers (Deccan Horse).  
 Jemadar Mughli Khan, 17th Infantry.  
 Jemadar Makun Limbu, 2nd Battalion, 10th Gurkha Rifles.  
 Jemadar Mula Singh, 35th Sikhs.  
 Jemadar Mulu Singh, 9th Bhopal Infantry.  
 Jemadar Munshi Khan, 18th Infantry, attached 5th Light Infantry.  
 Jemadar Munshi Singh, 84th Punjabis.  
 Jemadar Munshi Singh, 125th Napier's Rifles.  
 Jemadar Murti, 119th Infantry (The Mooltan Regiment).  
 Jemadar Muthusami, 2nd Queen Victoria's Own Sappers and Miners.  
 Jemadar Nain Singh Rana, 4th Gurkha Rifles.  
 Jemadar Nakia Thapa, 1st Battalion, 7th Gurkha Rifles.  
 Jemadar Nand Singh, 27th Punjabis.  
 Jemadar Nand Singh, 28th Punjabis.  
 Jemadar Nanig Ram, I.O.M., 123rd Outram's Rifles.  
 Jemadar Nawal Singh, 97th Deccan Infantry.  
 Jemadar Naurang Khan, 2-107th Pioneers.  
 Jemadar Nek Muhammad, 129th Duke of Connaught's Own Baluchis.  
 Jemadar Neki Ram, 97th Deccan Infantry.  
 Jemadar Niaz Gul, I.D.S.M., 59th Scinde Rifles (Frontier Force).  
 Jemadar Nikab Gul, 28th Punjabis.  
 Jemadar Nur Ahmed, 54th Sikhs (Frontier Force).  
 Jemadar Nur Ali, 46th Punjabis.  
 Jemadar Nur Habib, 1-133rd Punjabis.  
 Jemadar Nur Khan, 76th Punjabis.  
 Jemadar Padumdhaj Chettri, Naga Hills Military Police, attached 2nd Battalion, 3rd Queen Alexandra's Own Gurkha Rifles.  
 Jemadar Pahlwan Khan, 30th Punjabis.  
 Jemadar Pahlad Singh, 119th Infantry (The Mooltan Regiment).  
 Jemadar Penchan Singh Rai, 2nd Battalion, 10th Gurkha Rifles.  
 Jemadar Partab Sai, I.D.S.M., 1st Battalion, 2nd King Edward's Own Gurkha Rifles (The Sirmoor Rifles).  
 Jemadar Partab Singh, 47th Sikhs.  
 Jemadar Partab Singh, 14th King George's Own Ferozepore Sikhs.  
 Jemadar Pati Ram Pun, 2nd Battalion, 2nd King Edward's Own Gurkha Rifles (The Sirmoor Rifles).  
 Jemadar Pem Singh, 34th Prince Albert Victor's Own Poona Horse.  
 Jemadar Pemnarain Thapa, 5th Gurkha Rifles (Frontier Force).  
 Jemadar Prem Singh, I.O.M., 34th Sikh Pioneers.  
 Jemadar Prem Singh Negi, 39th Garhwal Rifles.

- Jemadar Punjab Singh, I.O.M., 7th Haryana Lancers.  
 Jemadar Qutbuddin Khan, 33rd Queen Victoria's Own Light Cavalry.  
 Jemadar Rahim Ali, 56th Punjabi Rifles (Frontier Force).  
 Jemadar Raja Khan, 28th Punjabis.  
 Jemadar Rajaram Powar, 103rd Mahratta Light Infantry.  
 Jemadar Rajman Rai, 2nd Battalion, 10th Gurkha Rifles.  
 Jemadar Rakhmat, 58th Vaughan's Rifles (Frontier Force).  
 Jemadar Ralla Singh, 28th Punjabis.  
 Jemadar Ram Charan, Survey of India Department.  
 Jemadar Ram Charan Singh, 8th Rajputs.  
 Jemadar Ram Karan, 33rd Queen Victoria's Own Light Cavalry.  
 Jemadar Ram Sarup, 76th Punjabis.  
 Jemadar Ram Singh, 39th King George's Own Central India Horse.  
 Jemadar Ram Singh, Indian Mountain Artillery.  
 Jemadar Ram Singh, 34th Sikh Pioneers.  
 Jemadar Ram Badan Singh, 7th Duke of Connaught's Own Rajputs.  
 Jemadar Ramdayal Ram, 104th Wellesley's Rifles.  
 Jemadar Ramdhian Tiwari, 89th Punjabis, attached 9th Bhopals.  
 Jemadar Ramji Lall, 14th Murray's Jat Lancers.  
 Jemadar Ramlal Singh, 2nd Queen Victoria's Own Rajput Light Infantry.  
 Jemadar Ramrattan Singh, 13th Rajputs (The Shekhawati Regiment).  
 Jemadar Ramsaran Singh, 16th Rajputs (The Lucknow Regiment).  
 Jemadar Ram Surat Misr, 89th Punjabis.  
 Jemadar Ranbir, Queen Victoria's Own Corps of Guides (Frontier Force) (Lumsden's) Infantry.  
 Jemadar Ranbir Thapa, 1st King George's Own Gurkha Rifles (The Malaun Regiment).  
 Jemadar Ranjit Singh, 66th Punjabis.  
 Jemadar Rankesar Thapa, 8th Gurkha Rifles.  
 Jemadar Rur Singh, 92nd Punjabis.  
 Jemadar Rur Singh, I, 14th King George's Own Ferozepore Sikhs.  
 Jemadar Rur Singh, 45th Rattray's Sikhs.  
 Jemadar Sadhu Singh, 45th Rattray's Sikhs.  
 Jemadar Sahib Dad, 1-69th Punjabis.  
 Jemadar Sahib Din, Railway Department.  
 Jemadar Sahib Singh, I.D.S.M., 48th Pioneers.  
 Jemadar Sayyid Akhmad, 56th Punjabi Rifles (Frontier Force).  
 Jemadar Said Zaman, 93rd Burma Infantry.  
 Jemadar Saida Khan, 76th Punjabis.  
 Jemadar Saidan Khan, 1-30th King George's Own Baluchis (Jacob's Rifles).  
 Jemadar Saidan Shah, 2-107th Pioneers.  
 Jemadar Saidan Shah, 129th Duke of Connaught's Own Baluchis.  
 Jemadar Saidan Khan, 40th Pathans.  
 Jemadar Saifulla Khan, 15th Lancers (Cureton's Multanis).  
 Jemadar Samand Khan, 15th Lancers (Cureton's Multanis).  
 Jemadar Samand Singh, 9th Hodson's Horse.  
 Jemadar Samand Singh, 82nd Punjabis.  
 Jemadar Sankhaman Limbu, 10th Gurkha Rifles.  
 Jemadar Saman Singh Gurung, 2nd Battalion, 2nd King Edward's Own Gurkha Rifles (The Sirmoor Rifles).  
 Jemadar Sawan Singh, 3rd Sappers and Miners.  
 Jemadar Shah Nawaz Khan, 102nd King Edward's Own Grenadiers.  
 Jemadar Shah Wali, 23rd Cavalry (Frontier Force).  
 Jemadar Shahib Singh, 48th Pioneers.  
 Jemadar Shaikh Amir, Indian Postal Services.  
 Jemadar Shaikh Hussain, 63rd Palamcottah Light Infantry.  
 Jemadar Shaikh Muhammadi, 119th Infantry (The Mooltan Regiment).  
 Jemadar Shan Singh, 36th Jacob's Horse.  
 Jemadar Shamir Singh, 26th Punjabis.  
 Jemadar Sheolal Singh, 119th Infantry (The Mooltan Regiment).  
 Jemadar Sher Akhmed, 20th Duke of Cambridge's Own Infantry (Brownlow's Punjabis), attached 40th Pathans.  
 Jemadar Sher Ali Khan, 92nd Punjabis.  
 Jemadar Sher Baz, 124th Duchess of Connaught's Own Baluchistan Infantry.  
 Jemadar Sher Dil, 57th Wilde's Rifles (Frontier Force).

- Jemadar Sher Muhammad Khan, 5th Light Infantry.  
 Jemadar Shiraz, 40th Pathans.  
 Jemadar Shiv Dayal, 41st Dogras.  
 Jemadar Shinji Singh, 2nd Queen Victoria's Own Rajput Light Infantry.  
 Jemadar Shiudayal Singh, 7th Duke of Connaught's Own Rajputs.  
 Jemadar Sidh Nath Misra, 9th Bhopal Infantry.  
 Jemadar Sikshan, Burma Military Police, attached 95th Russell's Infantry.  
 Jemadar Sirdar Khan, 130th King George's Own Baluchis (Jacob's Rifles).  
 Jemadar Siri Ram, 14th Murray's Jat Lancers.  
 Jemadar Sirpati Nale, 103rd Mahratta Light Infantry.  
 Jemadar Sitbakhsh Singh, 7th Duke of Connaught's Own Rajputs.  
 Jemadar Sobharan Singh, 102nd King Edward's Own Grenadiers.  
 Jemadar Sohan Singh, M.C., I.O.M., 24th Punjabis.  
 Jemadar Sohan Singh, 47th Sikhs.  
 Jemadar Suba Singh, I.O.M., 56th Punjabi Rifles (Frontier Force).  
 Jemadar Suba Singh, I.O.M., 41st Dogras.  
 Jemadar Suba Khan, 20th Duke of Cambridge's Own Infantry (Brownlow's Punjabis), attached 40th Pathans.  
 Jemadar Sudhan Singh, I.O.M., 7th Haryana Lancers.  
 Jemadar Sukh Lall, 6th Jat Light Infantry.  
 Jemadar Sulla, 122nd Rajputana Infantry.  
 Jemadar Sultan Ahmed, 36th Jacob's Horse.  
 Jemadar Sundar Singh, 34th Sikh Pioneers.  
 Jemadar Sundar Singh, 30th Punjabis.  
 Jemadar Sundar Singh, 48th Pioneers.  
 Jemadar Tahel Singh, 2-67th Punjabis.  
 Jemadar Tane Burathoki, 8th Gurkha Rifles.  
 Jemadar Tika Khan, 26th Punjabis.  
 Jemadar Tika Ram Kumal, 1st King George's Own Gurkha Rifles (The Malaun Regiment).  
 Jemadar Tilbikram Mal, 9th Gurkha Rifles.  
 Jemadar Tilbir Thapa, 9th Gurkha Rifles.  
 Jemadar Udhun Singh, 58th Vaughan's Rifles (Frontier Force).  
 Jemadar Uma Rawat, I.O.M., 119th Infantry (The Mooltan Regiment).  
 Jemadar Umar Khan, 36th Jacob's Horse.  
 Jemadar Umrao Singh, 99th Deccan Infantry.  
 Veterinary Jemadar Umrao Ali, 10th Mule Corps, attached 12th Mule Corps.  
 Jemadar Uttam Singh, 12th Cavalry.  
 Jemadar Wadhawa Singh, 17th Sikhs.  
 Jemadar Walayat Khan, 92nd Punjabis.  
 Jemadar Wali Dad, 27th Punjabis.  
 Jemadar Wali Dad, 124th Duchess of Connaught's Own Baluchistan Infantry.  
 Jemadar Wali Khan, 1-69th Punjabis.  
 Jemadar Wassah Singh, 1st Battalion, Hong Kong Regiment.  
 Jemadar Wazir Singh, 15th Ludhiana Sikhs.  
 Jemadar Wazir Singh, 58th Vaughan's Rifles (Frontier Force).  
 Jemadar Yar Dil, 58th Vaughan's Rifles (Frontier Force).  
 Jemadar Yenkatrao Kadam, 117th Mahrattas.  
 Jemadar Zaman Ali, I.D.S.M., 59th Scinde Rifles (Frontier Force).  
 Jemadar Zorawar Singh, 42nd Deoli Regiment.  
 2nd Class Senior Sub-Assistant Surgeon Salig Ram, Indian Medical Department.

#### PART IV.

##### OFFICERS OF THE IMPERIAL SERVICE TROOPS AND FRONTIER MILITIA.

- Lieutenant-Colonel Raghbir Singh, Kashmir Imperial Service Troops.  
 Commandant Farzulla Khan, Mysore Imperial Service Troops.  
 Major Mahommad Ali Mirza, Hyderabad Imperial Service Troops.  
 Major Gandharb Singh Bahadur, Kashmir Imperial Service Troops.  
 Major Latif Ali Khan, Indore Imperial Service Transport Corps.  
 Major Thakur Dalput Singh, M.C., Jodhpur Imperial Service Troops.

Major Thakur Sheonath Singh Bahadur, Bikaner Imperial Service Camel Corps.

Major Yusuf Ali Khan, M.C., Patiala Imperial Service Troops.

Captain Narayan Singh, Alwar Imperial Service Troops.

Captain Thakur Raghunath Singh, attached Jodhpur Imperial Service Troops.

Lieutenant Kanwar Diji Raj, attached Jodhpur Imperial Service Troops.

Lieutenant Sadhu Narain, Kashmir Imperial Service Troops

2nd-Lieutenant Abdul Majid Khan, Gwalior Imperial Service Transport Corps.

2nd-Lieutenant Rafatulla Shah, Hyderabad Imperial Service Troops.

2nd-Lieutenant Dattaji Rao Visnu Athavale, Gwalior Imperial Service Troops, 3rd Infantry.

2nd-Lieutenant Lakha Singh, Indore Imperial Service Transport Corps.

Risaldar A. Lingaraj Urs, L.O.M., Mysore Imperial Service Troops.

Risaldar Murtaza Mohamed Khan, Hyderabad Imperial Service Lancers.

Risaldar T. Nanjaraj Urs, Mysore Imperial Service Troops.

Sub-Lieutenant Bishen Singh, Hyderabad Imperial Service Troops.

Subadar Abdu Khan, Bikaner Imperial Service Camel Corps.

Subadar Asal Din, North Waziristan Militia.

Subadar Jaimal Singh, 1st Patiala Imperial Service Infantry.

Subadar Jhagar Singh, Kapurthala Imperial Service Troops.

Subadar Khawas Khan, North Waziristan Militia.

Subadar Mobin Khan, South Waziristan Militia.

Subadar Sarmukh Singh, Jind Imperial Service Troops.

Subadar Shah Nawaz, North Waziristan Militia.

Subadar Zeri Gul, South Waziristan Militia.

Jemadar Abdul Razak Khan, Malerkotla Imperial Service Sappers.

Jemadar Akbar Khan, Bharatpur Imperial Service Troops.

Jemadar Asu Singh, Jodhpur Imperial Service Lancers.

Jemadar Bangal Shah, South Waziristan Militia.

Jemadar Jawala Singh, Bharatpur Imperial Service Troops.

Jemadar Khang Singh, Jodhpur Imperial Service Lancers.

Jemadar Mangal Singh, Jind Imperial Service Troops.

Jemadar Mastan, South Waziristan Militia.

Jemadar Mohamed Alam Khan, Kashmir Imperial Service Lancers.

Jemadar Partab Singh, Jind Imperial Service Troops.

Jemadar Raja Ram, Bharatpur Imperial Service Infantry.

Jemadar Rakhim Shan, South Waziristan Militia.

T. Jemadar Ram Singh, Patiala Imperial Service Troops.

Jemadar Rawat Singh, Jodhpur Imperial Service Troops.

Jemadar Sher Muhammad, South Waziristan Militia.

Jemadar Tota Singh, Patiala Imperial Service Troops.

The following notification, issued by the Government of India in the Home Department, published in the *Gazette of India*, dated the 20th March 1920, is republished for general information.

H. L. STEPHENSON,

*Offg. Chief Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.*

#### NOTIFICATION.

#### POLICE.

*Delhi, the 19th March 1920.*

No. 509.—In exercise of the power conferred by sub-rule (3) of rule 41 of the Indian Arms Rules, 1920, the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that no fee shall be payable by warrant officers, non-commissioned officers and soldiers in His Majesty's Army, British or Indian, or by warrant officers, non-commissioned officers and men of the Indian Defence Force, in respect of the grant of any licence in Form XIII under rule 29 of the said rules or of the renewal of any such licence.

H. D. CRAIK,

*Offg. Addl. Secy. to the Govt. of India.*



The following notification, issued by the Government of India in the Home Department, published in the *Gazette of India*, dated the 27th March 1920, is republished for general information.

G. N. ROY.

*Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.*

#### NOTIFICATION.

##### JUDICIAL.

*Delhi, the 23rd March 1920.*

No. 572.—The Hon'ble Sir Lancelot Sanderson, Kt., K.C., Barrister-at-law, Chief Justice of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, having been granted furlough from the 25th March, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it, to the 1st July 1920 inclusive, the Governor General in Council is pleased under the provisions of the Government of India Act, 1915 (5 and 6 Geo. 5, Ch. 61), section 105, sub-section (1), to appoint the Hon'ble Justice Sir Ashutosh Mukharji, Kt., C.S.I., one of the Judges of the High Court, to perform the duties of Chief Justice during the absence of the Hon'ble Sir Lancelot Sanderson, or until further orders.

H. D. CRAIK,

*Offg. Addl. Secy. to the Govt. of India.*

The following notifications, issued by the Government of India in the Home Department, published in the *Gazette of India*, dated the 27th March 1920, are republished for general information.

H. L. STEPHENSON.

*Offg. Chief Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.*

#### NOTIFICATIONS.

##### MEDICAL.

*Delhi, the 24th March 1920.*

No. 291.—Lieutenant-Colonel B. H. Deare, M.B.C.P., D.P.H., I.M.S., Officiating Principal and Professor of Medicine, Medical College, Calcutta, and First Physician to the College Hospitals, is confirmed in that appointment with effect from the 6th October 1919.

No. 292.—Lieutenant-Colonel D. McCay, M.D., I.M.S., Officiating Professor of Clinical Medicine and Materia Medica, Medical College, and 2nd Physician to the College Hospitals, is confirmed in that appointment, with effect from the 6th October 1919.

No. 293.—Major J. A. Shorten, M.B., I.M.S., Officiating Professor of Physiology, Medical College, Calcutta, is appointed substantively *pro tempore* in that appointment, with effect from the 6th October 1919.

*The 25th March 1920.*

No. 297.—Lieutenant-Colonel Sir Leonard Rogers, Kt., C.I.E., F.R.S., M.D., F.R.C.P., F.R.C.S., I.M.S., Professor of Pathology, Medical College, Calcutta, is granted, with effect from the 1st March 1920, combined leave for twelve months, viz., privilege leave for six months and in continuation furlough, for six months.

No. 298.—Major R. Knowles, I.M.S., Director of the Pasteur Institute and Clinical Research Laboratory, Shillong, is appointed to officiate as Professor of Pathology, Medical College, Calcutta, *vice* Sir Leonard Rogers, with effect from the 1st March 1920, until further orders.

H. D. CRAIK,

*Offg. Addl. Secy. to the Govt. of India.*

THE following notifications, issued by the Government of India in the Department of Commerce, published in the *Gazette of India*, dated the 27th March 1920, are republished for general information:—

H. L. STEPHENSON.

*Offg. Chief Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.*

# NOTIFICATIONS.

## CUSTOMS—WAR.

*Delhi, the 27th March 1920.*

No. 2557-D.—The following extract from the Board of Trade Journal, dated the 19th February 1920, is published for general information:—

## GOVERNMENT NOTICES AFFECTING TRADE.

### IMPORT AND EXPORT SECTION.

#### TRADING WITH GERMANY.

The information as to the conditions under which commercial and financial transactions are permissible with German nationals and with persons and firms carrying on business in Germany, published in December last in a Parliamentary Return, Cmd. 512, is rendered out of date by the ratification of the Treaty of Peace with Germany and the issue of an Order-in-Council fixing 10th January 1920 (the date on which the Treaty came into force) as the legal date of the termination of the war with that country.

Trade with Germany is in general no longer subject to any restrictions other than those imposed on trade with other foreign countries.

Any goods may be exported to Germany without licence, except goods on Lists A and B of Prohibited Exports,\* and any goods may be imported into the United Kingdom from Germany except goods on the importation of which from all countries restrictions have been or may be imposed.

The following considerations must, however, be borne in mind in transacting business with German nationals:—

- (a) All property, rights, and interests within the British Empire belonging to German nationals at the date on which the Treaty of Peace came into force (namely, 10th January 1920), unless acquired as the result of a transaction undertaken since the resumption of trade with Germany was authorised (i.e., since 12th July 1919), are subject to charge under the Treaty of Peace Order, 1919, and no transaction of a commercial and financial nature is therefore permissible which involves the delivery, sale, or transfer of any such property, rights or interests.
- (b) The settlement of all outstanding debts between British subjects resident within the United Kingdom, and German nationals resident in Germany, with the exception of debts arising out of transactions undertaken since 12th July 1919, must be effected through the medium of the Clearing Office for Enemy Debts, and any transaction involving the settlement or transfer of such debts is prohibited.

\* Subject to such restrictions as may be imposed by the German authorities, individuals and firms of British nationality are at liberty to invest money in German businesses and to establish firms or agencies in Germany.

The freedom of Germans to trade, to carry on business, and to acquire property in the United Kingdom is limited by the following special restrictions imposed on nationals of Germany, Austria, Hungary, Bulgaria and Turkey:—

- (a) For a period of three years from 23rd December 1919, no national of the above mentioned countries may enter the United Kingdom without a special license or remain in this country for a longer period than three months, except as provided in section 10 of the Aliens Restriction (Amendment) Act, 1919.

\* For the export to Germany of goods on List A and B export licences must be obtained from the Imports and Exports Licensing Section, Board of Trade, Great George Street, S. W. I.

- (b) For a period of three years from 23rd December 1919, no national of the abovementioned countries will be permitted to acquire any interest in land, in any concern carrying on a "key industry" (as presently to be defined by the Board of Trade), or in any company owning a ship registered in the United Kingdom. [Vide Section 11, Aliens Restriction (Amendment) Act, 1919.]
- (c) For a period of five years after the termination of the war no business connected with certain non-ferrous metals and metallic ores may be carried on by, or under the influence or control of, a national of the above-mentioned countries, except under licence of the Board of Trade. [Vide Non-Ferrous Metal Industry Act, 1918, and Non-Ferrous Metal Industry Rules, 1918.]
- (d) For a period of five years after the termination of the war, and thereafter until Parliament may otherwise determine, no banking business may be carried on for the benefit or under the control of a national of the above-mentioned countries. [Vide Section 2, Trading with the Enemy Act, 1918, and Enemy Banking Business Rules, 1918.]
- (e) No national of the above-mentioned countries may act as master, officer, or member of the crew of a British ship registered in the United Kingdom. [Vide Section 12, Aliens Restriction (Amendment) Act, 1919.]

With the above reservations Germans are at liberty to acquire shares or interests in British firms or companies and to establish business houses or agencies in the United Kingdom, subject only to the same restrictions as aliens of any other nationality.

#### ALTERATIONS TO THE EXPORT PROHIBITIONS.

The Board of Trade (Licensing Section) announce that as from 19th instant the following have been removed from List "A" of Prohibited Exports:—

Linseed cake and meal.

The Board of Trade (Licensing Section) announce that an Open General Licence has been issued permitting the export of—

Camel hair tops,  
Mohair tops,  
Alpaca tops,  
Cashmere tops,

to all destinations with which trading is allowed.

#### TRANSHIPMENTS IN THE UNITED KINGDOM.

The Board of Trade (Licensing Section) announce with reference to the notice which appeared in the "Board of Trade Journal" of 17th July 1919, that

Bacon  
Ham, and  
Lard

are the only commodities in respect of which the Provisional Approval of the Import and Export Licensing Section should be obtained before the goods are brought to this country for transshipment.

#### EXPORTATION OF COAL TAR PRODUCTS.

The Board of Trade (Licensing Section) announce that Privy Council Licences for the export of the following goods, granted prior to 1st January 1920, will be revoked as from 21st February 1920, but applications for renewal of any such licences will be considered if special cause can be shown:—

All Coal Tar Products, excluding finished dyestuffs, but including Aniline Oil and Salts.

EXPORT OF INDUSTRIAL EXPLOSIVES, SMOOTH-BORE GUNS, AND MUNITIONS  
FOR USE THEREWITH.

With reference to the Open General Licence for the Export of Industrial Explosives, Smooth-Bore Guns, and Munitions for use therewith, announced in the *Board of Trade Journal* of 8th January 1920, the Board of Trade (Licensing Section) announce that

## ICELAND

is now added to the List of Countries to which the Open General Licence applies, and that in accordance with Article 6, Chapter 2, of the "Convention for the Control of the trade in Arms and Ammunition" all consignments of Arms and Ammunition proceeding into or through any of the Prohibited Areas set out below will require a Specific Export Licence.

The prohibited areas are—

- (1) The whole of the Continent of Africa with the exception of Algeria, Libya, and the Union of South Africa.  
(Within this area are included all islands situated within a hundred nautical miles of the coast, together with Prince's Island, St. Thomas Island, and the Islands of Annobon and Socotra.)
- (2) Transcaucasia, Persia, Gwadar, the Arabian Peninsula, and such Continental parts of Asia as were included in the Turkish Empire on 4th August 1914.
- (3) A maritime zone, including the Red Sea, the Gulf of Aden, the Persian Gulf, and the Sea of Oman, and bounded by a line drawn from Cape Guardafui, following the latitude of that cape to its intersection with longitude 57 deg. east of Greenwich, and proceeding thence direct to the eastern frontier of Persia in the Gulf of Oman.

## EMIGRATION.

*The 27th March 1920.*

No. 2551-D.—In pursuance of rule 23 of the Assam Labour Board Rules published with the Department of Commerce and Industry Notification No. 295-132-C., dated the 20th November 1915, it is hereby notified that the rate of cess payable from 1st July 1920 up to and including the 30th June 1921 on every garden sardar deputed by his employer to engage labourers and on every person recruited or engaged as labourer or assisted to emigrate under Chapter IV or section 91 of the Assam Labour and Emigration Act, 1901 (VI of 1901), as amended by the Assam Labour and Emigration (Amendment) Act, 1915 (VIII of 1915), shall be annas four per head.

A. H. LEY,

*Secy. to the Govt. of India.*

The following notification, issued by the Government of India in the Board of Industries and Munitions, published in the *Gazette of India*, dated the 27th March 1920, is republished for general information.

H. L. STEPHENSON.

*Offg. Chief Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.*

## NOTIFICATION.

*Delhi, the 25th March 1920.*

No. E.-1515.—The following appointments on the Secretariat staff of the Board of Industries and Munitions are notified :—

Name	Appointment	Date.
Mr. F. R. R. Rudman, I.C.S.	Secretary	1st March 1920.
Mr. R. R. Reaks, M.B.E.	Assistant Secretary...	Ditto.
Rai Bahadur J. P. Ganguli	Ditto	Ditto.
Rai Saheb S. N. Banerji	Ditto	4th March 1920.

F. R. R. RUDMAN,

*Secretary, Board of Industries and Munitions.*

The following notification, issued by the Government of India in the Legislative Department, published in the *Gazette of India*, dated the 27th March 1920, is republished for general information.

H. L. STEPHENSON,

*Offg. Chief Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.*

#### NOTIFICATION.

*Delhi, the 26th March 1920.*

No. 37.—Mr. H. P. Duval, I.C.S., officer on special duty in the Legislative Department, is appointed to officiate as Joint Secretary to the Government of India in the Legislative Department, with effect from 6th April 1920, during the absence, on combined leave, of the Hon'ble Mr. H. Moncrieff Smith, C.I.E., I.C.S. or until further orders.

A. P. MUDDIMAN,

*Secy. to the Govt. of India.*

The following notification, issued by the Government of India in the Finance Department, published in the *Gazette of India*, dated the 27th March 1920, is republished for general information.

H. L. STEPHENSON,

*Offg. Chief Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.*

#### NOTIFICATION.

##### PENSIONS AND GRATUITIES. FUNDS, SERVICE AND OTHER.

*Delhi, the 19th March 1920.*

No. 385-F.E.—In supersession of the orders promulgated by notification No. 845-F.E., dated the 9th July 1918, as amended by notification No. 1196-F.E., dated the 11th September 1919, it is hereby notified that, with effect from the 1st March 1920, contributions to the Indian Civil Service Family Pension Fund shall be recovered at the rate of exchange at which sterling money orders are issued in India on the first day of the month in which the recovery is made. It has been further decided that in the case of donations and disparity fines whether paid in lump sums or in instalments, the new orders shall be applicable with effect from the 1st July 1919.

J. E. C. JUKES,

*Joint Secy. to the Govt. of India.*





# The Calcutta Gazette

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 14, 1920.

## PART IA.

### *Orders and Notifications by the Government of India.*

The following notifications, issued by the Government of India, in the Department of Commerce and Industry, published in the *Gazette of India*, dated 3rd April 1920, are republished for general information.

H. L. STEPHENSON,  
*Offg. Chief Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.*

### NOTIFICATIONS.

#### TRADE AFTER THE WAR—HIDES, SKINS AND LEATHER.

*Simla, the 3rd April 1920.*

No. 650.—In pursuance of item 3 of Schedule III of the Indian Tariff Act, 1894 (VIII of 1894), the Governor General in Council is pleased to prescribe that a rebate of two-thirds of the export duty on raw hides or skins shall be allowed only on the exporter furnishing to the Collector of Customs at the place of export a bond securing the payment of the remainder of the duty within six months from the date of shipment of the hides or skins, which bond shall be cancelled on receipt, within that period, of a certificate granted by such Association or other person in the country of destination as the Governor General in Council may designate in this behalf, certifying that the raw hides or skins have been delivered to a tanner for tanning in His Majesty's dominions or in a State in India or in a territory under the protection of His Majesty or in respect of which a mandate of the League of Nations is exercised by the Government of any part of His Majesty's dominions:

Provided that—

- (i) nothing in this notification shall be deemed to require the production of a bond in the case of exports of raw hides or skins to Indian States other than Cutch; and
- (ii) the Collector of Customs at the place of export may, if, on the expiry of the six months aforesaid, no such certificate has been furnished and he is of opinion that sufficient cause has been shown, discharge the bond and accept in place thereof a fresh bond securing payment of the remainder of the duty within such further period as he thinks fit.

No. 652.—In pursuance of the notification in this department No. 650, dated the 3rd April 1920, the Governor General in Council is pleased to designate the Indian Trade Commissioner, London, as the person by whom the certificates required by the said notification should be granted in the case of raw hides or skins exported to the United Kingdom.

## CUSTOMS—WAR.

*The 3rd April, 1920.*

No. 638.—The following Board of Trade list, dated the 27th February 1920, on the subject of prohibitions of export from the United Kingdom, is published for general information:—

## IMPORTS AND EXPORTS LICENSING SECTION.

BOARD OF TRADE,

GT. GEORGE STREET,

S. W. 1.

LIST OF EXPORT PROHIBITED GOODS, &c.,  
27TH FEBRUARY, 1920.

This list cancels all similar lists and supplements issued prior to the above date.

List A and B.

List C.

Open General Licences for exports:

## APPENDIX No. I

General Information with regard to Export Regulations to certain Countries in Europe and on the Mediterranean.

Transshipment in the United Kingdom.

This consolidated "List of Export Prohibited Goods" is amended and issued fortnightly. Exporters who desire to have copies of each list posted to them during the current year can do so on payment of a registration fee of 2s. 6d. for one copy of each issue. Should more than one copy of each issue be required an additional payment should be made at the rate of 2d. per copy for each month or 2s. for each additional copy to the end of the current year.

Exporters who desire to have their names placed on the register should make application to the Stationery Clerk, Import and Export Licensing Section, enclosing Money Orders payable to the Import and Export Licensing Section, Board of Trade.

Applications for licences and all correspondence should be addressed to:—

The Director, Import and Export Licensing Section,

Board of Trade,

Gt. George Street,

S. W. 1.

## LIST A AND B.

List of goods the export of which is prohibited from the United Kingdom by Royal Proclamations or by order of Council.

A licence is required to export goods marked (A) to any destination abroad.

A licence is required to export goods marked (B) to any destination abroad, except British Possessions and Protectorates, to which goods

marked (B) can be exported without licence, providing the goods are not transhipped at foreign ports.

- (B) Aeroplane engines and their component parts.
- (B) Aircraft, other than balloons, of all kinds, and their component parts, together with accessories and articles suitable for use in connection with aircraft.
- Alumina, *see* Phosphate Rock.
- (A) Ammonia, sulphate of, and mixtures containing sulphate of ammonia.
- (A)\* Animals, living, for food (other than horses).
- Apatites, *see* Phosphate Rock.
- (A) Apparatus which can be used for the storage or projection of compressed or liquefied gases, flame, acids or other destructive agents capable of use in warlike operations and their component parts.
- (A) Armour plates, armour quality castings, and similar protective material.
- (A) Armoured motor-cars.
- (A) Arms, not being Firearms and their component parts.
- (A) Bacon and Ham, including Tinned Bacon and Ham.
- Banknotes, *see* Notes.
- (A) Barley, barley flour and barley meal.
- (A) Basic slag.
- (A) Bayonets and their component parts.
- Bran, *see* Offals of Corn.
- (A) Bread.
- Brewers' grains, *see* Grains.
- Bullion, *see* Gold and Silver.
- (A) Butter.
- (A) Cakes and Meals (which may be used as forage or food for animals), the following :—
  - Husk meal ;
  - Maize germ meal ;
  - Maize meal and flour.
- (A) Calfskins.
- (A) Cannon and other ordnance, and their component parts.
- (A) Carriages and mountings for cannon and other ordnance and their component parts.
- (A) Cartridges, charges of all kinds, and their component parts, and tools, appurtenances and accessories for the filling and repair of rifle and shot-gun cartridges.
- Castings, *see* Armour Plates.
- Cattle foods, *see* Cakes and Meals.
- Cattle hides, *see* Hides.
- Caustic potash, *see* Potash.
- (A) Cheese.
- (A) Coal, except coal allowed by the Commissioners of Customs and Excise to be shipped as bunker coal.
- (A)\* Coal tar, all products obtainable therefrom and derivatives thereof, whether actually so obtained or derived from other sources (including all mixtures and preparations containing such products or derivatives), suitable for use in the manufacture of dyes or explosives.
- (A) Cocaine and its salts and preparations.
- (A) Cocoa, raw.
- (A) Cod liver oil and preparations containing cod liver oil.
- Coin, *see* Gold ; Silver.
- (A) Coke and manufactured fuel, Combings, *see* Malt.
- Compound cakes and meal, *see* Cakes and Meals.
- (A) Confectionery manufactured wholly or partly of sugar.
- Corn offals, *see* Offals.
- Cows, bulls, etc., *see* Animals.
- Culms, *see* Malt.
- (A) Dari.
- Distillers' grains, *see* Grains, etc.
- (B) Docks, floating, and their component parts.
- (A) Dried figs.
- (A)\* Dyes and dyestuffs manufactured from Coal Tar, products and articles containing such dyes and dyestuffs.
- (A) Eggs in shells.
- Engines, *see* Aeroplane.
- (A) Ergot of rye, and the liquid extract of ergot.

\*Application for licence to export livestock should be made on Application Form "L," copies of which can be obtained from the Stationery Clerk, Export Licence Department.

\*The following proprietary dyes may, however, be exported without licence to all destinations with which trading is permitted :—

Dolly dyes. Drummer dyes. Diamond dyes. Dixon's home dyes. Maypo's dyes.



- (A) Explosives.
- (A) Figs, dried.
- (A) Firearms and their component parts.
- (A) Fish except the following:—  
tinned, preserved or frozen fish, chinchards, sprats, herrings, crayfish, prawns, lobsters, and fresh salmon.
- (A) Salmon, tinned.
- (A) Flax raw.  
Flour, *see* Barley; Maize; Rice; Rye; Wheat.  
Foodstuffs, *see* specific headings.  
Forage and food which may be used for animals, *see* specific headings, *as e. g.* Cakes; Hay, Oats, etc.
- (A) Forage, green.
- Fuel, manufactured, *see* Coke.
- (A) Fruit, dried, the following:—  
Figs.  
Raisins (except Californian seeded raisins).  
Sultanas.
- (A) Fruit, preserved, other than dried fruits preserved in sugar.
- (A) Game.
- (A) Gold, coin and bullion.
- (A) Grains, Brewers' and Distillers'.
- (A) Green forage.
- (A) Grenades and component parts thereof.
- (A) Guanos, except whale guano.
- Guns, *see* Cannon, Firearms, Machine guns.
- (A) Hay.
- (A) Hides, British and Irish, cattle.
- Husk meal, *see* Cakes and Meals.
- (A) Implements and apparatus designed exclusively for the manufacture of munitions of war or for the manufacture or repair of arms or of war material for use on land or sea.
- (A) Indigo, synthetic.
- Jam, *see* Fruit, preserved.
- (A) Lard; except imitation (compound) lard and neutral lard.
- (A) Lime phosphate, *see* Phosphate Rock.
- (A) Linseed.  
Linseed cake, and meal, *see* Cakes and Meals.  
Livestock, *see* Animals.
- (A) Machine guns, mountings for machine guns, and component parts thereof.
- (A) Maize.
- (A) Maize germs.  
Maize germ meal, *see* Cakes and Meals.
- Maize meal and flour, *see* Cakes and Meals.
- (A) Malt dust, culms, sprouts or combings.
- (A) Manures, compound, containing either sulphate of ammonia, superphosphate of lime, or potash.
- Marmalade, *see* Fruit preserved.
- Meals, *see* Barley; Cakes; Rye; Wheat.
- (A) Meat, fresh and frozen, of all kinds, except offals, turtle meat and horseflesh.  
Middlings, *see* Offals of Corn.
- (B) Milk, condensed or preserved (other than milk powder).  
Mill dust and screenings, *see* Offals of Corn.
- (B) Mines and their component parts.
- (A) Nicotine and its compounds.  
† Notes of the Bank of France.
- (A) Notes, Russian rouble.
- (A) Oats.  
Offals of corn and grain which may be used as food for animals, the following:—  
(A) Bran.  
(A) Middlings.  
(A) Mill dust and screenings.  
(A) Pollard.  
(A) Rice meal (or bran) and dust.  
(A) Sharps.
- Oil, cod liver, *see* Cod Liver Oil.
- (A) Onions.
- (A) Opium and its preparations.
- (A) Opium alkaloids and their salts and preparations.  
Ordnance, *see* Cannon; Carriages.
- (A) Phosphate rock, namely:—  
Apatites; Phosphates of lime and alumina.  
Pistols, *see* Firearms.  
Pollard, *see* Offals of Corn.
- (A) Potash, caustic, and articles containing caustic potash.
- (A) Potash, muriate, sulphate, and crude manurial potash salts, and mixtures containing any of these substances.
- (A) Potassium carbonate and mixtures containing potassium carbonate.
- (B) Potassium permanganate.
- (A) Potatoes.
- (A) Poultry.  
Preserves, *see* Fruit, &c.
- (A) Projectiles of all kinds and their component parts.
- (A) Quinine sulphate.

† Notes of the Bank of France are prohibited to all destinations except to destinations in France.

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| <p>(A) Raisins (except Californian seeded raisins).<br/>Rice meal (or bran) and dust, <i>see</i> Offals of Corn.</p> <p>(A) Rice and rice flour.<br/>Rifles, <i>see</i> Firearms.<br/>Russian rouble notes, <i>see</i> Notes.</p> <p>(A) Rye, rye flour and meal.<br/>Salmon, tinned, <i>see</i> Fish.</p> <p>(A) Sausages, pork, except tinned pork sausages.<br/>Screenings, <i>see</i> Offals of Corn.<br/>Seeds, <i>see</i> Cereals mentioned by name.</p> <p>(A) Semolina.<br/>Sharps, <i>see</i> Offals of Corn.<br/>Sheep, <i>see</i> Animals.</p> <p>(A) Silver, bullion, specie and British coin.<br/>Skins, <i>see</i> Calfskins; Hides.<br/>Spirits, <i>see</i> Whisky.</p> <p>(A) Sugar, cane and beet, <i>see also</i> Confectionery.</p> <p>(A) Sultanas.</p> <p>(A) Superphosphates.</p> | <p>(A) Tea other than green tea.</p> <p>(B) Torpedoes and their component parts.</p> <p>(B) Torpedo tubes.<br/>Vegetables, <i>see</i> Onions; Potatoes.<br/>Venison, <i>see</i> Game.</p> <p>(A) Vessels of 15 tons gross and over.</p> <p>(A) Wheat, wheat flour and wheat meal, and all articles, mixtures and preparations containing wheat, wheat flour, or wheat meal.</p> <p>(A) Whisky.<br/>Wool and Woollen Goods:<br/>(<i>See also</i> Appendix No. 1 for camel hair, cashmere, alpaca and mohair.)</p> <p>(A) Wool tops and mixtures thereof.</p> <p>(A) Woollen and worsted yarn and mixtures thereof.<br/>Yarns, <i>see</i> Wool.</p> <p>(A) Yeast.</p> |
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## LIST C.

List C comprises all goods not included in List A or B.  
Goods of List C may be exported without licence to all destinations with which trading is allowed.

## APPENDIX No. 1.

## GENERAL LICENCES FOR EXPORTS.

An open general licence has been issued, permitting the exportation of the following goods (without application to the import and export licensing section of the board of trade) to all destinations except those foreign destinations to which goods on list C) are prohibited from export.

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| <p>Alpaca and tops, noils waste and yarns thereof.</p> <p>Bird seed.</p> <p>Blanc-mange powder.</p> <p>Cake mixture.</p> <p>Camel hair and tops, noils, waste and yarns thereof.</p> <p>Cashmere and tops, noils, waste and yarns thereof.</p> <p>Cement for building and engineering purposes.</p> <p>Chilies.</p> <p>Cocoa and milk, coffee and milk, chocolate and milk, sweetened or unsweetened, in tins.</p> <p>Custard powder.</p> <p>Gloy.</p> <p>Horseflesh.</p> <p>Koffio.</p> | <p>Lactol.</p> <p>Lactogol.</p> <p>Mango chutney, tomato chutney, and tomato ketchup.</p> <p>Marmite.</p> <p>Mincemeat and mince pies.</p> <p>Mixtures and preparations containing not more than 10 per cent. aniline colour, not otherwise prohibited.</p> <p>Mohair and tops, noils, waste and yarns thereof.</p> <p>Paisley flour.</p> <p>Paint, other than gold paint.</p> <p>"Phosto" animal food.</p> <p>Pudding powder.</p> <p>Puddings.</p> <p>Restorine.</p> <p>Vanilla custard.</p> |
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## SAMPLES.

An open general licence has been issued which permits the free export of all *bond-fide* samples of prohibited goods to all destinations with which trade is now permitted. Samples exported under this licence may be used only for genuine sample purposes, i.e., for obtaining orders from foreign buyers, and may not be sold except with the written consent of the Import and Export Licensing Section; but such consent may be dispensed with



when it is desired to sell the articles in the country of destination after they have fulfilled their purpose as samples. Exporters will be required to satisfy the Customs Authorities that the goods presented for export under this licence are *bond-fide* samples, and to make a declaration to that effect on the relative shipping documents.

This notice only applies to samples of goods which required licences for export to the particular destination concerned.

In addition, the consent of the Import and Export Licensing section is not required for the sale of samples which, though within this scheme at the actual time they were exported, could be exported outside the scheme at the actual time of the proposed sale.

#### OPEN GENERAL LICENCE FOR COAL EXPORTS.

An open General Licence has been issued, with effect from Thursday, 1st January 1920, permitting the export of coal, coke and manufactured fuel to all destinations abroad except Russia, Germany, Hungary, Austria, Turkey and Bulgaria, subject always to the approval, previously obtained, of the Controller of Coal Mines or his duly authorised representative, and subject to shipment being made in a vessel approved by the Commissioners of Customs and Excise or their officers.

The Customs Authorities will require pre-entry to be made in all cases; and at ports where there is a duly authorised local representative of the Controller of Coal Mines (*see list below*), the approval referred to above will be signified by his endorsement on the pre-entry form, which must be presented to him for the purpose before shipment.

Where shipment is proposed to be made from a port not included in the list given below, it will be necessary for application for the Controller's approval to be made to the Export Branch of the Coal Mines Department in London. Shipments from all ports in the United Kingdom to the destinations excluded from the purview of the general licence must still be covered by an export licence from the Coal Mines Department.

The following are the ports shipments from which will be covered by the local representative's endorsement on pre-entry:—

District.	Controller's Representative.
All Scottish ports ... ..	Mr. W. D. Fuller, 4, Dunlop Street, Glasgow.
From Amble to Middles- borough inclusive.	Mr. W. R. Fisher, Guildhall Chambers, Quayside Newcastle-on-Tyne.
Humber ports (Hull to Grimsby inclusive).	Mr. A. D. Upton, 120, Alfred Gelder Street Hull.
Mersey ports ... ..	Mr. J. Melrandi, Dock Board Offices, Liverpool.
From Burry Port to New- port inclusive.	Mr. L. R. Lewis, Cymrie Buildings, Cardiff.

#### OPEN GENERAL LICENCE FOR THE EXPORT OF INDUSTRIAL EXPLOSIVES, SMOOTHBORE GUNS, AND MUNITIONS FOR USE THEREWITH.

An Open General Licence has been issued for the export of industrial explosives, smoothbore guns and munitions for use therewith, to the destinations given below, to which, therefore, exports may be made subject to the usual customs formalities without applications for specific licences to the Export Licence Department:—

British Possessions and Protectorates (*see note below*).

French Possessions and Protectorates (*see note below*).

United States of America.

South America.

Japan and Korea.

Asiatic Russia.

France, Belgium, Spain, Portugal, Greece, Italy, Jugo-Slavia, Roumania, Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Holland, Switzerland, and Iceland.

In accordance with Article 6, Chapter 2, of the "Convention for the Control of the Trade in Arms and Ammunition" all consignments of Arms and Ammunition proceeding into or through any of the Prohibited Areas set out below will require a specific Export Licence.